"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

VOL. LXI...NO. 19,765. * * * * NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1912.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. } Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE WEATHER.

Fair Wednesday and probably Thursday; slowly rising temperature; wind northeasterly.

☞For full weather report see Page 19.

POLICE RAID ON SUFFRAGISTS

London Headquarters in Officials' Hands—Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Arrested There.

SMITH COLLEGE GIRL JAILED

Alice Wright, Sculptor, Painter, and Translator of Hindustanee, Gets Two Months.

HARD LABOR FOR ALL RIOTERS

Sentences Cause Dismay Among Women Who Broke Windows—Christabel Pankhurst Arrested After Raid.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 5.—The Government has at last taken decisive action in regard to the militant suffragettes. At 10 o'clock to-night the police raided the headquarters of the Women's Social and Political Union and arrested Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, who were conveyed to Bow Street and there charged with conspiracy. The police had a warrant for the arrest of Miss Christabel Pankhurst on the same charge, but she was absent. She was arrested elsewhere later.

Owing to the fears that the suffragettes' campaign of destruction would be extended to public buildings, containing National treasures, the State apartments in the London royal palaces and several museums and galleries have been closed until further notice.

Hard labor sentences, passed on seventeen women, including Alice Wright, an American, who were arrested for window smashing, meet with public approval. Miss Wright is a graduate of Smith College, a sculptor, painter, and translator of Hindostanee.

The West End tradesmen, who had their windows broken, are going to sue the Women's Social and Political Union for damages. The usual insurance on plate glass does not cover breaking during riots, and the shopkeepers cannot recover from the insurance companies.

Special insurances against window breaking by suffragettes are being issued, and a well-known member of Parliament has just insured the windows of his house in Grosvenor Street at a premium of 35s. In the City many banks are having the windows protected by wire netting.

As an instance of the change of opinion induced by the wanton outrages of the suffragettes, Mrs. Langtry, who is a suffragette of pronounced convictions, gives her experience on the stage. She is appearing in a music hall in a suffragette sketch entitled "Helping the Cause." She says the reception of the piece has undoubtedly been affected by the recent developments. There is a distinct change in the public's attitude since the window-smashing raids, and there is missing that tolerance with which the audience formerly received the piece.

LONDON, March 5.—The Government is determined fully to test the efficacy of the existing laws to deal with the latest tactics of the militant suffragists before resorting to special legislation to make the funds of the suffrage societies liable for damage done by their members. In pursuance of this policy the police to-night raided the offices of the Women's Social and Political Union in Clement's Inn. They arrested Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Pethick Lawrence, joint editors of Votes for Women, who were taken to the Bow Street Police Station. The police also had a warrant for the arrest of Miss Christabel Pankhurst, but did not find her there. She was arrested later. The police took possession of the offices.

The leaders of the union are charged with being responsible for the latest window smashing campaign. They will presumably be tried under the conspiracy laws.

The warrant for the arrest of the suffragist leaders was granted on the application of the Public Prosecutor. Mr. Pethick Lawrence is a very wealthy barrister, who has largely financed the suffragist movement. He generally stands bail for suffragist prisoners.

Alice Morgan Wright, who was described as an American residing in Paris, was sentenced to-day by the Magistrate at the West London Police Court to two months' imprisonment at hard labor on a charge of window smashing yesterday morning. All the other women who engaged in the raid yesterday in the West End received similar sentences. The addition of hard labor to the term of imprisonment is a new departure, and caused dismay among the women.

The example of the West London Magistrate was followed by the Magistrate at Bow Street. Two of the suffragettes who took part in last night's window smashing campaign in Victoria Street in the vicinity of the Houses of Parliament were sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labor.

This Magistrate has over 150 cases against Suffragettes still to deal with, 87 of them arising from the serious riots of last Friday, when the accused caused damage to the extent of $25,000, and 70 in connection with last night's disturbances.

Members of the Women's Social and Political Union declare that the new departure in inflicting hard-labor sentences upon those convicted of taking part in yesterday's demonstration and in arresting the leaders will only produce a bigger crop of volunteers for militant work.

The weakness of the suffragist case, however, is seen in the fact that the great majority of women denounce the militant actions, which, they declare, are being carried too far. Even the Woman's Freedom League, an important body, which has already obtained many reforms for women, deprecates the measures which the militant suffragists are taking, and the doings of the Social and Political Union, contending that the suffragists ought to be satisfied to await the outcome of the present Parliamentary session, which has offered the best hopes of advancing the cause.

There is ample evidence that the recent window smashing has completely alienated public sympathy.

Public alarm over the window smashing has not subsided. Many of the larger stores of London have their windows barricaded.

The British Museum has been closed.

Continued on Page 3.

MAN STRANGLES IN MIDAIR.

Runaway Airship Carries Foreman Off with Rope Around His Neck.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, March 5.—One of the strangest of the many fatalities which have accompanied the conquest of the air in Germany resulted in the tragic death of the foreman of the Parseval advertisement airship last night.

The airship, which has made itself familiar to Berlin folk the past year through its nightly flights for the display of illuminated advertisements, had just finished its cruise and landed with its accustomed ease before its shed on the Johannisthal flying grounds near Berlin. The landing squad, commanded by Balloon Master Nobers, were about to guide the nose of the airship into the shed when a sudden gust of wind caught the vessel squarely amidships, flinging it around and upward so violently that the men who had been holding the airship down with ropes had to let go in order not to be dragged away.

Only Nobers held fast, and in a moment he was 600 feet aloft with a wire-bound rope tightening itself around his neck and slowly strangling him. The airship's crew in the air above heard Nobers's cries of distress, but thought they were shouts from the workmen far below.

Meanwhile the airship was careering madly over the fields and forests at the rate of forty miles an hour with Nobers's body hanging in the rigging and battered by the treetops and other objects against which the Parseval crashed.

As the airship approached Diesdorf the crew pulled the ripping cord and landed in a field. To their horror Nobers's lacerated body, from which almost all the clothes had been torn, was discovered entangled in the rigging under the ship.

The airship itself was undamaged.

SHOT AT SPORTSMEN'S SHOW

Onlooker Hit in Arm Through a Demonstrator's Mistake.

Irving E. Vining, who lives at 1,129 Amsterdam and is a lecturer on chemistry at Columbia University, received a charge of buckshot in the right arm last night as he leaned over the balcony at the Sportsmen's Show in Madison Square Garden to watch John Dobson, a demonstrator, show the proper way to handle a shotgun.

One of the aims of the exhibition has been to show the correct use of firearms in order that amateur sportsmen may learn how it is possible to go afield with a rifle or a fowling piece with perfect safety to themselves. A number of gun manufacturing firms have had specialists at the show to explain the operation of their newest models.

Somehow a shell loaded with buckshot got mixed up with the blanks which Dobson was using in showing off the good qualities of the gun he was exhibiting. Dobson had the gun carelessly leveled at one side of the balcony near the stage when the loaded cartridge was fired, and a good part of the charge took effect in Vining's arm in the region of the elbow.

Vining was removed to the New York Hospital, where it was found that the shot had lodged in the muscles and will probably not result in permanent injury. Police from the East Twentieth Street Station made an investigation of the case, but Vining declined to make a complaint, saying it was merely an accident.

SHUTS UP LAKEWOOD HOTEL.

Poor Season Forced It to Close—Creditors Descend on It.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., March 5.—The Lakewood Hotel, which is owned by Nathan Straus and which has been operated by Louis Frenkel under a lease, closed its doors to-day. For the last few days there have been only about thirty persons stopping at the hotel, and when the last of these left to-day the news spread rapidly throughout Lakewood.

Immediately there was a rush of creditors to the hotel, where they sought Mr. Frenkel, only to learn that he had already departed for New York. Manager Nunns said that Mr. Frenkel had gone to consult his attorney, Arthur Mayer of 261 Broadway. The creditors were far from satisfied with Mr. Nunns's explanation, and several who held the larger bills against the hotel put their affairs into the hands of lawyers. The smaller creditors seemed satisfied with Mr. Nunns's statement that their bills would be attended to later.

The closing of the hotel is attributed to several causes, chief among them being the severity of the weather and the waning financial quality of those who patronized the place. For the first three weeks of the season the hotel did exceptionally well, but thereafter the guest total dropped off until yesterday there remained only about thirty persons stopping there.

It was learned yesterday that Mr. Frenkel had intended to close earlier in the season, when it became apparent that the season was destined to be unsuccessful. It is said that he was dissuaded by promises of support from New York which never materialized.

Nathan Straus is abroad, and his son, Nathan Straus, Jr., said last night, when interviewed here, that he did not know anything about the affairs of the hotel.

NERVE TONIC STARTS FIRE.

Bottle of It Blows Up, Throwing Apothecary Shop Into Flames.

While compounding a nerve tonic yesterday in her drug store, at Eighteenth Street and Nineteenth Avenue, Newark, Miss Rebecca Krilow, a registered pharmacist, was slightly injured when the mixture suddenly exploded. She was thrown back against a shelf of bottles containing various kinds of drugs. The contents of the bottles broke and set fire to the little laboratory in the rear of the store.

The drug store is situated on the first floor of a three-story apartment house. When Miss Krilow shouted "Fire!" a boy on the second floor took up the cry. In a few moments all the persons living in the building, mostly women, were scurrying about trying to get their belongings out.

While all the commotion was going on, Miss Krilow and the customer for whom she was compounding the prescription fought the blaze. Some one turned in an alarm. When the fire fighters arrived they finished what was left of the fire. The damage was estimated at $1,000.

STIMSON CALLS TAFT A TRUE PROGRESSIVE

Arouses Enthusiasm at Chicago in Keynote Speech of the President's Campaign.

REGRETS ROOSEVELT ACTION

Man the Colonel Named for Governor Still His Friend, but a Strong Defender of Taft.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 5.—Contrasting the "fantastic radicalism," the "dramatic display," and "sensational advertising" of some well-known person with the "undramatic and unconspicuous" statesmanship of William Howard Taft, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and Dr. John Wesley Hill, New York pulpit orator, to-night brought the message of the President of the United States to Chicago.

The identity of the well-known person appeared to be understood by the big crowd that filled Orchestra Hall, for the ironical references provoked lusty cheering and much handclapping.

Secretary Stimson praised Col. Roosevelt as his friend, but after getting his audience warmed up to the subject declared with great emphasis against those who "are forcing Roosevelt, contrary to his original intention, into the race against Mr. Taft."

Mr. Stimson declared for President Taft without any reservation. He said that the President was the greatest leader the true progressive Republican Party had in this country to-day.

When he reached the recall of Judges his discriminating audience woke up and began cheering. Mr. Stimson warmed up, and let his fist fall on the table, and the audience responded with enthusiasm.

Dr. Hill also thrilled his audience. His epigrams kept the crowd in an almost continuous uproar. He characterized the Taft record as one of "statesmanship without sensational advertisement."

The modern insurgent, said the doctor, reminded him of the dog that was shipped by express but could not be delivered because he had chewed up his tag.

Mr. Stimson said:

"I am here to-night to speak for the renomination of President Taft. I am now and always have been a Progressive. I believe that the Republican Party, so long as it is true to its historical creed of Constitutional method and interpretation, will necessarily be the party of progress; and that the Democratic Party, so long as it is true to its historical creed of constitutional method and interpretation, will necessarily be the party of conservatism and reaction.

"I am for Mr. Taft because I believe that he has faithfully carried out this Progressive faith of the Republican Party; that his Administration stands for orderly, permanent progress in our National Government, and that to refuse him the nomination on the assertions that have been made against him would be a blow to that progress and would put a premium upon hasty and unfounded criticism.

"I entered into public life under the inspiration of Theodore Roosevelt. I am a firm believer in the great National policies for which he has fought. And I now remain his sincere friend. But I believe that those who are forcing him, contrary to his original intention, into the arena against Mr. Taft are jeopardizing instead of helping the real cause of progress in the Nation. The introduction of such a contest at this time, dragging in, as it necessarily will, new and personal issues which are quite foreign to the great progressive policies for which the Republican Party stands, cannot fail to weaken whichever candidate is eventually nominated in June. If, as a result, that candidate is defeated in November, the Government may be thrown into the hands of a truly reactionary party for years to come.

"Let me point out to you briefly two or three of the vital achievements which seem to me to identify Mr. Taft with this cause. I shall not attempt a summary of his constructive work. I shall merely indicate several of the typical accomplishments which, to my mind, identify his administration with the progress of the Republican Party and of the Nation.

Tariff Reform.

"Now, in a word, what has President Taft accomplished?

"In the first place, the steady yielding of his party to the pressure of the beneficiaries of the tariff has been stopped; the steady upward rise of tariff taxation has ceased; the corner has been turned and a marked beginning made in the process of reduction. That alone is an achievement which none of his Republican predecessors have ever accomplished.

"In the second place, under his vigorous initiative a method has been found and laid before the people which will eliminate the evils of the past and which will provide a scientific method for the future. He and his party now stand for a revision schedule by schedule, so as to make trading between protected interests impossible. He and his party now stand for a revision to be made upon the scientific information acquired by an expert board instead of the ex parte statements made by the beneficiaries of the tariff. Under this system for the first time the consumer has an adequate hearing, while at the same time it is rendered impossible for an ignorant or ill-considered reduction to be made which would destroy a legitimate industry.

Reciprocity.

"The President's efforts for reciprocity furnish another example of his attitude toward National progress. The reciprocity law was carried through under his personal initiative and leadership. Until he spoke the Nation had not awakened to the broad importance of that great movement. It represents a policy of great foresight and wisdom. Our Nation is rapidly passing beyond a period of exploitation into one of conservation. The end of our virgin homestead land has been virtually reached. The old days of wasteful methods of farming are over; the new days of intensive farming are at hand; and the lesson must be learned with an unexpected suddenness which is bound to produce some hardship. At the same time, we are rapidly changing from a Nation of food producers into a Nation of food consumers; from a Nation with a majority of farmers into a Nation with a majority of city dwellers. Coincident with this, and partially as a result of it, has come a great rise in the cost of living.

"I live in the City of New York. I know the wages of the factory workers and sweat-shop toilers of that great city, and I know the very narrow margin which separates many of them from want. I am well aware of the acute suffering which has been caused among those workers by the rise in the prices of their food supply, and what any future rise in that supply must mean to them.

"In his reciprocity programme the President with clear foresight strove to meet this great National need and to alleviate this coming burden of distress upon our working population. He sought to open the grain fields of Canada as a food sup-

Continued on Page 2.

Angostura Bitters lends delicious flavor to grapefruit and jellies.—Adv.

Mr. Dooley on the Hundred Greatest Men

The famous philosopher of Archey Road gives a few helpful hints to those who are managing the Hall of Fame. Read them in

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

STANDARD OIL PARTY MAKES ANOTHER COUP

Profits This Time at the Expense of Outside Owners of Prairie Oil Co. Shares.

BIG DIVIDEND KEPT QUIET

News of It Not Permitted to Reach New York Until Four Days After It Was Voted.

Stockholders in the former subsidiaries of the Standard Oil Company were bubbling with indigaation yesterday over what they regard as a fresh outrage. The withholding of information, which has been the invariable policy of the thirty-two subsidiaries controlled by the old Standard Oil party, has provided many opportunities to insiders in possession of the facts to make money at the expense of the stockholders at large. It will be recalled that while the Colonial Oil officials were refusing information in the early days of the dissolution to stockholders who bought fractional lots of that stock at around 500 to bring their own allotments up to full shares, developments inside the company made a vast difference in its current value, and the stock rapidly sold down to par or below. So complete was the case of those who had bought at the high price that in at least one instance an insider, who had sold at the high quotations was compelled to cancel his contract when the buyer became insistent. Another case, in which the uninformed outside stockholders suffered, was that of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, which, early in the stages of the trust's dissolution, sold at $1,400 a share and rapidly advanced until it sold at $4,100. The outsiders didn't know that a big melon was to be cut, as it was only a few weeks ago, in the shape of a $29,000,000 stock dividend.

The latest complaint is that of the Prairie Oil and Gas Company stockholders, who did not know until March 2, if they were New Yorkers, that the Directors had put the stock on a 28 per cent. annual dividend basis by the declaration on Feb. 26 of a dividend for the quarter of $7 per share. Notices of the dividend received in New York on March 2 were postmarked Independence, Kan., the headquarters of the company, at 3 P. M. Feb. 28. The books closed for the registry of stock entitled to the dividend on Feb. 29, two days before most of the stockholders knew of the declaration of a dividend of $4 a share higher than that paid in 1911. Meanwhile the shares, which sold last week at $235, rose to $245 on Monday and yesterday advanced to $309. The increased dividend was only partly responsible for the rise, yesterday's advance and active trading being largely due to rumors that the company would give stockholders a right to subscribe to new shares, possibly in connection with the retirement of its outstanding bonds. Of these there were $18,000,000 in December, of which it is reported $1,000,000 or $2,000,000 have been since retired out of earnings.

There are no accurate records obtainable of the daily sales of the shares of the former subsidiaries of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and to what extent those informed about the affairs of the Prairie Oil and Gas Company may have profited at the expense of the confiding outside stockholders by reason of their foreknowledge of impending events cannot be learned, but shareholders who parted with their stock at the low prices were loud yesterday in their denunciation of the methods of the management. Of all the former subsidiaries of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey that replied to requests from stockholders for information either as to earning power or assets after the dissolution, the only one which gave a frank statement of conditions was the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, which is managed by interests that have since proven inimical to the control of the old Standard Oil Company. This control has been handed down through the dissolution by means of the pro rata distribution of the stocks of the subsidiaries held by the New Jersey company, which naturally brought to the dominant interests in the old trust a like share in the distributed stocks. The Pierce interests in the Waters-Pierce Company sought to restrain the voting of Rockefeller and other shares in their company at the annual election last month on the ground that it would continue through a group of individuals the control which the United States Supreme Court had found criminal as exercised by these individuals through the device of a holding company, the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

The Prairie Oil and Gas Company now has a stock capital of $20,000,000. It was only $10,000,000 when the Government investigation was made in 1906. It operates oil wells, but does no refining business. The price of crude oil has advanced materially since the separation of the thirty-three co-defendant subsidiaries from the old Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

MEADOW BROOK TO HUNT.

Quarantine on Club's Dogs Lifted and Season Begins March 20.

Special to The New York Times.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., March 5.—When three of John Phipps's horses were shot recently for supposed rabies and all the dogs of the Hempstead section for miles around were put under quarantine, the Meadow Brook Club came under the ban. It was said at the time that hunting this Spring would have to be canceled as a result. Sheriff Charles De Mott has granted permission, however, for the hounds to be removed from the kennels at the club to those at Mr. Davis's place at Brookhill.

Drag hunting is expected to start about March 20 and to continue twice a week until the farmers' planting time. The hounds will be carefully guarded and watched. The line will be laid chiefly away through "the north country," in the vicinity of East Norwich and Oyster Bay where the quarantine does not exist. The American pack will not be hunted this Spring.

New, stylish eyeglasses called "Bifit." Kryptok or Toric Pebbles. SPENCER'S, now 1 Maiden Lane.—Adv.

CHALLENGES TAFT TO PRIMARY TEST

Dixon, Roosevelt's Manager, Wants to Know Voters' Choice Before the Convention.

McKINLEY DOESN'T ACCEPT

Would Like to Know if the Colonel Is Really a Candidate Before Deciding.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Senator Dixon, Chairman of the National Roosevelt Executive Committee, sent to Representative McKinley, Chairman of the National Taft Bureau, this afternoon, a challenge for a general primary to ascertain definitely whether the Republican voters are for Roosevelt or Taft as their candidate for the Presidency. His letter says:

The Hon. William B. McKinley, Washington, D. C.:

My Dear Mr. McKinley: For the purpose of determining definitely whether the Republican voters of the country desire Col. Theodore Roosevelt or President Taft as their candidate in the approaching Presidential campaign I hereby challenge you to a test by means of primaries in every State in the Union. I take it you will agree with me that the chief object we are both seeking is the election of a Republican to the Presidency next Fall. Whatever may be your personal views as to the availability of the candidate, we are all Republicans, all interested in the success of the party, and all desirous of doing what we can to insure such success.

The first requisite to such success is that the National Convention shall nominate as the party candidate the man who has the greatest strength with the voters themselves. We ought to do everything in our power to ascertain, before the convention is held, what is the desire of the people as to the man on whom the party must rely to carry it through to victory. We ought to have a free expression of opinion directly from the voters who will cast the ballots that will determine finally the verdict at the polls. The time to find out what the voters want is the nomination made, rather than afterward. It will be too late after the convention is held.

I am, of course, aware of the action of the Republican committee on the primary question at its meeting in this city last December, and I know the argument on which it was based. In my judgment no argument can justify that action. In every State and district in the Union proper arrangements can be made and effectively carried out for securing a free and voluntary expression of the will of the voters. If it cannot be done by a State-wide primary, which would be preferable, it can be arranged for districts, under the supervision of proper committees. In Ohio, for instance, there is a proposition for district primaries which, while not as satisfactory as the State-wide Presidential preference primary provided by law in North Dakota, Wisconsin, Oregon, Nebraska, California, New Jersey, and South Dakota, nevertheless will result in obtaining a direct expression of the voters themselves.

With your co-operation similar arrangements will no doubt be effected in other States, where Legislatures are now considering the enactment of Presidential preference primary laws. I am informed that in several States where the Presidential preference primary question is awaiting legislative action the influence of men who are working with you is cast determinedly in opposition. Your co-operation with me in such States no doubt would result in the enactment of these laws, and the considerable spread thereby of preference primary under direct legal sanction by the State.

Let me call your attention again to the fact that Col. Roosevelt has declared repeatedly that he is not an active candidate for the nomination, but will accept it if it comes to him. His letter to Mr. Moore of Pittsburgh, sent out by your headquarters and published in the newspapers, is an additional proof of this attitude, and of the fact that in not saying he will accept the nomination under the circumstances specified he is merely responding to a popular demand. The voters of the country have a right to express their desire, and I sincerely trust you will accept his challenge and prayer to co-operate with me in the arrangement of such primary.

Commissioned officers are necessary to direct an army, but it is the rank and file that win the victories. Respectfully yours,

JOS PH M. DIXON,
Chairman National Roosevelt Executive Committee.

Mr. McKinley replied promptly to Senator Dixon's challenge, but ignored the demand for a primary, and countered with a question as to the Senator's autority to issue a challenge on behalf of Col. Roosevelt. His note says:

National Taft Bureau,
Washington, D. C., March 5, 1912.

The Hon. Joseph M. Dixon, Chairman Roosevelt Executive Committee, Washington, D. C.:

My Dear Senator: I am just in receipt of your letter of the 5th inst., delivered by special messenger. Since you are pleased to apply to your communication so grave a term as "challenge," it becomes somewhat important to have our respective relations to candidates made clear at the outset. I would, therefore, say that I have been asked by President Taft to act as director of a bureau with headquarters in Washington organized for the purpose of securing his renomination for a second term. Before answering your "challenge" I desire to know whether you are acting as Chairman of the "Roosevelt Executive Committee" either by selection or authority of Mr. Roosevelt, and, also whether your so-called "challenge" was issued by authority of Mr. Roosevelt, whose nomination for a third term as President I understand you and your organization are attempting to secure. Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM B. McKINLEY,
Director National Taft Bureau.

The Roosevelt headquarters were closed this evening and nothing was obtainable as to what the next move would be. At the Taft headquarters the managers were in secret consultation, and nothing as to what they would ultimately say to the proposal for a primary was obtainable.

Mr. McKinley's reply is regarded as a very neat effort to bring Col. Roosevelt out as an active candidate, and at the same time offering a way out of either accepting or refusing the primary proposition. If Senator Dixon says he was appointed by Col. Roosevelt, then the Colonel is made to appear as an active candidate in direct charge of his candidacy. If the Senator says he merely represents some voluntary organization not recognized as part of the regular party machinery, then Mr. McKinley can say that he could not be expected to take up such a challenge from an unofficial and unauthorized source which could not possibly have authority to safeguard the primaries proposed.

This primary question is the most troublesome thing the Taft managers have to meet, and Senator Dixon hit them solidly with his challenge. Whatever the outcome of this particular tilt, it is already obvious to politicians of both parties here that this is the last preconvention campaign that will be fought out on the old lines. By the time the campaign of 1916 comes around the Presidential preference primary law will be in force in so many States that those adhering to the old caucus and convention system will cut no figure in the control of the conventions.

Senator Dixon also went after the Taft people on the use of patronage by producing a letter written by Mr. McKinley to a Northwestern Postmaster asking for information as to the political situation in the Postmaster's district. Mr. McKinley replied by declaring that his letter was proper and legal, and that the Roosevelt people were also writing to Federal officeholders.

Naval Tug Men Lost in Philippines.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Lewis E. Winters, a machinist's mate, of Wellsboro, Penn., and Coxswain Joseph Pasternak of New York City fell from the naval tug Wompatuck last Sunday and were drowned, according to a report to-day from the naval station at Olongapo, in the Philippines. Their bodies have not been recovered.

Florida, the Carolinas, Atlanta. Superior service via Seaboard Air Line's electric lighted steel trains. Inq. 1184 B'way. Phone 5644 Mad.—Adv.

IRISH FREE TRADE WITH US.

That Is Reason Given for Irish Desire to Control Customs.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 6.—The Times this morning says from the home rule and Nationalists' point of view the strength of the case put forward by a certain section of Irishmen is not fully realized yet by a considerable section of the home rule party. One of the chief reasons why control of the customs is desired by many Irishmen is in order that the Irish Parliament may enter into tariff arrangements with the United States.

It is stated that Irish farmers could double the value of their land, if they could get free entry into Boston and New York for Irish potatoes, onions, baled hay, and mackerel.

If the Irish Parliament had a right to bargain, it is argued that they could offer to put Boston boots, American maize, and bacon on the free list in exchange for the free listing of Irish potatoes, onions, &c., and it is claimed that the Irish Parliament could get strong support for such arrangements from the Irish in the United States, particularly in Massachusetts, who would be prepared to put pressure on their Congressmen in Washington.

Apart from sentiment for the old Country, the Irish in the United States would benefit by the supply of cheap potatoes.

PIETY SIGN IN BROADWAY.

Something New in Electricity Helps Light Up the White Way.

Salvation, preached with electric bulbs, that he who runs may read, appeared on Broadway last night in letters 13½ feet high, at the corner of Twenty-third Street. The sign announces the invasion of the "Men and Religion Forward Movement" into this city. It reads: "Welcome for Everybody in the Churches of New York. Religion for Men and Men for Religion."

The Rev. Dr. Nathaniel Pratt, Executive Secretary of the Men and Religion Forward Movement, announces that the sign merely marks the beginning of a campagn of advertising which will extend from the Battery to the Bronx.

MRS. THOMAS'S GEMS FOUND.

Picked Up in Opera House Aisle by Mrs. Ogden Sherwood.

The six-thousand-dollar diamond and emerald ear pendant lost by Mrs. Ralph H. Thomas of 540 Park Avenue Monday evening was picked up in an aisle of the Metropolitan Opera House by Mrs. J. K. Ogden Sherwood, 8 West Fifty-fifth Street, as she was leaving the theatre after the performance of "Otello." Mrs. Sherwood read yesterday morning that it had been lost by Mrs. Thomas. She communicated with Mrs. Thomas by telephone and then returned the jewel.

EX-MAYOR GILL MAY LOSE.

Man Recalled by Seattle Voters Running Behind in the Poll.

SEATTLE, Wash., March 5.—With returns in from one-fourth of the city, George W. Cotterill, Municipal Ownership and Single Tax candidate for Mayor, has a lead of more than 200 votes over Hiram C. Gill, the "Open Town" candidate, who was recalled a year ago and who sought vindication in the present campaign.

In the primary Gill had a plurality of more than 10,000 over Cotterill.

TO DYNAMITE THE HUDSON.

Frozen River Will Be Blasted To-day for the First Time.

Special to The New York Times.

HAVERSTRAW, March 5.—Dynamite will be used to-morrow to break up the ice, so two boats which have been clearing a channel in the Hudson may continue the work. Their efforts were stopped when thick ice was encountered near the south end of Croton Point, two and a half miles below this place.

The decision to weaken the ice by blasting was reached to-day at a conference of Supt. of Public Works Peck and Winslow M. Mead, his Deputy, with H. A. Kunze, General Inspector of the Department of Public Works. Five charges of dynamite of 100 pounds each, planted at intervals of 100 feet, will be set off at the same time by electricity. Immediately after the explosion the iceboats will begin bucking their way through the loosened ice crust until a channel between 200 and 300 feet in width is opened. By this method it is expected to clear the river at the rate of ten miles a day, working twenty-four hours a day.

FREE SUGAR BILL REPORTED.

Clash Between Democrats Over a Proposed Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Sugar Tariff Revision bill was reported favorably to the House to-day by Chairman Underwood of the Ways and Means Committee. The Excise bill, providing for an income tax to make up the loss of revenue, will not be reported until later.

Following the report there was a spirited clash between Democratic members of the House over the Agricultural Appropriation bill. Representative Garner of Texas sought to have adopted an amendment providing $5,000 for investigation and experiments with sugar producing plants in the Rio Grande Valley in Texas.

Representative Martin of Colorado offered a substitute amendment to grant that amount to Colorado.

"My friend from Texas," said Representative Martin, "realizing that his support of the Free Sugar bill, a 'bunk' political measure, is indefensible, hopes to restore himself to the favor of his constituents by going home to them with $5,000 in Government money in his vest pocket with which to pursue an inquiry into the industry his bill would destroy."

Mr. Garner retorted that in opposing the Sugar Revision bill Mr. Martin had betrayed his party. The incident was smoothed over by an apology by Mr. Martin.

Both amendments, and two similar ones offered by Representative Mondell of Wyoming and Lever of South Carolina, were voted down.

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GRAND JURY TO HEAR SCHIFF AND GANS

Whitman Will Present Their Request, Which Will Be Referred to Judge Crain.

THEY WILL WAIVE IMMUNITY

Brandt Notified to be Ready to Go Before Grand Jury, Which Will End Its Inquiry Next Week.

Mortimer L Schiff and Howard S. Gans, who so far have been unsuccessful in their efforts to tell their stories to the special Grand Jury investigating the case of Foulke E. Brandt, the former servant of Mr. Schiff who was sentenced to thirty years in prison for burglary, are now expected to appear as witnesses before that body early next week. Before taking the stand they will waive immunity from possible prosecution. With the taking of their testimony, it is believed, the present investigation of the Brandt case will come to a close.

The Grand Jury has not yet called Mr. Schiff and Mr. Gans. District Attorney Whitman is expected to present to the jury to-day letters from these men in which they ask permission to testify. If, as expected, the Grand Jury decides to call them, the immunity question will be passed upon by Judge Crain of General Sessions. Judge Crain's instructions to the Grand Jury will be final, and it is understood that he is of the opinion that the waiving of immunity will not interfere with the finding of indictments or with future prosecutions. District Attorney Whitman holds the same opinion, and so he will not oppose the appearance of Mr. Schiff and Mr. Gans, although he has steadily refused to take the responsibility of having them testify. He thinks this responsibility should be assumed by the court.

The Grand Jury yesterday heard four witnesses. They were F. H. Pierce, Chaplain of Clinton Prison; Emerson Davis, Receiving Clerk at Clinton Prison until Feb. 1 last; Cornelius V. Collins, State Superintendent of Prisons in 1908, and John W. Rogers, the Pinkerton detective who took away papers from Brandt's room on East Forty-second Street, following his arrest.

It was the second appearance before the Grand Jury of both Davis and Rogers. Davis, whose recollection of how he kept watch over Brandt and under whose direction he kept that watch was extremely bad last week, had not recovered yesterday from his lapse of memory. It is not likely that District Attorney Whitman will have any further use for him. Rogers, however, had considerably refreshed his mind as to details, it was said, and made a good witness from Mr. Whitman's point of view. Mr. Whitman refused to say what material facts had been developed.

Ex-Supt. Collins, who ordered the transfer of Brandt from Sing Sing to Dannemora in 1908, admitted everything the records showed, among other things that there had been some correspondence between Supt. Collins and Howard S. Gans. These letters, the District Attorney admitted yesterday, were in his possession. He refused to say what Collins had testified to, but intimated that the witness also had suffered a lapse of memory on certain essential points.

Chaplain Pierce's Statement.

Chaplain Pierce was a mine of information, it seemed, but in no way did his testimony indicate a conspiracy. It was the Chaplain who had been suspected of keeping close watch on Brandt, who once begged a brother convict to find out "what the Chaplain had up his sleeve." It developed, however, that the unsuspecting Chaplain simply had a friendly feeling for Brandt, and that he was trying to help him as much as possible. Brandt misinterpreted Chaplain Pierce's attentions and refrained from intimacy with him. Nevertheless the Chaplain decided to investigate his case and to that end corresponded with Mortimer L. Schiff in order to ascertain why this prisoner was sentenced to thirty years in prison. The innocence of the Chaplain in any conspiracy complication is evidenced by the fact that when he wrote for information as late as April, 1911, he addressed his letter to Jacob H. Schiff, Jr.

The Chaplain, before going before the Grand Jury, made a statement, including the letters in the case. This is his statement:

On March 6, 1908, Brandt was received at Clinton Prison in a draft of sixty first-term men from Sing Sing Prison. Only sixteen of this draft had any record of previous convictions, and these were for minor offenses, for which they had served short terms in jails, workhouses, and penitentiaries.

Brandt's long sentence enlisted my sympathy. As he was neat in appearance, and seemingly intelligent, I offered him a position in the library, which he declined. Then the intimation was given him that a place might be secured for him in the office of the Superintendent of Industries, and I offered to intercede for him. This offer was refused. Subsequently he was assigned to the office of the Superintendent of Industries, and later transferred to the Warden's office, where he continued until taken to New York by order of the court.

Three years after his reception at Clinton Prison a representative of the State Controller spent about three months at the prison examining accounts. Perhaps a couple of months had passed when this gentleman, who had seen Brandt daily and been in touch with him frequently, spoke to me of the case, his sympathy for Brandt, and his disposition to try to help him. He said he would like to get at the real facts of the case.

At this gentleman's request I wrote to a friend, who, as I supposed, could give the needed information. He replied he "was not in a position to give me the needed information," and suggested my writing to Mr. Schiff. On April 10, 1911, I addressed a letter to Jacob H. Schiff, Jr., and received a reply dated April 11, 1911. A few days later I received a letter from Howard Gans, stating Mr. Schiff had informed him of my letter of inquiry, and told me that among others to whom Brandt had appealed for aid was Senator Nelson, at whose request the Swedish Consul had appointed a representative to investigate the case, and that this representative reported there had been no injustice either in the trial or sentence, and the stories he told to enlist sympathy were of such a character as to show him unworthy of credence or any further efforts being made in his behalf. My recollection is that I wrote Mr. Schiff a note telling him of having received a letter from Mr. Gans, and that I mailed a carbon copy to Mr. Gans.

I do not know Mr. Schiff or Mr. Gans; have never met either of them; neither has any representative of either, directly or indirectly, approached me about the case, and no "espionage" over Brandt has ever been exercised by me.

I have an impression that Mr. Gans stated he would like to be informed if any effort was made to secure Brandt's release, to which I replied the proper course would be to make such a request to the Warden of the prison or the Pardon Clerk at Albany.

His Letters to and From Mr. Schiff.

The letter which Chaplain Pierce sent to Mr. Schiff and Mr. Schiff's reply appear below. Mr. Schiff's account of the burglary and assault of March 8, 1907, as recited in his letter of April 11, 1911, are the same as recounted in his full statement printed in THE TIMES on Feb. 27 last.

Dannemora, N. Y., April 10, 1911.

Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, Jr., New York City:

Dear Sir: Wishing for special reasons to know the facts regarding the offense for which F. E. Brandt was convicted and sentenced, I wrote to my friend, Dr. I. Davidson, of the Jewish Theological Seminary, to give me the needed information.

who replied he was not in a position to give me any information, and suggested my writing to you.

My understanding of the case, derived through the public press, is that Brandt was employed by you as a valet, and after being discharged gained admission to your home, secreted himself in a closet, and made a murderous attack on you, and that you were injured to such an extent that you were confined in a hospital for some time, and that for a few days at least your life was believed to hang in the balance.

He was received in Sing Sing Prison April 6, 1907, on a commitment for burglary first, with a sentence of thirty years. He was transferred here March 6, 1908. Under the law at the time of his conviction he would be eligible for discharge, by commutation for good conduct, June 5, 1925, but under a new law he will be eligible for parole in fifteen years, viz.: June 5, 1922. If paroled he would be subject to certain regulations for one year before receiving a regular discharge.

It is probably unnecessary to inform you that no matter how heinous his offense may have been his treatment in prison is and will be no different than for an ordinary crime. For quite a while he has been employed in what is called a trusty's position in the Warden's office.

Thanking you in advance for the information asked for, yours truly,

F. H. PIERCE, Chaplain.

This is Mr. Schiff's answer:

New York, April 11, 1911.

The Rev. Frank H. Pierce, State of New York, Clinton Prison, Dannemora, N. Y.:

Dear Sir: Replying to your letter of yesterday's date, erroneously addressed to Jacob H. Schiff, Jr., I beg to advise you that the facts in regard to the case of F. E. Brandt are that he broke into my house some four years ago, attempted to murder me, was thereupon indicted for three felonies, namely, assault in the first degree, burglary in the first degree, and grand larceny, and was sentenced to thirty years in State Prison.

From information which I was able to secure, I found the man had a very bad record before he entered my employ as second man, and a most dangerous character, absolutely lacking in moral sense.

It would lead too far for me to go into the details by correspondence in regard to his offenses, but if you come to New York, I shall be pleased to have you call upon me and will let you have all the information in regard to this case. In case you do so, I wish you would advise me a few days ahead, so that I can make an appointment with you. If, however, this is not feasible, I shall be pleased to have my counsel, Mr. Howard Gans, send you a full history of the case. Very truly yours,

MORTIMER L. SCHIFF.

When the chaplain was ushered out of the District Attorney's office he was all smiles, but refused to add anything to his statement. He will be called before the Grand Jury again to-day, it is expected. The District Attorney is also expected to subpoena former Police Inspector William W. McLaughlin, who had some correspondence with Howard S. Gans concerning Brandt's criminal record. Dr. R. T. Irvine, a practicing physician of Ossining, who was the prison physician while Brandt was confined in Sing Sing, also may be called as a witness. When asked whether he would subpoena Rabbi I. Davidson of the Jewish Theological Seminary, who used to visit Sing Sing when Brandt was imprisoned there, Mr. Whitman said that he would not, but that the rabbi might come and testify on his own account if he cared to.

Mirabeau L. Towns was notified yesterday by Mr. Whitman to have Brandt in the city should the Grand Jury desire to question him. If Brandt does not testify to-day, it was said, he certainly will appear to-morrow. The investigation will be continued during the week, and is expected to end early next week, Mr. Whitman said.

Mr. Schiff and Mr. Gans, it is believed, will be allowed to testify on Monday or Tuesday of next week.

BRANDT CASE IN SENATE.

Investigation Opposed by Sullivan, Brackett, and McClelland.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 5.—Senator J. Mayhew Wainwright of Westchester to-day urged a legislative investigation of the case of Foulke E. Brandt and the action of Judge Otto Rosalsky in connection with the conviction and sentencing of the former Schiff servant. He received little encouragement, however. Senators McClelland and Timothy D. Sullivan defended Judge Rosalsky, and Senator Brackett, leader of the minority, declared that the law should be changed so that the "other side" of the case could be heard before some tribunal.

The debate followed a favorable report on the bill of Senator McClelland which was suggested by the Brandt case and which provides that in case a prisoner pleads guilty and is sentenced his case may be opened on notice to the District Attorney by the Judge who imposed the sentence. In such a case the Judge would have power to vacate the sentence and take into consideration facts not presented to him when the plea was received. It would be within the power of the Judge to readjust the sentence in accordance with any subsequent facts that might be presented. Senator McClelland asked that this bill be at once advanced to the order of final passage.

"If there is any measure we can pass that will strip this case of technicalities, so that the public may get at the facts and know whether or not the administration of justice has been perverted. I think we should act at once," Senator Wainwright said. "There is a widespread impression that a grave injustice has been done to Brandt; that cruel and unusual punishment was inflicted. I am prepared to support the Senator's bill if it will lead to a review of the case before some tribunal where the public can get the facts.

"I have been surprised that somebody has not made a move for an investigation of this Brandt case. It involves the fundamental rights of an individual. A most unusual sentence has been imposed under unusual circumstances. The judicial branch should be subjected to an inquiry. If this was a Judge of the Supreme Court I believe the Senate would have taken action to determine whether this sentence was improper. The relationship of the Judge to this case and his conduct should be inquired into and his fitness to remain on the bench be investigated.

"We might consider this question through a resolution for an investigation of the Judge with a view to determine whether we might not suggest to the Executive that he make a recommendation to us for his removal."

Brackett Would Hear Schiff Side.

The refusal to hear the story of Mortimer L. Schiff or Howard S. Gans gave Senator Brackett much concern.

"A sentence of thirty years, unless special reasons are disclosed in court, is shocking," he said. "But I deprecate any hysterical treatment of this case, or any course that will give opportunity in the future to break down well-established precedents. It seems that a way in this case has been found to right a wrong, if there is a wrong. I do not believe violent treatment of this case is conducive to good morals or to orderly legal procedure.

"When it comes to a point, as the law now stands, that the prosecuting attorney or the Attorney General cannot hear the other side of the case, I think there should be some amendment to the law. It still stands that when a man's house is broken into he is not the criminal. It is also shocking if Mr. Schiff and Mr. Gans, heretofore of respectable character, are not allowed to tell their side of the story. It is just as great a wrong as imposing the thirty-year sentence."

Senator McClelland said his bill was intended to reach a condition that is illustrated in the Brandt case.

"The bill," he added, "amends the code, applying only to cases where a plea of guilty has been made by the defendant. It sets aside the sentence. The convict may apply for a revocation of the sentence, and where the interests of justice require the sentence may be set aside."

He said he knew of cases where innocent men have pleaded guilty. One case, he said, was that of a man who pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two years. He was to get $1,000 for each year. The prisoner served the time and received no money.

"I am very sorry the debate has descended to a criticism of Judge Rosalsky," Senator McClelland added. "I think he was actuated by proper motives. If this measure had been a law there would have been no trouble at all. The sentence would have been vacated and the judgment readjusted."

Senator Wagner said that the question of immunity of witnesses stood in the way of legislative investigation.

"How can the Legislature go any further in an investigation than the Grand Jury is now going?" Senator Loomis asked.

"The Grand Jury's investigation is secret," Senator Wainwright replied. "Any investigation of this subject should be public. It is unfortunate that the reputation of any individual is involved, but the public is not concerned in that. There should be some way of determining the fitness of a Judge to remain on the bench."

"Don't let us get worked up on the thirty-year sentence," said Senator Brackett. "Let us get our minds on the man who was assaulted. It is just as much of a scandal if he cannot be heard. In his zeal Senator Wainwright wants to investigate everything he hears about. Everything is being done that can be done for the convict, but here's a man of previous good reputation, Mr. Schiff, and an honorable man in an honorable profession, Mr. Gans, who find themselves unable to say a sigle word."

"Big Tim" Defends Rosalsky.

"I might add to what the Senator says," Senator McClelland remarked, "that foul insinuations affecting a woman have been made, and who has not yet had an opportunity to be heard. It is a reproach on the gallantry of manhood that such a condition should be allowed to exist."

"Big Tim" Sullivan was the only member of the Senate who is not a lawyer who took part in the discussion.

"I don't know much about this case," he said. "The worst thing that can be done is mentioning a lady's name. I have heard things whispered, and think that by defending anybody who needs no defense we are doing a worse injury than an enemy could do.

"I knew Judge Rosalsky when he was a boy. He may have made a mistake in this case. But at the time there was an epidemic of burglaries and every Judge was commended if he gave anything short of the electric chair. Facts have been presented to Judge Rosalsky which showed that at the time he gave the sentence he was wrong. He immediately reversed himself. Every lawyer said he did not have the right to do it. But he showed his good faith by trying to undo what he thought was wrong. What is the use of talking about it? All the greatest minds in the city and the country have taken a position on one side or the other. Where do common, ordinary laymen like me get a right to butt in? I wish it was all over."

The McClelland bill was advanced to third reading.

Gov. Dix, when asked this evening if he intended to follow the example of Mayor Gaynor and write a letter of apology to Justice Gerard of the Supreme Court in connection with the publication of the Gaynor letter, shook his head and declared that as far as he was concerned the Brandt case was a closed chapter.

TAFT PRAISED ROOSEVELT.

Compared Him to Washington and Lincoln in a Letter in 1908.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 5.—That Theodore Roosevelt would take his place in history with Washington and Lincoln was the opinion which President William H. Taft expressed of his predecessor in the White House in a letter addressed to James H. Manning, President of the National Savings Bank of Albany, in 1908, soon after Mr. Taft was elected.

The letter, written by the President at Beverly, Mass., is regarded by Mr. Manning as one of the most valuable of his autograph collection.

"I could not get the same letter to-day for $1,000,000," said he to-night.

The letter follows:

> James H. Manning, President of the National Savings Bank, Albany, N. Y.
>
> Dear Mr. Manning: When the friction of the last few months shall be forgotten, when this mists of momentary irritation shall have disappeared, the greatness of Theodore Roosevelt as President and leader of men in one of the great moral movements of the country's history will become clear to every one, and he will take his place in history with Washington and Lincoln.
>
> WILLIAM H TAFT.

In view of the fact that the two men are now rivals in the Presidential race for the Republican nomination, the President's estimate of his competitor, less than four years ago, is regarded as being of peculiar public interest.

Mr. Manning is a former Mayor of Albany and a son of the late Daniel Manning, Secretary of the Treasury under President Grover Cleveland. Mr. Manning is down for an address before the Albany Historical Society on March 14, and will make the Taft letter a feature of what he has to say.

CARTOONS THE "TAFT HUNTER."

Punch Depicts Roosevelt as a Cowboy Taking to the Trail.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 5.—Punch again returns this week to the subject of Roosevelt with a cartoon entitled "The Wild West's latest phase—A fancy portrait of a Taft hunter reluctantly taking to the trail."

The cartoon shows Col. Roosevelt in full cowboy kit and bristling armament of six-shooters and bowie knives, performing a wild war dance around a piece of paper pinned to the ground by a dagger, and whereon is inscribed "Under no circumstances will I accept a nomination for a third term."

Col. Roosevelt is letting off a gun with his right hand and flourishing a lasso in the other, while emitting a series of frenzied war whoops.

WON'T GO TO THE CONVENTIONS

Roosevelt Says "Such a Thing Has Never Entered His Mind."

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., March 5.—Col. Roosevelt does not expect to attend the Republican State Convention at Rochester on April 9 or the National Convention at Chicago in June. He said late this afternoon while on his way to his home at Sagamore Hill that "such a thing had never entered his mind."

Many of the Colonel's friends have expressed the belief that when he finds himself in the thick of the fight, knowing full well that his chance of capturing some of the delegates from New York State depends upon the action taken at the State Convention, he will be unable to "keep his hands off."

The question whether he will be a delegate to the State Convention or will attend either the State or National Conventions as an onlooker was put to Col. Roosevelt directly by reporters. He gave the matter a few moments' thought and then replied: "Why, no; I hadn't thought of it. Of course not."

Then the Colonel dismissed the matter, refusing to make any further comment about his plans. But his friends were not convinced, expressing the belief that later developments will cause him to venture at least as far West as Rochester. They recall his dramatic appearance at the State Convention at Saratoga in the Fall of 1910, when he carried all before him for Henry L. Stimson, now Secretary of War and one of his opponents.

National Primaries in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, March 5.—Direct election of district delegates to the Republican and Democratic National Conventions this year, with an expression of preference by the voters as to Presidential candidates, is provided for in a bill passed by the Senate to-day. The bill now goes to the House, where the sentiment is said to be largely in favor of its passage.

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ROOSEVELT WOULDN'T HAVE HIS HANDS TIED

His Latest Letter, Written to Frank Munsey, Told How He Yearned to Serve the People.

RECKED NOT OF HIMSELF

Thought the Trend of Things Might Convince Him That He Was the Only Man for the "Job."

Col. Theodore Roosevelt on reaching the office of The Outlook yesterday handed to the reporters copies of a letter he wrote to Frank A. Munsey, the publisher, dated Jan. 16, 1912. This letter was his reply to the charge that in another letter to E. A. Van Valkenburg, publisher of The Philadelphia North American, given out at the National Taft Headquarters in Washington, he had said that he would not be a candidate in 1912, and had no intention of taking any part in the campaign for or against any candidate. It was also charged that he had made similar statements to Secretary Stimson and Secretary Meyer.

In the Munsey letter, which covers eleven typewritten pages, the Colonel positively asserts that "I am not and shall not be a candidate," but in the next sentence he recants to the extent of saying that "I shall not seek renomination, nor would I accept it, if it came to me as the result of an intrigue, but I will not tie my hands by a statement which would make it difficult or impossible for me to serve the public by undertaking a great task, if the people, as a whole, seemed definitely to come to the conclusion I ought to do that task."

The Colonel also states that he said exactly this to Secretary Stimson, Secretary Meyer, Congressman Longworth, Gifford Pinchot, Congressmen Lenroot and Kent, and others.

The Munsey Letter.

Here is the letter in full:

Jan. 16, 1912.

My Dear Mr. Munsey: I have received your long and cordial letter, together with the editorial. Permit me, in the first place, to thank you very warmly for the editorial. It seems to me that in the editorial you have stated the case exactly; so exactly, my dear Mr. Munsey, that, to my mind, it in itself furnishes the answer to the request you make that I should openly announce that, if nominated, I would not refuse the nomination. Your great kindness and the disinterested friendliness of your action entitle you to receive from me in full a statement of the reasons why I do not feel that, at the present time, it would be wise or proper for me to make any such statement. What the needs of the future may demand I cannot tell.

You say that my keeping silence leads to misconstruction and gives opportunity for my enemies to make every kind of false statement about me, and to create in the minds of the people a false impression of me; some good people being led by my silence into the belief that it is useless to try to nominate me because I would certainly refuse, and others being misled into the belief that I am underhandedly intriguing for what I dare not openly ask; so that the impression on the public is detrimental to me.

What His "Silence" Does.

My dear sir, I entirely agre with you as to the fact that my silence is deliberately misrepresented by my enemies, with the purpose of confusing good people and getting them to take a wrong view; and, moreover, I entirely agree with you that this purpose is at least partly achieved. The trouble is that, as so often happens, this is a case where any course pursued would lead to just such misrepresentation, just such misjudgment, just such puzzling of the minds of good people.

Personally, I think that any other course than the one I am adopting would at present lead to even more misrepresentation and misjudgment than actually exist. As I have again and again said, I am delighted to state my position fully and frankly, not only to any sincere and honest supporter, but to any sincere and honest opponent. What I have said to you, and am about to say to you, I have, for instance, said not only to other friends who think I ought to be nominated, but to friends (and even foes) who think I ought not to be nominated, provided only I could trust their sincerity, intelligence, and truthfulness.

For instance, I have said the same things to Secretary Stimson, Secretary Meyer, and Congressman Longworth, who are supporting La Follette. I have and Congressmen Lenroot and Kent, who ar esupporting La Follette. I have said them to editors like Mr. Nelson, Mr. Van Valkenburg, and Mr. Wright. I practically said them to the entire Aldine Club—Democrats, Republicans, every one.

I am not and shall not be a candidate. I shall not seek the nomination, nor would I accept it if it came to me as the result of an intrigue. But I will not tie my hands by a statement which would make it difficult or impossible for me to serve the public by undertaking a great task if the people as a whole seemed definitely to come to the conclusion that I ought to do that task. In other words, as far as in me lies I am endeavoring to look at this matter purely from the standpoint of the public interest, of the interest of the people as a whole, and not in the least from my own standpoint.

No Honor to be Gained.

If I should consult only my own pleasure and interest, I should most emphatically and immediately announce that I would under no circumstances run. I have had all the honor that any man can have from holding the office of President. From every personal standpoint there is nothing for me to gain, either in running for the office or in holding the office once more, and there is very much to lose.

Under such circumstances, if I consulted only my own interest, the obvious thing to do would be to announce that I would not obey any popular mandate; that I would not run if nominated. I shall not follow this course, because I am sincerely endeavoring to look at the matter only from the standpoint of the popular interest. It is not only necessary for the people to have the right instrument, the right tool, with which to work in any given emergency, but it is necessary that they themselves shall choose, and shall believe in the sufficiency of that instrument.

If at this particular crisis, with the particular problems ahead of us at this particular time, the people feel that I am the one man in sight to do the job, then I should regard myself as shirking a plain duty if I refused to do it. What I am interested in, remember, is not in the least holding the office, but doing a job that is actually worth doing; this is the position that to the best of my belief I have always taken, and always shall take.

If the people should feel that I was the instrument to be used at this time, I should accept even although I knew that I should be broken and cast aside in the using; for often it is true that at a given moment there is one tool, one instrument, particularly available, and then that instrument must be used even though to use it necessarily means to break it.

The right motto for any man is "Spend and be spent"; and if, in order to do a job worth doing from the public standpoint, he must pay with his own life, actual life on the field of battle, or political life in civic affairs, he must not grudge the payment.

In short, I am not concerned with the welfare of any one man in this matter, not with Mr. Taft's welfare, nor Mr. La Follette's, and least of all with my own; I am concerned only with the welfare of the people of the United States.

Follows Lincoln, He Says.

Now, your point is that when I feel thus I ought to be willing to state openly what I feel instead of answering as I have hitherto answered, to those who have asked me whether I would accept if nominated, that in the words of Abraham Lincoln I was not required to cross that bridge until I came to it.

The reason is that in making any statement it is not only necessary to consider what the man actually means and actually says, and will be understood as saying by people who intelligently accept his statement at its face value, but also to consider what the statement will be held to mean by the great mass of people who are obliged to get their information more or less at second hand, and largely through instrumentalities like most of the New York dailies, whose one purpose, as far as I am concerned, is to invent falsehood and to distort truth.

If at this time I announce that I would accept if nominated, it would be blazoned abroad by all my enemies, and ultimately believed by a large portion even of my good friends and well-wishers that I had in my own interest announced my candidacy, that I was an active candidate, that I was striving by every means to secure the nomination for President.

At this time—whatever may be the case in the future—I do not see that any other outcome could be expected. It is simply a case where the language would not be accepted at its exact face value, and would inevitably be given a false construction, and this being so, it seems to be wise not to use the language.

Let me illustrate what I mean by referring you to the language in which, after the election of 1904, I announced that I would not be a candidate for renomination.

What Friends Advised.

At the time good friends of mine suggested that I should use some such formula as stating that I would not be a candidate in 1908 because of the custom that had grown up not to elect a man as President for a third consecutive term; but on thinking it over I became convinced that if I used such language it would inevitably be taken as an announcement that I would be a candidate for another term in 1912, and this in spite of the fact that, of course, the language, if taken literally, would only have referred to 1908, and have had no more bearing on 1912 than on 1916 or 1948.

Accordingly, I used language which simply stated that I paid heed to the essence and not the form of the wise custom of our forefathers in reference to the third term; the essence, of course, being that the custom applied just as much when my first term was the filling out of an unexpired term of my predecessor as if it had been an elective term, and that, on the other hand, it had no application whatever to the candidacy of a man who was not at the time in office, whether he had or had not been President before.

Yet, even as it was, men at once began to ask me whether my refusal was to be held to apply to 1912 or to 1916, to which I, of course, responded that it would be preposterous to answer any such question one way or the other.

By the way, I may recall to you that the very papers which are now howling to have me make some public statement are the ones which four and five years ago, when I had made a definite public statement, were continually howling I should make some additional statement. These people—people such as the editors of the newspapers above referred to—are not honest; they do not wish the truth, and to pay any heed to their demands would be worse than folly. If at present I said what you think I ought to say they would merely substitute a worse set of misstatements for the set to which they are now giving currency.

A Lincoln Precedent.

Now, my dear Sir, as to what you say as to the desirability, no matter what the result, of my being "frank" and telling the whole public what I feel, without any regard to whether or not it can be misrepresented, let me refer you to Lincoln. Surely there was never a more straightforward nor a more sincere man than Lincoln, nor a man who more unhesitatingly, whenever the fit occasion arose, took the public fully and freely into his entire confidence. But he consistently declined to make statements which, though true, would give opportunities for misrepresentation.

He sometimes made denials of false and scandalous accusations, when he deemed it necessary; but again and again he refused to do so when he thought that the denial would merely do additional harm. Take the first volume of the Speeches, Letters, and State Papers of Lincoln, edited by Hay and Nicolay, and turn to pages 633, 638, 646, 647, 651, 652, and 653.

When accused of having accepted money for a political speech he wrote frankly to a correspondent who made inquiry, stating exactly what had happened, but adding, "I have made this explanation to you as a friend, but I wish no explanation made to our enemies. What they want is a squabble and a fuss, and that they can have if we explain, and they cannot have it if we don't."

Later, when nominated, he received, as he says in a general letter signed by Nicolay answering them, a large number of letters asking that he declare his opinions on certain political points, and a large number of letters beseeching him to write nothing upon those political points; and to all alike he answered that his position had already been taken, and that he had nothing to add to or take from it.

Again, when he was asked to deny the statements that he had been in a Know-Nothing Lodge, he wrote confidentially to his correspondent saying that the allegation was false, but adding:

"Now, a word of caution. Our adversaries think they would gain a point if they could force me openly to deny the charge, by which some offense would be given to the Americans. For this reason it must not publicly appear that I am paying any attention to the charge."

Again and again he thus answers letters privately and confidentially, stating his position, but requesting that it be not published for reasons similar to those just given. In one of his letters he says in reference to the suggestion that he make public some disclaimer, that he does not intend to do so because in his judgment it would do no good, adding:

"Those who will not read or heed what I have already publicly said would not read or heed a repetition of it. If they heed not Moses and the Prophets, neither would they be persuaded though one rose from the dead."

As to Public Statements.

And again, when asked to make another public statement which it was hoped would have a good effect upon certain good men, he responded that as regards such good men he would have no objection to repeating what he had said seventy and seven times, and then added, (I condense:) "But I have had men to deal with, both North and South, who are eager for something new upon which to base new misrepresentations. They would seize upon almost any letter I could write as being an awful coming down. I intend to not unnecessarily put any weapons in their hands."

Now, my dear Sir, it seems to me that the homely common sense with which Lincoln spoke in these letters which I have quoted, can be applied now. Nothing I could say, no statement or explanation by me, would avail to prevent deliberate misrepresentation by bad men, designed to puzzle and mislead good men who, from the nature of the case, could not be expected to have first-hand information.

They now misrepresent my position designedly and purposefully. They would merely misrepresent it even more effectively if I should at this time make the statement you desire.

It may be that in the end it will be necessary to make such a statement, or some other public statement; but the time is not now. I am well aware of the disadvantage of not making such a statement, but I think the disadvantage of making it would be greater.

The position is a hard one. It is hard for me; it is in some ways harder for disinterested men like yourself who believe that I could do service as President, and who naturally feel indignant that I do not come forward in a way which, as they think, would enable them to make me President, (and, of course, the fact that I do not make it amply warrants you, and all who think as you do, in at any time supporting any other man instead of me.)

If my position were only a pose, I should certainly act differently from the way I am acting, for I am well aware that the way I am acting is not the way in which to act if I desire to be made President. But my attitude is not a pose; I am acting as I do because, according to my lights, I am endeavoring, in a not too easy position, to do what I believe the interests of the people demand.

From this standpoint I am convinced that, although it is entirely proper for other men to seek the Presidency, it is neither wise nor proper for me to do so, the conditions being what they actually are. I have been President; I was President for nearly eight years; I am well known to the American people; I am to be judged not by words but by my acts; and whether the people like me or dislike me, they have these acts all before them for their decision—and nobody, my dear Sir, has helped more than you have helped to put these acts clearly before them.

His Usefulness.

My usefulness in the Presidency as conditions now are would depend not merely upon the people wishing me to be President, but upon their having good reason to believe that I was President because of their wishes, because of their desire that I should do a given job, which they felt I could do better than any one else, and not because of any personal ambition on my part.

Under these circumstances, I must not put myself in a position which would look as if I were seeking the office, as if I were trying to get it for my own sake. I know well that this means, in all probability, some one else will be nominated and elected; for where others actually seek the nomination, their friends, as is natural, actively work for them, and give the skillful direction and leadership without which even a strongly aroused public opinion generally fails to find expression.

Therefore, I have all along felt that even if there should be a strong popular demand for me, (as to which I can pass no judgment,) yet that unless this demand were literally overwhelming it could hardly make itself effective. But it seems to me that it is better that it should not make itself effective rather than that by any action of mine I should make it seem that I desire the Presidency for my own sake, or am willing to accept it unless it comes to me as the result of a real popular movement, giving expression to a demand from at least a substantial portion of the plain people that I should undertake a given task in the interest of the people as a whole. Before I speak there should be some tangible evidence that such is the case. With very high regard, faithfully yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Mr. Frank A. Munsey, 175 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

At His Headquarters.

Half a dozen visitors at the Roosevelt headquarters in the Metropolitan Tower brought cheering information yesterday regarding the strength of the Roosevelt movement. Avery Clinton Sickles, President of a street railway company at Berwick, Penn., was one of these. He told Chairman Duell that his State would send a solid Roosevelt delegation to the National Convention.

"The people of Pennsylvania believe in the 'Big Stick,'" said Mr. Sickles, "and in the man who does things. Our people are largely of the working classes and believe in actions rather than in promises, and they are also believers in the people ruling the country—not the politicians. The courts must also be placed in the hands of the people. We want a representative Government, and we believe that Theodore Roosevelt is the man who stands for it."

Mr. Sickles added that the people of Pennsylvania would have a Roosevelt primary ticket in the field from the highest office to be voted for in the State right down to the committeemen from the different districts. William M. Bennett, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Roosevelt City Committee, also took a look into the future, saying:

"One great good that will result from Col. Roosevelt's candidacy will be the impetus that it will give to the cause of direct nominations in New York State. It looks now as if the State of New York was about to be kicked into line with her neighbor States in the matter of direct nominations, for this Spring we have got to the point where we are having a primary in which the chief desire of the voter is to express his choice of a candidate for President, and yet there is no method by which the name of any candidate for President or any instructions of any delegate can be put on the ballot. It is inevitable that legislation providing a complete system of direct nomination of all candidates for all offices must result from Col. Roosevelt's candidacy."

Chairman Duell in discussing possible Democratic candidates ventured the opinion that the Republicans would have as hard a hard fight no matter who was nominated. He said he thought Congressman Underwood would be the easiest of the Democrats mentioned for the nomination for the Republicans to defeat. Gov. Wilson, he intimated, would be the hardest opponent for the Republicans to tackle.

William Allen White, the Kansas editor; R. J. Wynne, who was Assistant Postmaster General in the Roosevelt Administration; State Senator John T. Murphy of Philadelphia, ex-Judge Elon Hooker, Treasurer of the Roosevelt New York City Committee, and W. Bourke Cockran called on the Colonel during the day.

"Roosevelt told me time and again that he was not a candidate and that he did not want the nomination to come his way, but that he would accept if drafted," explained Editor White. He predicted that the Colonel would get two-fifths of the Chicago delegates and that the South will not stand solidly for Taft.

ROOSEVELT LEADERS DEPOSED.

Lee of Indiana Failed to Gain Recruits—Perkins's Money Used.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 5.—Edwin M. Lee, former Republican State Chairman, who has been in charge of the Roosevelt campaign in this State for the last four weeks, has been deposed and Charles H. Campbell of Shelbyville has been appointed in his stead. Campbell is hardly known in politics outside of his Congressional district and there is some surprise at his selection, but it is understood that Lee failed to make good and that instead of gaining recruits, many adherents of the Colonel were slipping back into the Taft fold.

There is a widespread impression in the State that George W. Perkins is furnishing the money with which Roosevelt's friends are organizing the State and this has resulted in a marked abatement of Roosevelt enthusiasm. It is also said that Lee was a failure as an organizer because he had made many enemies among Republicans by announcing, while at the head of the State Committee, that Taft could not carry Indiana.

INDORSE ROOSEVELT IN TEXAS.

Executive Committee, 27 to 1, for Him—Taft Men to Appeal to Voters.

FORT WORTH, Texas, March 5.—By a vote of 27 to 1 the candidacy of Col. Roosevelt was indorsed to-day by the Texas State Republican Executive Committee.

Supporters of President Taft thereupon decided to carry their fight in his behalf before the voters by some method yet to be worked out.

National Committeeman Lyon of Texas has already declared for Col. Roosevelt.

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STIMSON CALLS TAFT A TRUE PROGRESSIVE

Continued from Page 1.

ply against the time when our own fields should be no longer sufficient. He sought to do it at a time when it could be done without undue injury to any American producer, but simply as a guarantee against future hardship and oppression. He rose far above the narrow vision of locality or trade into a continental policy which is bound to be right if the laws of nature and the features of geography are right.

"In almost his first message to the first regular session of Congress under his Administration, in January, 1910, President Taft recommended a far-sighted policy of Federal regulation over our great industrial corporations. He even presented to Congress, through his Attorney General, a bill providing for the incorporation under Federal laws of corporations engaged in inter-State business or trade. To that or some very closely similar system of Federal regulation this Nation must, in my opinion, eventually come if it is ever to solve the problem of the trusts. But at the time when he thus suggested it the Nation was so unalive to its necessity that his recommendation was virtually ignored.

"The President then proceeded to enforce the laws against trusts already standing upon the statute books, and he enforced them with a vigor which soon brought the importance of the question to the attention of the country. The necessities of the situation are now abundantly apparent; and when in his message on the Sherman anti-trust law last December the President again renewed his former recommendations as to Federal regulation, his words fell upon more receptive ears.

"People throughout the country now realize that there is a trust problem which mere denunciation and even vigorous prosecution alone will not solve. They realize now the need of constructive legislation to meet a great economic puzzle which was unknown to earlier generations. On the one side the captain of industry has now learned his lesson. He now well realizes that he cannot, by hoping for an unenforced Sherman law, escape all effective Government regulation. And on the other side the people have come to know that there is a real problem which cannot be met by indiscriminate attack on business or an indiscriminate demand for criminal prosecution.

"For years the battle of those Progressives who wished property to pay a larger and fairer share of the expenses of Government has been directed toward the passage of an income tax. To do this, in view of the decision of the Supreme Court, a Constitutional amendment was necessary. Without waiting for the long process of obtaining such an amendment, Mr. Taft has advocated and brought about the enactment of and has brought into successful administrative working a corporation excise tax which serves substantially the purpose of an income tax. Practically all of our large business is now incorporated. Therefore, this tax on the net earnings of business corporations reaches much the same property as would be reached by an income tax. It reaches the income from virtually all investments, except investments in the form of bonded or other debt. And it does it without many of the objectionable features which characterize an income tax. The law has already been held Constitutional by the Supreme Court, and thus in the great battle for progress Mr. Taft has turned the flank of one of the most stubborn fortresses of reaction.

"Mr. Taft's Administration has thus been essentially Progressive. But it has also fulfilled another necessary condition to permanent progress. He has not only been willing to advance, but he has insisted that the steps to be taken should be taken upon the basis of carefully ascertained facts and carefully studied conclusions. I doubt if there has ever been an Administration when so many vital questions of progress were under careful, scientific investigation and scrutiny by commissions of competent experts. There is nothing dramatic about such a method. But a reform accomplished in the light of such carefully accredited facts is more likely to be permanent. This is the very essence of Mr. Taft's method as a reformer.

"Thus, we have the spectacle of a tariff commission producing a report on the woolen schedule so comprehensive, so thorough, so fair and non-partisan, that even now, two months after its promulgation, it has yet to be seriously criticised by any single element of the innumerable conflicting interests that have argued about and fought over this controverted subject for a score of years. The Hadley Commission has investigated the vexed question of railroad capitalizatoin and has rendered a far-reaching and progressive report. Indeed, except for the study by which it was buttressed and the authority and weight of its members, such a report might well have produced bitter party criticism instead of the respectful and almost universal commendation which it has received. Again, the Hughes Commission, after patient study of the subject, has brought in a report upon the postal rates for second-class matter, including the cost of the carriage of our magazines and newspapers, which has apparently at once opened the way toward the amicable settlement of a controversy over which only two years ago the most violent feelings and passions were aroused.

"It is quite generally believed that the referendum has worked satisfactorily and well in the State of Oregon. On the other hand, it is believed with equal sincerity and with equal generality that the system of referendum of Constitutional questions in New York, where it has been in effect for upward of fifty years, has worked ineffectively and badly. Should the National Republican who lives in New York be read out of his party because he declines to accept the referendum as the best remedy to cure the abuses of popular government in his own State?

"The structure of our Federal Government is wholly different from that of any of these States. Whereas most of them are suffering from a complexity of system which makes reform in their structural machinery absolutely necessary, in the structure of the Federal Government we have retained the simplicity instituted by the fathers. Instead of electing such a vast number of public officers as to make an intelligent choice impossible to the average voter and thus compel him to surrender his power to the professional politician, we have in the National Government retained the short ballot system in its simplicity and elect only our President and Congressman. We have great problems before us, but they are the substantive problems of applying the National power to the welfare of our varied people and to the regulation of our newly developed giant industries. The problem of reforming the political structure of the Government, of obtaining more adequate machinery for registering the people's will, which is so pressing in our States and in our cities, is much less important in the domain of the Federal Government. It therefore only confuses and distracts to drag into a National campaign the prejudices and Shibboleths which have arisen in the contests of the different States. Mr. Taft's Administration must be judged by the attitude with which he has approached and the success that he has attained in dealing with these National problems, and not according to the views which any of us may hold upon these local questions of State machinery.

"Among the remedies which have been thus discussed in our different States is the recall. The only application of this remedy to the National Government which has been proposed has been to apply it to the Federal Judiciary. As to this I only wish to say that I am thoroughly in accord with the position taken by Mr. Taft. I am wholly opposed to the proposition to recall the Federal Judge. The Federal Judiciary has been the choicest flower of our entire judicial system.

"Four years ago, in his speech of acceptance of the nomination for President, Mr. Taft outlined the relation which he deemed his Administration should sustain to that of his predecessor. His position was carefully and deliberately taken, and it was taken with the thorough approval and deliberate indorsement of Mr. Roosevelt. In that speech Mr. Taft said:

> We should be blind to the ordinary working of human nature if we did not recognize that the moral standards set by President Roosevelt will not continue to be observed by those whom cupidity and a desire for financial power may tempt, unless the requisite machinery is introduced into the law which shall, in its practical operation, maintain these standards and secure the country against a departure from them.
>
> The chief function of the next Administration, in my judgment, is distinct from and a progressive development of that which has been performed by President Roosevelt. The chief function of the next Administration is to complete and perfect the machinery by which these standards may be maintained, by which the lawbreakers may be promptly restrained and punished, but which shall operate with sufficient accuracy and dispatch to interfere with legitimate business as little as possible.

"To this work Mr. Taft has devoted himself. He thus deliberately renounced more striking methods of reform and set himself to the undramatic and inconspicuous public service which leaves out all thought of a man's own aggrandizement. He has repeatedly, for example, urged upon Congress to place upon the classified civil service virtually all of the Presidential offices—a measure which would at one blow strike out most of the enormous political power of the President.

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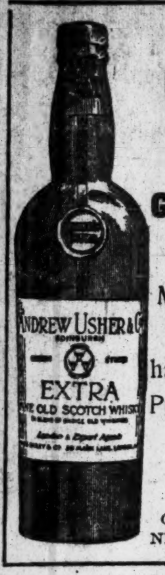

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NEW YORK, SOLE AGENTS

POLICE RAID ON SUFFRAGISTS

Continued from Page 1.

other public collections are closely guarded, and the Government announces that the State apartments and picture galleries at Hampton Court, Kensington, and Kew Palaces have been closed to the public until further notice.

ALICE WRIGHT WELL KNOWN.

Studied Sculpture Under Borglum and Was In Art Students' League.

Suffragists in this city last evening read wide-eyed the cabled tidings that Alice Wright, described as an American girl living in Paris, had been sentenced by the Magistrate sitting in the West London Police Court to two months' imprisonment at hard labor on a charge of window smashing the morning before, for they identified her as the Alice Wright of Albany, who, even in her undergraduate days at Smith College, gave every manifestation of being destined to a distinguished post-graduate career. The world of art was no less interested than the world of suffrage, for more than one painter and sculptor recalled the pretty, determined girl who studied sculpture under Gutzon Borglum at the Art Students' League, and who was no less proficient with her oils.

"Of course I remember Alice Wright—Alice Morgan Wright her name is," said Martha Greening, stanch friend of the striking shirt waist girls, last night at the Woman's University Club in Madison Square. I did not know her personally, but I would naturally know of a girl so prominent just before my time at Smith. Her class was 1904, and that year she was editor of The Smith College Monthly, and had a guiding hand on the undergraduate dramatics. Her translation of 'Sakuntala'—that's from the Hindu—was a wonderful thing, a beautiful thing. The dramatic club gave it her last year there."

Then, said Miss Greening, Miss Wright came down to New York to study, for, besides being editorially inclined and able to turn a Hindu translation without effort, she had marked gifts that led her into the Art Students' League, where she sat as a student under Gutzon Borglum and studied painting, too.

Arranged Paris Pankhurst Meeting.

"But of course she has been spending most of her time abroad—sculpturing in Paris and doing things for the suffrage cause. I rather fancy that she has a good deal of money. Her family is from Albany I believe. The most remarkable thing she did was the meeting she arranged in Paris a year or more ago for Mrs. Pankhurst. It was wonderfully enthusiastic, they say, and of course the remarkable part of it was that an American girl over there alone should be able to round up people and get the thing going.

"Is she pretty?" was the next question.

"Yes, quite pretty."

"As pretty as Inez Milholland?"

"Oh, of course not, but very attractive, very individual-looking."

Miss Greening explained that Miss Wright had been abroad so much of the time since she was graduated from Smith College that she had not had time to take an active part in furthering the suffrage cause in her native country, but she was of the belief that she held membership in the College Equal Suffrage League.

"She did a head called 'The Convict,'" said Mr. Lober, "and it attracted no little attention when it was put on exhibition. Then she did a rather remarkable painting called 'The Bread Line,' which earned further favorable comment. That was painted at the Art Students' League. Miss Wright was very gifted—remarkably so—but of course she has divided her attention. She has been giving a great deal of her time to the suffrage cause, rather than devoting herself entirely and whole-heartedly to her art."

Mr. Borglum, talking over the telephone from his home in Stamford, said that he hadn't heard anything of the tidings of trouble in London. He was greatly surprised, but said that he recalled Miss Wright well.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 5.—Alice Morgan Wright is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Wright of 393 State Street. Mr. Wright is a big commission merchant here, and Mrs. Wright is prominent in the Daughters of the American Revolution.

BRITISH COAL STRIKE HURTS OTHER UNIONS

500,000 Men Now Idle Apart from the Miners, and Funds are Being Exhausted.

HOPES FOR EARLY PEACE

Government Thinks the Strike Will End in a Week—To Introduce a Minimum Wage Bill To-morrow.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 6.—The paralysis of industry due to the coal strike is increasing rapidly. Five hundred thousand workers besides the miners are now affected.

It is significant that trades unions other than the Miners' Federation are growing alarmed at the drain on their resources due to the unemployment caused by the coal strike. The officials of the iron and steel, engineering, railway, and other unions are apprehensive of the effects of a prolonged strike. One of them said yesterday:

"The strike is all very well for the miners. They stand to get something out of it, but we shall very quickly be bled white and rendered unable to carry on our routine duties."

The Executive Committee of one of the large unions has already had to shelve a campaign in favor of an eight-hour day for which full preparations had been made. Thousands of railway men who joined one or other of the railway unions last August on the occasion of the railway strike, have just completed the six months' waiting period which has to elapse before they are entitled to out-of-work benefit.

It means their total contribution to the funds of the union amounts to 10 or 11 shillings ($2.50 or $2.75.) They all received this amount as a strike benefit in August last before they paid a penny, and now thousands of them will become entitled next week to 15 shillings a week as out-of-work pay.

These societies, owing to the low normal percentage of men unemployed, as a result of strikes in the railway service, pay 50 per cent. more for unemployed pay than for strike pay. It is estimated that their loss will amount to $100,000 a week, which is much heavier than the cost of the national railway strike of last year.

British steel smelters, mill men, and tin plate workers of the Amalgamated Association are already suffering severely. They cater for an industry in which coal is the chief raw material, and many iron and steel foundries have been closed for a month owing to the high price of coal.

The unemployment benefit, which is normally less than $4,000 a week, already exceeds $35,000 a week and is expected to reach $50,000 a week shortly. The largest trade union in the country, the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, with 122,000 members, normally averages an expenditure of $5,000 a week for unemployment benefit. These figures have already rushed up to $15,000, and by the end of next week it is expected that at least 30,000 members will be claiming 10 shillings for out-of-work pay.

In Lancashire the funds of the textile associations, which were depleted by the lockout at Christmas, are already feeling the drain, workers at the mills which closed on Saturday having already put in applications.

None of the unions has received any support from their fighting organization, known as the General Federation. The miners are not affiliated and each union has to provide for members who are out of work, the federation only rendering assistance in strikes.

So far there is no indication that sympathetic strikes will be declared, though both the transport workers and the railway men have offered to go out if by doing so they could help the miners.

Amid many denunciations of the miners' strike as an outcome of the growth of Socialism one of the most notable is by Dr. G. B. Hunter, Chairman of Swan, Hunter, Wigham & Richardson, shipbuilders, who said the strike was a deliberate attempt to terrorize the whole country, cause as much suffering as possible to all classes, and hold up the industries of the country on such a gigantic scale that the nation could be cowed into surrender.

Mr. Grenall, agent of the Lancashire and Cheshire Miners' Federation, said at a meeting of 4,000 miners at Burnley yesterday that both Liberals and Tories must understand that the agitation was Socialism, and that the persons who were entirely responsible for the strike were Socialists, who had gone about preaching at street corners and pointing out the facts to the people.

The miners, he added, had always fought against compulsory arbitration, and they would fight the Government on that issue. The Government's suggestions would not result in a settlement, but would cause more confusion. Unless the schedule drawn up by the miners was accepted they would fight until they were absolutely exhausted and forced to give in by the sheer starvation of their wives and children.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 6.—While the many meetings held yesterday by the different parties most closely concerned in the coal strike were without result, it was reported last night that the efforts of Sir George Askwith of the Board of Trade, in association with the recently formed Conciliation Committee, promised a reasonable prospect of the resumption to-day of the negotiations looking to mediation, with some hope of success.

Nothing definite can be ascertained, but the indications point to a more conciliatory attitude all around, and it is said that the Government is hopeful that the strike will end within a week.

A meeting of all the owners is to be held in London to-day.

The Daily Chronicle understands that the Government will to-morrow (Thursday) introduce a bill in Parliament to establish a minimum wage in the coal fields. If the bill on its first reading proves to be acceptable to the Labor Party and to the Miners' Conference, a series of district conferences will be held in the next fortnight to fix the minimum for the various districts.

The cross-Channel service between France and England has been reduced to one steamer daily on the line between Folkestone and Boulogne.

SAYS STRIKES ARE HEALTH.

Raymond Duncan, in Greek Garb, Talks to Skeptical Workers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 5.—Clad in Greek robes and with his feet shod in sandals, Raymond Duncan, brother of Isadora Duncan, appeared before a meeting of workmen at the Bourse du Travail this evening and declared himself in favor of strikes, which he described as "an explosion of health," bringing rest to the workers. Men did not strike for the few extra cents, but to have more liberty.

He advocated a return to the stone age, wherein every one must make for himself the primary necessaries. He would like to see all the workmen strike a fortnight every year in order to learn another trade.

The meeting gave Mr. Duncan a polite but skeptical hearing.

LINERS' SAILINGS CANCELED.

Passengers Coming on Other Vessels—Strike Causes Misery in Spain.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 5.—The sailings of the American Line steamships Philadelphia and New York from this port for New York on March 13 and March 20, respectively, have been canceled in consequence of the coal strike.

CASTELLON DE LA PLANA, Spain, March 5.—In consequence of the British coal strike numerous steamers usually engaged in the transportation of fruit from Spain to England have been suspended and the exporters have closed their businesses.

The cultivators in this province are menaced with ruin and thousands of workers have been thrown out of employment.

The American liners New York and Philadelphia will probably be out of service until the British coal strike is settled. Their passengers will be brought to New York on White Star liners. Many of them will probably come on the Olympic, which is scheduled to sail from Southampton a week from to-day.

Officials of the White Star Line received cable reports last night from their Liverpool office stating that there was no truth in the cable reports that the Olympic had grounded after leaving the dry dock at Belfast. The steamer was detained in the harbor owing to bad weather.

GERMAN STRIKE FEARED.

Mine Owners Said to be Resolved to Ignore the Union.

BERLIN, March 5.—The striking miners at one of the three mines at Bochum, where a strike started unexpectedly yesterday, resumed work to-day and the movement has not spread to other mines. The prospects, however, of a general mining strike in Germany are appreciable.

The answers of the mine owners to the miners' demand for a 15 per cent. increase of wages are due to-day. The first of them has already been given, and is said to be typical of those that are to follow.

The owners insist on negotiating only with the committees appointed by the employes in each mine with whom the existing contracts were made, entirely disregarding the union.

The Government has prepared the necessary police measures for dealing with eventualities.

MINE WORKERS UNDISTURBED.

Decision of Operators Not Taken Seriously in Anthracite Region.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., March 5.—Vice President Ryscavidge of the United Mine Workers said regarding the rejection of the demands of the miners that the operators took similar action in the past years but when the time came for a settlement they settled. Another executive officer said that the action of the operators was not unexpected. "In rejecting all the demands they are entirely consistent," said he. "It will give them more room for argument at the next meeting.

All that the general managers of local operators will say is that the condition of trade does not warrant the granting of the demands of the employes.

SCRANTON, Penn., March 5.—Word of the refusal by the operators of the miners' demands at to-day's meeting in New York occasioned no commotion here, either in mining or business circles in the upper coalfields. It was what was expected by the miners and local mining officials, who had advance information, and also what the general public expected, remembering the course pursued by the miners and operators in previous negotiations. In a word, to-day's action is looked upon as a mere formality. The significant action will be that which will be announced at the close of the conferences of the sub-committees of miners and operators in New York.

PUZZLED BY BID FOR STEEL.

Philadelphia Attorney Advertises in London for 125,000 Tons.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—Steel men in this city were much perplexed to-day over an advertisement which appeared in The London Times over the signature of a Philadelphia attorney offering a contract for 125,000 tons of steel billets, to be delivered in the United States yearly for a period of five years.

The advertisement declared the principals ready to purchase a plant for cash or to take over the entire output of a mill for five years, both parties to be secured by bonds to insure the contract, if one is entered into after due investigation.

Samuel J. Henderson, the lawyer to whom replies are to be sent, refused to make known the identity of his clients or to say by what means they expected to be able to buy such product abroad under the present scale of prices and tariff.

An authority on imports and prices declared that was preposterous to think of an economical purchase of this sort at a time when American steel mills are vending their product in European markets so as to dispose of their output.

Others said the advertisement had been inserted for political purposes in the present tariff agitation.

COAL STRIKE NEAR; DEMANDS REJECTED

Anthracite Operators Meet Here and Leave No Ground for Negotiations with Miners.

BUT WORKERS ARE HOPEFUL

Operators, They Say, Uusually Follow This Course and Alter It When Time Comes for a Settlement.

All the demands of the anthracite mineworkers were formally refused yesterday at a meeting of more than 100 operators in the rooms of the Trunk Lines Association, 143 Liberty Street. The principal demands were the closed shop, an advance of 20 per cent. in wages, an agreement for a year, the abolition of the Conciliation Board, and the collection for the union of dues of its members from their pay.

The Conference Committee of the miners will be informed of this decision at a joint conference to be held on March 12 with a committee of ten operators appointed at yesterday's meeting. There can be no subsequent conferences, unless the mineworkers make new and modified demands, and a strike unless the miners make a modified proposition will be the only alternative.

Among the operators at yesterday's meeting were the following:

W. H. Truesdale, (D., L. & W.)
E. B. Thomas, (Lehigh Valley.)
George F. Baer, (Philadelphia & Reading.)
Joseph L. Cake, (Clear Spring Coal Co.)
Morris Williams, (Susquehanna Coal Co.)
S. D. Warriner, (Lehigh Valley Coal Co.)
W. G. Besler, (C. R. R. of N. J.)
Col. R. A. Phillips, (D., L. & W.)
W. A. Lathrop, (Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co.)
Alvan Markle.
Capt. W. A. May, (Pennsylvania Coal Co.)
W. J. Richards, (Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Co.)
G. A. Richardson, (Erie Railroad.)
J. E. Childs, (Scranton Coal Co.)
C. S. Sims, (Delaware & Hudson Co.)
Edwin Ludlow, (Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co.)
A. F. Law, (Temple Iron Co.)
F. D. Underwood, (Erie Railroad.)
T. F. Slattery, (Port Carbon Coal Co.)
H. J. Healy, (Miners Mills Coal Co., Troy Coal Co.)
John H. Foy, (Pittston Coal Mining Co.)
D. H. McGee, (Buck Ridge Coal Mining Co.)
J. M. Stauffer, (Shipman Coal Co., Hazleton, Penn.)
R. W. Reese, (Elliott, McClure & Co.)
H. M. McClure, (Elliott, McClure & Co.)
W. B. Chamberlain, (Kingston Coal Co.)
F. E. Zerbey, (Kingston Coal Co.)
E. B. Jermyn, (Jermyn Coal Co.)
John A. Komara, (West Mountain Coal Co.)
W. P. Bowland, (Marion Coal Co.)
Frank P. Christian, (People's Coal Co.)
P. C. Madeira, (Madeira, Hill & Co.)
David Spruks, (Bull's Head Coal Co.)
Robert C. Hill, (Madeira Hill & Co.)
A. W. Drake, (Harwood Coal Co.)
W. G. Payne, W. T. Payne, (East Boston Coal Co.)
H. H. Ashley, (Parrish Coal Co.)
George F. Lee, (George F. Lee Coal Co.)
D. B. Wentz, (Midvalley Coal Co.)
J. S. Wentz & Co., (Upper Lehigh Coal Co.)
John L. Kemmerer, (Mount Jessup Coal Co.)
M. H. McTurk, (W. R. McTurk Coal Co.)
Warren Delano, (Mill Creek Coal Co.)
W. H. Taylor, (St. Clair Coal Co.)
J. C. Haddock, (Plymouth Coal Co.)
Robert Quin, (Susquehanna Coal Co.)
C. F. Huber, (Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Co.)
C. C. Rose, (Delaware & Hudson Co.)

These resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That J. L. Cake, Alvin Markle, Percy Madeira, E. B. Thomas, W. H. Truesdale, F. D. Underwood, L. F. Loree, Joseph Dickson, George F. Baer, and Morris Williams be appointed a committee with full power to represent the anthracite operators and with instructions to formulate a reply in writing to the anthracite mine workers declining their demands.

The first three of these are independent operators.

This committee will meet on Monday to formulate the reply.

While none of the operators would be quoted by name yesterday as saying anything beyond what was given out for publication after the meeting, it was learned that they expect a strike. The operators will not consider any of the demands which have been made, and when the conference occurs, unless the representatives of the mine workers have some modified demands to make, there will be no basis for negotiations. It was said by labor men here last night that in such an event there would be nothing for the mine workers to do but strike or back down.

Sulzer for Federal Alaskan Railroad.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Representative William Sulzer of New York urged before the Committee on Territories that the Government build and operate a railroad in Southwest Alaska, and engage in the coal business as well. The coal hauled over it for use by the Pacific fleet, he declared, alone would pay for its construction within ten years. He said the Alaskan coal was far superior to that now being used by the navy.

PEASE
PLAYER PIANO

The Real Purpose of a Player Piano

Not only for amusement and recreation, but as a means by which a complete musical education may be gained.

Therefore, you want a player that is not complicated and without automatic expression devices, that you may learn how to use it yourself and thus know the pleasure of giving your own expression to the music.

The **Pease Player Piano** is such an instrument; the pressure of the foot in our player will do what many other players require complicated devices to accomplish, and, best of all, the piano itself is of a durability beyond question.

Prices, $475 to $750, and our music roll library is free; easy payments, old pianos taken in trade.

Write for player booklet and music plan.

PEASE PIANO CO.,
128 West 42d St., near Broadway, N. Y.
Brooklyn: 34 Flatbush Ave.
Newark: 10 New St.

The Hardman

The Ideal Piano for the Home

IN buying a Piano for the home one thought should be foremost in the purchaser's mind: a piano is not for a day but almost *for a life time.*

This thought, if followed to its legitimate conclusion, inevitably leads to the Hardman.

Among the few world's pianos of acknowledged pre-eminence the Hardman leads all others in regard to *tonal permanence.*

And Piano Durability is Tonal Durability.

It is not enough that the case should preserve its handsome appearance, that the ivory whiteness of the keys should remain unaltered.

The tone—the soul of the piano—must not degenerate into a tinkling, wiry jingle.

This is what happens when everything in a piano's construction is sacrificed for a misleading and evanescent brilliancy.

The Hardman is built with greater solidity and stability than any other piano in the world.

The result is two-fold.

The Hardman's tone is of a full, luscious resonance and it is absolutely permanent.

The Hardman, in a word, is the ideal piano for home use.

Hardman Pianos from $425 up

Terms of payment arranged to suit the purchaser's convenience. Liberal allowance made for old pianos taken in exchange.

Handsomely Illustrated Catalogue sent on request.

Hardman Peck & Company
(Founded 1842)

Brooklyn Branch
524 Fulton St.

Hardman House, New York
433 Fifth Av., (Bet. 38th & 39th Sts.)

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Opening week in our
Millinery Department
a gorgeous collection of imported hats

¶ The Saks Millinery Salons just now are eventful with a magnificent display of beautiful imported hats, recruited from the most renowned modistes in Paris, and affording you the richest possible selection wherefrom to choose some charming millinery conceit for Spring. In addition, we commend to your attention many clever adaptations of our own.

Medium-priced Trimmed Hats
5.00 to 12.50

In medium-priced trimmed millinery at these prices we are showing copies of the latest French hats suitable for street and dress wear

Women's Riding Habits
made to your special order

¶ We have made a special feature of making riding habits to order in our Women's Department, offering our clients all the facilities of custom tailoring at prices which are no higher than those charged elsewhere for ready-made riding apparel.

Riding Habits......To your order......**special at 29.50**
Made of khaki and of linen crash, with safety or side skirts, as you prefer. Would cost you all of 40.00 elsewhere.

Riding Habits......To your order......**special at 39.50**
Made of wool mixtures, worsted cheviots, worsted mixtures, wool cassimeres, mixed worsted crash (shrunk), and tweeds; in tan, brown, Oxford, gray and light and dark blues. Safety or side skirt. This garment would cost you 60.00 anywhere else.

Riding Habits......To your order......**special at 50.00**
Of worsted mixtures (clear finish shrunk), unfinished worsted mixtures, worsted mixtures (Australian wool), shrunk wool flannels, wool tweeds, fine Shetland cloths (blind finish and shrunk), in all colors.. A garment which brings 75.00 elsewhere.

Riding Skirts made to order
Khaki Cloth..............**special at 10.00**
Linen Crash..............**special at 16.50**
Mixture Cloth.............**special at 16.50**
Worsteds.................**special at 18.50**
Divided Skirts............**special at 21.50**

A notable first day !
The Saks Hair Goods Shop
proves to be an immense success

¶ Monday—and yesterday, before this advertisement was released, hundreds of women visited the Saks Hair Goods Shop to find it a revelation in the completeness of its stocks and the personal side of its service.

¶ Literally everything is here that woman needs to beautify the coiffure, even to those precious little hair accessories which a smart woman knows so well how to employ to advantage.

¶ But not second in importance is the service of attendants who know their subject thoroughly and whose advice and good taste are in striking contrast to the average woman's experience.

¶ It is the aim of this department not only to sell hair goods, but to be of real personal assistance to the woman who seeks advice on the most becoming method of arranging the hair. The Saks Hair Goods Shop is not only authoritative in styles of the coiffure, but wonderfully helpful in its service. **3rd floor**

Women's Overnight Suit Cases
regularly 17.50........special at 11.50

¶ Despite a tendency to bleakness, March opens up a vista of quiet week-ends by the sea or in the hills, and nothing is handier than an over-night suit case for trips like that. Particularly for Pullman car use. Compact, yet roomy, it is little bigger than a handbag and can be carried as easily, for it is exceptionally light in weight.

¶ We shall offer a number of these over-night suit cases today at a saving of one-third of the regular cost to you. They are made of walrus and of long grain or pebble seal, have invisible sewn hinges, brass side locks and an inside pocket. Lined with silk moire in blue, gray, green and violet. Sizes 16, 18 and 20 inches. Great value for so little money.

Fifty Wardrobe Trunks at 39.50
for Men and Women
regularly 65.00 and 75.00

Just a round-up in the periodic readjustment of our travel stocks. But bigger values than ever before, here or elsewhere. Construction of the highest grade. You will infer as much from the fact that Hartman, Likly and Druckers are included. Now it will not be very long before you will have to get a wardrobe trunk, so why not get it now and apply to the enjoyment of a future trip the 25.00 or 35.00 you will save on the present purchase. Just ponder that.

THE TIMES'S DAILY TRANSATLANTIC WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES

OLYMPIC DELAYED ANOTHER SIX DAYS

This Time by Stormy Weather at Belfast—Will Sail for New York on March 13.

LUSITANIA ALSO UNLUCKY

Passengers Reach London 30 Hours Late—Joseph Brooks Will Produce "Ben-Hur" There.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 5.—Following the announcement that the White Star liner Olympic would not sail until next Thursday, having to go into dry dock at Belfast to have a new propeller blade fitted, word comes to-day that her sailing has again been postponed, this time until Wednesday, March 13, the big liner being unable to leave Belfast owing to stress of weather.

This will inconvenience a large number of passenges who counted on sailing next Thursday. Fortunately, the Lusitania is due to sail next Saturday, so those to whom it is imperative to be in New York on an early date will be enabled to transfer their passages to the Cunarder.

Among the prominent persons booked on the Olympic are John L. Cadwalader, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Campbell, Edgar De Souza, Marshall Greer, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Huntington, K. P. Lehman, Edwin Morgan, American Ambassador to Brazil; Mr. and Mrs. W. D. MacCracken, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell Muir, Mrs. Paul Morton, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Morgan, Col. and Mrs. Edmund Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. Dean Sage, Jesse Wasserman, and Mr. and Mrs. Bicknell Young.

Among those booked by the Lusitania are Mrs. J. A. Burden, Jr.; Miss Sheila Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Gimbel, Godfrey Isaacs, Chairman of the Marconi Company; Sir John and Lady Lynch, Archdeacon Smythe, and Harry Payne Whitney.

After an exceedingly stormy passage the Lusitania arrived at Liverpool before noon to-day, it having been found impossible to land passengers at Fishguard last night, owing to the rough weather. Consequently it was 5 in the afternoon when the voyagers reached London, or nearly thirty hours after the scheduled time of arrival.

Heavy seas were experienced all the way across, Saturday and yesterday being particularly bad. Among those on board were Joseph Brooks, who will make arrangements for the production of "Ben-Hur" at Drury Lane on April 15. Mr. Brooks, who is accompanied by Herbert Gresham, the stage manager, says the caste will all be English, the only things American being the production, the working staff, and twenty-six horses which will be shipped from New York by the Minnetonka on March 30.

Mr. Brooks left London last August at the height of the railroad strike, to return to find himself in the midst of the coal trouble. He hopes it will be over before "Ben-Hur" is produced.

One disappointed passenger was Dennis O'Brien, the steel manufacturer of Newark, N. J., who, through the delay to the liner, missed his steamship connection for Cairo.

No untoward incident occurred during the voyage.

TOLD TO SHOOT AT TIRES.

Paris Police Get Drastic Orders as Result of Auto Outrage.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 5.—There has been no result thus far in the search of the perpetrators of the automobile outrage in the Rue du Havre, where a policeman was shot dead. M. Lepine, Prefect of Police, gave orders to the police force not to hesitate to rip the tires of car when the chauffeurs refused to pull up. The first result of this decree was seen late this evening when a car with no rear light was summoned to stop by two cyclist policemen in the fashionable Parc de Monceau quarter. The driver, however, increased his speed but was overtaken by one of the policemen, whereupon the chauffeur did not hesitate to run him down.

The policeman's companion at once shot twice at the tires, one of the bullets finding the mark. The driver and the five occupants of the car were taken to the station. The owner is a garage keeper at Levallois.

GIFTS TO MR. AND MRS. BACON

Well-Known Frenchmen Praise Departing Ambassador's Work.

PARIS, March 5.—Many distinguished citizens of France united in an imposing expression of regret at the departure of Ambassador and Mrs. Bacon to-day, when a special session of the Interparliamentary Arbitration Group was held in the Senate in honor of the Ambassador.

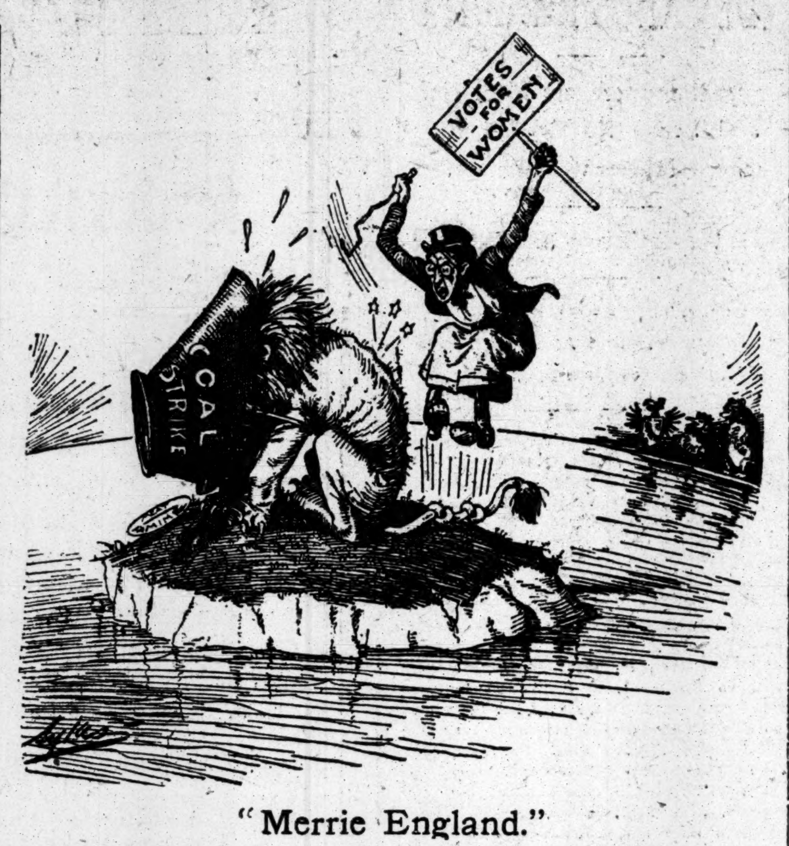
Mrs. Bacon and Miss Bacon were also present, and the company included ex-President Loubet, Premier Poincaré, Minister of Justice Griand, President of the Senate Dubost, Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, Auguste Rodin, Prefect of Police Lepine, and large delegations from Parliament and from other spheres of French life, while many ladies also attended.

Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, who presided, voiced France's regret at Mr. Bacon's departure, saying he had won the esteem of all French people with whom he had come into contact. He hailed Mr. Bacon as a friend of France, and consequently a friend of justice, who had worked for a closer co-operation between France and America in the direction of justice and peace in the world. He presented to Mr. Bacon a beautiful bronze, the work of Rodin.

The President of the Senate, Antonin Dubost, then presented to Mrs. Bacon a medallion modelled from a painting by Eugène Carrière.

Ambassador Bacon responded feelingly, expressing the opinion that, despite skepticism, the world was moving toward the substitution of appeal to justice for appeal to force.

Premier Poincaré followed with a brilliant address of commendation of Ambassador Bacon's work toward binding the United States and France closer together, thereby contributing to the peace of the world and the progress of civilisation.



"Merrie England."

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

GERMANY BROADENS HER MONOPOLY PLAN

Cautious Ministerial Speech Said to Mean Nationalization of Spirits, Potash and Matches.

WOULD WIPE OUT TRUSTS

Standard Oil Keeps Up Campaign Against State Oil Monopoly, Which Is Virtually Decided On.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, March 5.—Germany's plans to create a State monopoly in petroleum, as forecast in THE NEW YORK TIMES's Berlin dispatches a fortnight ago, are confirmed in to-night's Tageblatt, which announces that the Government is considering the nationalization of not only petroleum, but also spirits, potash, and matches.

The Government's complete plans have just come to light in consequence of a speech delivered in the Reichstag last night by Dr. Delbrück, Secretary of the Interior. The Minister, speaking on the trust or "syndicate" problem in Germany, declared he did not think it beyond the range of possibilities that the State would be compelled to convert a number of private monopolies into national monopolies. Germany's "syndicates" for the most part, said Dr. Delbrück, were not injurious to the public interests, but they might easily become so.

The Tageblatt asserts that the true inwardness of Delbrück's cryptic allusions is that the Secretary of the Treasury is actually conferring with leading members of the Reichstag with a view to creating a monopoly in the four commodities named. It is believed that a majority can be obtained in the Reichstag for the monopoly project more easily than for the other revenue measures proposed for providing the sinews for the forthcoming naval military expansion.

The Standard Oil's German company continues to make the liveliest public propaganda against the nationalization of petroleum. It declares that the profits in the German petroleum trade, as at present conducted, are not large, and would vanish entirely under State control.

Other Governments besides that of Germanay have invaded fields before considered the domain of private enterprise, and have established State monopolies for the production or sale of commodities. In each instance the monopoly was taken over by the Government ostensibly for social or fiscal reasons or both.

In France the Government has a monopoly of tobacco, and in Japan there is a Government monopoly of the sale of camphor. Both of these monopolies were taken over for the revenue accruing to the Government.

Among the State monopolies created for social reasons, however, is that of the sale of spiritous liquors in Russia and other European countries, as well as in South Carolina, with a view primarily to checking the evils that flow from unrestricted dealing in liquors. A similar monopoly is that exercised over the sale of opium in India.

Several European countries have monopolies in the sale of matches, and practically all Governments have monopolized their postal service.

Minister Egan Coming to Lecture.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

COPENHAGEN, March 5.—United States Minister Egan leaves on March 21 for America for the purpose of giving a series of lectures in the Southern States.

DREXELS BOOK ON SAME SHIP

Rumors of Reconciliation Are Strengthened by Coincidence.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 5.—Considerable speculation has been aroused by the fact that the names of both Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel appear in the advance list of passengers sailing on the Lusitania on Saturday. Mr. Drexel has Suite 95 on A Deck, while Mrs. Drexel is located in Suite 75 on the same deck.

Both are now in London, Mr. Drexel staying at the Ritz, while Mrs. Drexel is at 20 Cavendish Square.

For some time reports have been current of a reconciliation between them. In fact, since the birth of an heir to Lord and Lady Maidstone, close friends of the Drexels have insisted that it was only a matter of time before they came together again. It may be simply a coincidence that both are booked on the same ship, but from inquiries made by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, both at the present time intend sailing.

Mr. Drexel recently returned to London from the Riviera, where he was seen much in the company of Arthur J. Balfour, late leader of the Opposition.

HARD BLOW FOR ASQUITH.

Government Loses Election in Manchester, Liberal Stronghold.

LONDON, March 5.—Sir Arthur Haworth, who sought re-election after his appointment as Junior Lord of the Treasury, was defeated for Parliament to-day in South Manchester by P. K. Glazebrook, the Unionist candidate. Mr. Glazebrook's majority was 579.

The defeat of Sir Arthur, which gives the Unionists their sixth by-election victory since the last General Election, is the greatest rebuff the Government has yet sustained. It is considered largely due to dissatisfaction with the Insurance bill and the ministerial handling of the coal crisis.

The magnitude of the turnover of votes, changing a Radical majority of 2,452 into a Unionist majority of 579, has surprised everybody, and is regarded as a bad omen for the Government.

The Asquith Government has been almost invariably defeated in recent bye-elections, and some elections have indicated such a remarkable change of sentiment on the part of voters that cries of "Resign" have been raised in the House of Commons on the receipt of the news, but no result has been more startling than that at South Manchester yesterday.

Manchester has been one of the greatest strongholds of Liberalism and Radicalism in England. At the General Election in January, 1910, Sir Arthur (then Mr.) Haworth received 8,121 votes and his opponent 5,669. The following December Sir Arthur was returned unopposed, it being regarded by the Unionists as hopeless to contest the seat.

GUNS GUARD KNOX TRAIN.

Soldiers on Pilot Cars Precede Him on Nicaraguan Trip.

MANAGUA, March 5.—Secretary Philander C. Knox and his party traveled from Corinto to-day to Managua on a special train, which was heavily guarded in consequence of an anti-Knox and anti-American propaganda which had been circulated by former Zalaya officials and expatriated Colombians. These persons represented that the visit of Secretary Knox meant further American domination. A pilot train, carrying fifty soldiers with a machine gun in position, preceded the special, while a third train followed, carrying 100 soldiers with another machine gun.

The 100 miles between Corinto and Managua was traversed in six hours, the trains stopping occasionally for a close inspection of the tracks. No untoward incidents occurred. Small crowds at the stations cheered, not, however, for Mr. Knox, but for Gen. Chamorro, the choice of many for the Presidency as opposed to Gen. Mena, who has been elected by Congress for the term beginning January next.

Secretary Knox received a hearty welcome on arrival here. A platform had been erected near the station from which President Diaz greeted the Secretary, Mr. Knox responded briefly, and was then driven to the Presidential palace, where he and Mrs. Knox will be guests during their stay.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
Fifth Avenue 46th Street

This is a Women's Store of individuality—

An establishment where one finds *good taste good style* and *satisfying service* coupled with *sensible prices.*

In its perfectly appointed Salons the *most* advanced ideas of the foremost Fashion authorities of Europe make their *first* appearance in this country—

GOWNS, WRAPS, TAILORED COSTUMES, TAILOR-MADE SUITS, LINEN SUITS AND DRESSES, LINGERIE AND SILK FROCKS, COATS, BLOUSES AND PARIS MILLINERY.

BENNETT-KNOBLAUCH PLAY A BIG SUCCESS

"Milestones" One of the Most Delightful Pieces Seen in London in a Long Time.

THE HISTORY OF A FAMILY

Divided Into Three Periods, Each a Play Complete in Itself, But All Welding Perfectly.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 5.—"Milestones," a new play by Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblauch, was produced tonight at the Royalty Theatre with great success. The combination of English and American authors has resulted in one of the most delightful plays seen on the London stage for a long time.

"Milestones" is described as a brilliant original essay on three acknowledged truisms—that human nature is human nature and always was and always will be; that history repeats itself, and that self-sacrifice reacts on the self-sacrificing. Each really makes a complete play in itself, but the three weld into a perfect whole.

The play deals with the fortunes of a family at three important epochs in its career. The first act passes in 1860. The Warrior, the first iron warship, has just been launched. John Rhead, the progressive young partner in the big iron firm of Sibley, Rhead, & Sibley, foresees a fine future for his firm if he can bring home to his stolid, conservative partners what this substitution of iron for wood in shipbuilding may mean to them, but the Sibleys, safe for the immediate present, are deaf to the call of the future. As a result of the ensuing family quarrel Gertrude Rhead breaks her engagement to Samuel Sibley, and the Sibleys refuse to allow Rose Sibley to marry John Rhead.

So we pass from the first milestone to the second—a long jump of twenty-five years to 1885. John Rhead, having married Rose Sibley in the teeth of the family opposition, is now a prosperous shipbuilder, and prosperity has altered his views of life. He condemns the suggested use of steel for ships as ardently as in his youth he championed the introduction of iron. When a brilliant young inventor in his own works tries to marry his daughter he refuses to hear of it, and practically forces the girl into a loveless match with a Peer old enough to be her father.

Another interval of twenty-seven years, and the third milestone is, of course, the present year. It is the occasion of the golden wedding of Sir John and Lady Rhead, who are very near the end of life's journey. Once again family history repeats itself, or tries to do so, but the modern young woman asserts herself. Muriel Pym refuses to allow her relations to prevent her marriage with young Richard Sibley, and, for the sake of the family feud, spoil her happiness as her mother's and her great-aunt's happiness had been spoiled. Muriel gets her way, and even old Sir John grudgingly consents.

The play is charmingly written, with humor and pathos, and the characters are real folk. Messrs. Vedrenne and Eadie, the producers, are making an even more brilliant series of successes than the former Vedrenne and Barker combination did.

AMAZED BY MOTOR SHIP.

British Navy's Chief Engineer One of Experts on Board During Trip.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 6.—The Daily Mail's special correspondent on board the motor ship Selandia on her run from London to Antwerp, describing the performance, says:

"There can be no question regarding the interest the British Admiralty is taking in this latest development of marine propulsion, for Engineer in Chief Vice Admiral Sir Henry Oram made the trip to Antwerp as a sequel to First Lord Churchill's visit to the vessel while she lay in the West India Dock at London. Several famous steamship lines also had experts on board.

"There was a stiff southwesterly breeze when the Selandia manoeuvred out of the docks and into the river. The way she twisted her way through the traffic and windings of the Thames was a revelation in 'handiness.'

"'I could take her through the eye of a needle,' said the river pilot. On Saturday night the wind freshened to half a gale, but there was little movement, and vibration was practically absent.

"It was in the engine room that the experts gathered. There are sixteen cylinders, eight on a side, absorbing and exploding a mixture of heavy oil and air. There is no bustle of greasers there; firemen for furnaces and boilers do not exist in the Selandia. In the great maze of machinery it is quite cool."

SEA WIRELESS AIDS POST.

Passengers in Midocean Send Letters Back by Passing Ships.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 5.—A well-known steamship company has instituted on its vessels a combination service, worked by post and wireless telegraphy.

A passenger writes a letter on the usual telegram form and hands it to the telegrapher on board, who telegraphs it to a ship going in the opposite direction. For instance, a traveler from Lisbon to Rio Janeiro will have a letter telegraphed to a ship coming from Buenos Aires and going to Lisbon. The telegrapher on the latter ship receives the telegram-letter, writes it on a special form, places it in an addressed envelope, and when the ship arrives at Lisbon it is posted in the ordinary way.

Thus a letter sent from mid-journey reaches the addressee at least a fortnight earlier than if posted in Rio Janeiro.

Smith Gray & Co.
Foremost Clothiers Since 1845

Nearly 5,000 advance styled, exclusive fabriced year 'round suits at less than half price.

22.50 to 35.00 Suits
15.00
27.50 to 40.00 Suits
20.00

To secure anything like a clear understanding of the importance of this offering, it is essential that you first disassociate it with any other clothes offering in New York or any offering that has ever been held at this season of the year in the Smith Gray & Co. stores.

Practically all these garments, on which your average saving is more than one-half, were designed months and months after any garments which you can buy ready-for-service in other stores today. As a matter of fact, they enjoy the advantage of having been styled at the same time as those models which will be shown in other stores for the first time next Fall.

The weights are medium year 'round weights, insuring maximum comfort and service—and the assortment is replete with plain shades and neat mixtures.

Of all the fine clothes opportunities you have known, this stands apart, unique—in that the fabrics are year 'round fabrics in exclusive custom or specially designed Smith Gray & Co. styles, cut on advanced models that will be good style for a full year, at savings averaging more than half.

Can you afford to wait?

Motor Clothes for Owners and Chauffeurs.

Your Charge Account Is Solicited.

Smith Gray & Co.

Two Brooklyn Stores:
Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.
Broadway at Bedford Av.

Two New York Stores:
Broadway at Warren St.
Across From City Hall.
5th Av., Bet. 27th & 28th Sts.

CHANCE FOR COLLECTORS.

Part of Great Wallace Collection Now Likely to be Purchasable.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 5.—There is every chance that American collections will be enriched before long by some of the treasures which Sir Richard Wallace reserved for his private secretary and heir, the late Sir John E. A. Murray Scott, Bart., who in turn bequeathed this collection, which is valued at about $2,000,000, to Lady Sackville.

The Sackvilles recently sold to J. Pierpont Morgan some of the famous Knole tapestry, and it is considered probable that they are ready to part with some of their new possessions.

Sir Richard Wallace was one of the most famous art collectors of modern times. Born in 1818 he was reputed to be the illegitimate son of the third Lady Hertford and the half-brother of the fourth Marquis of Hertford. He was brought up in France, and in the early part of last century was well known in Paris as M. Richard. By 1857 he had formed a notable collection of objects d'art, such as miniatures, ivories, &c., which was dispersed in 1857 at prices very much in advance of what he had given.

He then devoted himself to the collection of his half-brother, which came into his own possession on the death of the Marquis. Sir Richard died in 1890, and seven years later his widow bequeather the collection to the British Government. It was estimated to be worth at least $20,000,000, and Parliament voted $400,000 to purchase Hertford House, in Manchester Square—said to be the original of Gaunt House in Thackeray's "Vanity Fair"—to be the permanent home of the treasures.

It contains some splendid specimens of the Dutch, Flemish, Italian, Spanish, and British schools of painting, and is particularly strong in French art of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth centuries. Its French furniture, Sèvres porcelain, Italian majolica, enamels, and ivories are said to be fully equal to the collection in the Louvre, if not superior.

Sir Richard Wallace left no children.

Interest on Money Awaiting Investment

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Our Time Certificates of Deposit will produce an income from your money, and hold it ready for fixed investment at a convenient early date, say three to six months hence.

Avoid loss of interest by depositing your idle funds for one of these Certificates until you are ready to use the money. They pay a higher rate than cheque accounts.

Our Officers will be glad to confer with you in regard to the Certificates or any other banking or trust business.

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As many sets as are reasonably required for books unfilled will be given to all persons, whether purchasers or not, applying at the entrance to the Ladies' Parlor, Fourth Floor, MAIN Building, today. It will be advantageous to start filling at one time as many books as will be needed to secure the premiums desired.

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"Better Goods for the Same Money or the Same Goods for Less Money than Elsewhere."

Today's Biggest Sales

MAIN BUILDING—Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Wearing Apparel, Groceries, &c.

WOMEN'S LINGERIE DRESSES—A separate Princess slip with each dress. Choice of 10 styles of dresses. Values to $15, in this sale, dress and slip, $9.75.

OUR ANNUAL SALE OF DRESS FABRICS BEGINS TODAY. $1.25 ALL-WOOL CREPE DE PARIS and $1.50 HERRINGBONE CHEVIOT SERGES at 59c. yd. are specimen values from this sale. There are scores of equally attractive specials.

THOUSANDS OF PAIRS OF WOMEN'S CHEMOISETTE GLOVES;
2-clasp—50c. quality at 25c.
16-button-length mousquetaire at 45c.

WOMEN'S HIGH-CLASS $3 and $3.50 SHOES at $1.95.

WOMEN'S $3 to $4 EVENING SLIPPERS at $1.85.

INTRODUCING THE NEW 1912 BABY CARRIAGES.

ANNUAL SALE OF COMMERCIAL STATIONERY.

UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE SPECIALS IN THE WORLD'S GREATEST GROCERY.

CONTINUANCE OF OUR BIG SALE OF WINES AND LIQUORS.

GREENHUT BUILDING—"Everything for the Home."

March Sale of Home Outfittings

Today's Biggest Distributions Include:

China and Glassware.
9x12-ft. Rugs.
Framed Pictures and Oil Paintings.
Bric-a-Brac and Lamps.
White-Porceloid-Lined Refrigerators.
Upholsteries and Draperies.
Kitchen Furnishings.
Bathroom Fixtures.
Fine Brass Bedsteads.
Divans and Couches.
Hygienic Mattresses.
Sanitary Feather Pillows.

$30,000 to Charity

WE give this amount and we ask OUR CUSTOMERS to tell us by their VOTES which charitable and benevolent institutions, societies and churches shall receive this money.

IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO VOTE.

Double S. & H. Green Trading Stamps Before 12 o'Clock

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AFTERNOON AND EVENING GOWNS

PRELIMINARY STYLES FOR THE SPRING SEASON ARE SHOWN IN ALL THE DESIRABLE FABRICS AT MODERATE PRICES.

TAILOR-MADE SUITS AND DRESSES.
MOURNING GARMENTS AND ACCESSORIES.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

Maybe your cook isn't to blame—maybe it's the coffee. Why not give the cook and yourself *all* the benefits of the doubt by using

HOTEL ASTOR COFFEE

Here is perfect coffee *blended perfectly*—fifty years of experience teaches how.

"Quality Coffee is True Economy"

Sold only in sealed tins, 38c. per lb. at your grocer.

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London made Briar Pipes, 75c
18 inch Traveling Bags, $7.50
Traveling Requisites
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Opposite Waldorf-Astoria

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The "Cadillac" owes it's selling vogue to it's telling style. Well-made, because hand-made

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Fireplace Furnishings

Fire Irons and Brasses
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For City or Country
45th St. and 6th Ave.

CARD PRIZES.

Widest assortment of suitable articles, Imported Novelties and quaint wares for Bridge Prizes, Bowling Tournaments, Smokers and Favors, at all prices from 50c. upwards.

IMPORT SPECIALTY SHOP, 6 West 22d St., N. Y.

CHRISTIAN CONVERTS KILLED IN CHINA

Eyes of Forty Put Out Before Decapitation — Cheng-ting-Foo Looted and Burned.

MANY ATROCITIES IN CANTON

Indescribable Scenes There Daily—3,000 Disbanded Soldiers Likely to Become Desperadoes.

PEKING, March 5.—A letter from a missionary at Hwang-Hsion, near Che-Foo, states that the imperial troops put out the eyes of forty Christian converts and then beheaded them, saying that they were naturally rebels.

Cheng-ting-Foo, a very important city on the railroad, about 160 miles to the southwest of Peking, was added yesterday to the list of places which have been looted and burned. No details have reached here, but it is thought that there need be no fear for the foreigners there because the mutineers everywhere are observing the rule of not touching strangers.

A private telegram says that 2,000 troops mutined at Kiu-Kiang, in the Yang-Tse Valley, and looted the town. French and Japanese troops have been dispatched by special train from Pao-ting-Foo to bring back their compatriots.

As usual, occasional shooting was heard in various parts of Peking to-night. Parties of mutineers returned here to-day, intending to resume looting. They were arrested and decapitated.

HONGKONG, March 5.—Serious unrest continues in the Provinces of Kwang-Tung and Kwang-Si, where large numbers of discharged soldiers have taken to murdering and looting. The hills along the shores of the West River have been fortified as a protection against the marauding bands.

Assassinations are of frequent occurrence and corpses are seen daily floating down the river. An Italian to-day had a narrow escape from being murdered in Canton in a revolver fight in which a large number of Chinese participated.

Responsible Chinese assert that terrible scenes are being enacted daily in Canton and its vicinity. The details are so horrible that they cannot be published. These persons declare that if the state of affairs was known abroad the powers would interfere and put a stop to the slaughter and looting.

One prominent Chinese who refused to comply with the demands of a band of desperadoes found that during his absence from home all his family had been murdered with the exception of one boy.

PAO-TING-FOO, March 5.—Looting, which has been going on throughout the day, ceased when night fell, but it continues in the neighboring villages.

Many wounded have been brought into the American Mission Hospital in the past few days.

The business section and one-tenth of the residential quarter of the city have been burned. Foreigners here are all safe.

TIEN-TSIN, March 5.—Eight hundred Japanese troops reached Chin-wang-Tao this morning, to which place the soldiers had been transported from Port Arthur in lighters convoyed by four Japanese cruisers. They are expected here at midnight. Five hundred more troops have left Mukden for Tien-Tsin.

Two United States gunboats have been ordered to proceed from the Yang-Tse River to Taku, at the mouth of the Pei-Ho, thirty miles to the southeast of this city.

The city generally is quiet, but decapitations take place daily. Many of the shops have put up signs stating, "Already looted. Now empty."

WEI-HAI-WEI, March 5.—It is estimated that 1,000 persons were killed in the recent fighting between the republicans and the villagers outside the British concession here.

The republican troops are now in complete control of the situation.

NANKING, March 5.—It is understood that, in an effort to restore order and inaugurate a stable government as soon as possible, Dr. Sun Yat-Sen and his advisers have decided to go to Peking and make that city—for the present, at least—the capital of the new republic. They will be guarded by 2,000 veteran troops and a picked bodyguard of ninety men.

CHINA WORRIES STIMSON.

Secretary Says False Rumors Might Put Americans in Peril.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 5.—Secretary Stimson, on his arrival in Chicago, was met by many officers of the United States Army, who constituted his personal escort to Fort Sheridan, where he reviewed the entire Twenty-seventh Infantry and four troops of the Fifteenth Cavalry.

The Secretary declared himself more deeply concerned with the critical situations in China and Mexico at the present time than in domestic politics. American residents in both these countries are, according to the War Secretary, living over a powder mine which will be exploded by the first hint that the American and European armies are hovering near to seize land. And should such a slaughter be started by the revolutionaries, Secretary Stimson declared, no one could foresee the resulting international complications.

"A tremendous responsibility for tiding over the present delicate situation rests with the press and people of America," he said. "A belief that the United States and European nations are concerned in anything other than protection of their own countrymen from violence would be all that would be necessary to set fire to the situation.

"I may state with absolute certainty that the only possible reason for which the United States would send troops into either China or Mexico would be to guard its citizens from violence. Nations are always suspicious of each other's motives, however, and if a cry got abroad that our armies had ulterior motives the elaborate precautions for the safety of foreigners which the contending armies are now taking would be thrown to the winds, and there would begin a series of reprisals on foreign residents of an extent impossible to estimate."

FAMINE CALL FOR FUNDS.

Relief Committee Appeals to All Churches in the Country for Collections.

Asserting that 3,000,000 of the inhabitants of the Chinese Empire are facing immediate starvation, the Chinese Famine Relief Committee, of which Bishop Greer is Chairman, issued an appeal yesterday that special collections be made next Sunday in all the churches in this city for the famine-stricken districts. The committee requests that next Sunday shall be known in all churches in the United States as "Famine Fund Sunday."

Three dollars will support a Chinese family for a month and $15 will keep it alive from now to the June harvest. The United States has been asked to raise $1,000,000 for the relief, and an arrangement has been made whereby all money contributions which are sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer of the Famine Committee, will be forwarded to China by cable, and will be doing good work in the famine-ridden sections within four days. The committee has received a letter from President Taft indorsing its plan.

"To all of us alike must come the appeal from those famine-stricken people; and, to all of us, if we respond, must come back the words, 'Hungry, and ye fed me,'" President Taft writes.

The Chinese are dying from starvation and from the "famine fever" which follows it literally by millions, according to the statement issued yesterday by the committee. "The civil war has intensified the situation," the statement goes on to say. "Cities have been burned and looted. Tens of thousands of Chinese are homeless. Many escaped from their burning homes only with the clothing they happened to be wearing. Rich and poor alike have been cast out in the roads to starve. When hostilities ceased they returned to the ashes of their ruined homes seeking employment and food in vain.

"The famine-stricken district covers an area of 30,000 square miles. Its inhabitants number 3,000,000. The roads are deep in mud. The fields are under water. Practically all live stock either has perished or has been slain for food. An endless procession of people can be found everywhere plodding along through the mud begging food.

"All of these 3,000,000 people, and probably more, are threatened with starvation between now and June unless generous relief is forthcoming. The people depend about half and half on the wheat harvest in June and the bean, Indian corn, millet, and sweet potato harvest in the Autumn. Last Summer the wheat crop was more than half a failure, chiefly on account of excessive rains. The Autumn crops were largely destroyed by floods. The crops in the low lands were utterly destroyed. Three districts last year, for example, had only three-tenths of their normal grain and vegetable crops to support the inhabitants with. There has only been one good agricultural year since 1907.

TO SPLIT MONEY INQUIRIES.

Committees to Look Into Trust and Currency Plan Separately.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Democratic members of the House Banking and Currency Committee adopted to-day the report of their special committee on procedure recommending the appointment of two sub-committees, one to investigate the so-called Money Trust and the other to consider the proposed Aldrich-Vreeland currency legislation. The Democratic members assigned to these sub-committees are:

To investigate the so-called Money Trust: Arsene P. Pujo of Lake Charles, La., Chairman; James F. Byrnes of Aiken, S. C.; William G. Brown of Kingwood, West Va.; Robert L. Doughton of Laurel Springs, N. C.; Hubert D. Stephens of New Albany, Miss.; James A. Daugherty of Webb City, Mo., and George A. Neeley of Kansas.

To consider the Aldrich-Vreeland currency plan: Carter Glass of Lynchburg, Va., Chairman; Joshua Fred C. Talbott of Lutherville, Md.; John M. Moore of Richmond, Texas; Charles A. Korbly of Indianapolis; R. J. Bulkley of Cleveland, Ohio, and John J. Kindred of Long Island City, N. Y.

There are seven Republican members of the Banking and Currency Committee, and to them the Democrats will leave the appointment of Republicans on the sub-committees. There will be a meeting of all the members of the Banking and Currency Committee to-morrow, when the Democrats' plan dividing the inquiries will be submitted to the Republicans.

No decision has yet been reached as to the counsel to be employed for the Money Trust inquiry, although it has been definitely decided to have two attorneys and specialists. Five well-known lawyers are being considered—Stephen Strong Gregory of Chicago, President of the American Bar Association; William A. Glasgow of Philadelphia, a well-known inter-State commerce attorney; Frederick Newton Hudson of St. Louis, who was employed in association with Judson Harmon of Ohio in the Santa Fé rebate cases; Major Edgar Howard Farrar of New Orleans, former President of the American Bar Association, and Louis D. Brandeis of Boston, who has recently been styled the "people's counsel."

CREEL SEES ANARCHY SHOULD MADERO FALL

Ex-Foreign Minister Voices Mexican Business Sentiment for President.

DESERVES CHANCE TO WORK

Juarez Column Will Join Orozco for March South — Another Maderist Leader Deserts.

From a Special Correspondent of the Central News, London.

MEXICO CITY, March 5.—Enrique C. Creel, Minister of Foreign Relations in the Diaz administration, and for years prominent in the financial and political life of Mexico, gave me an exclusive interview to-day, the first he has given since his retirement from political life about a year ago.

Mr. Creel said that all the better element of Mexico were giving Madero their moral support and that he was the choice of the people, elected by a legal vote under a Government lawfully constituted. Mr. Creel declared that the finances of Mexico were sound and the resources of the country great, and that there was no reason why with peace it should not enjoy great prosperity. He insisted that the rebels represented no political party or principle and that the only thing they knew was how to rob and slay.

He said, furthermore, that the business men in Mexico wanted Madero to succeed, because with him overthrown they foresaw nothing but anarchy. In behalf of Madero he said the latter had not had a fair chance to show what he could do, as he had been in office only a few months, which was an insufficient period in which to carry out the plans for improving the condition of the people which were part of his platform during the revolution that he led a year ago.

Mr. Creel admitted that present conditions were unsatisfactory and that the situation appeared to be worse in Chihuahua, Durango, and Coahuila. Referring to the Torreon district, he said he did not think any one was in a position to foretell the outcome. He believes, however, that the next few weeks will tell.

Mr. Creel pointed out that Madero wanted to improve the condition of the people and purposed to divide the land among the poor, giving each man a small farm, but Mr. Creel suggested that, obviously, this plan involved many difficulties

A large part of the land in Mexico is held by individuals or the Government. Unfortunately, the Government land is arid, and thereby unfit for cultivation. The holdings of individuals cannot be confiscated and given to the poor people, who are entitled to own land, if they have the money with which to pay for it. Many wealthy landowners are willing to sell some land to the Government at a reasonable price. A committee has been appointed to formulate a practical land plan, which, among other things, provides for the parceling out of small tracts, which would be sold on the installment plan, the payments extending over fifteen to twenty years. If this plan should be put into effect Mr. Creel believes much of the present discontent on the part of the people would be removed. Under present conditions it cannot be carried out.

He stated also that a little more than a year ago great projects were on foot for the investment of French capital in Mexico, but the Madero revolution prevented the consummation of them. After Madero's election negotiations were renewed, but the recent trouble has necessitatd further postponement until peace is once more restored.

Mr. Creel said that Gen. Diaz was out of politics and that he would remain in retirement in the South of France. If he were a young man, Mr. Creel said, there would be justification for the rumors that Gen. Diaz would return to Mexico to assume the leadership of affairs. He declared that the former President would get justice in his native land and that even now the people were beginning to realize that he is one of the greatest men Mexico has ever produced.

DIAZ WILL NOT INTERVENE.

Declares He Will Not Return to Take Part in Struggle.

PARIS, March 5.—A noteworthy declaration was made by Gen. Porfirio Diaz in connection with a dispatch from New York, printed here, reporting that he had written a letter to a friend in New York saying that on account of the existing conditions in Mexico he was ready to return if the country needed him.

In response to a telegraphic request as to his intentions Gen. Diaz, who is staying at Cap d'Ail, on the French Riviera, telegraphed to-day:

"What I promised my compatriots was that I would return should war break out against a foreign enemy and not that I would return to take part in the struggle of the parties. I have no intention of intervening in the strife of the parties, especially while they have not recovered their reason. PORFIRIO DIAZ."

REBELS UNITING FOR MARCH.

Juarez Column to Enter Chihuahua and Join Orozco.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, March 5.—Massed at Sauz, near Chihuahua, the rebel force which is to form the nucleus of the army that is to march on Mexico City, is ready to advance on Chihuahua, and the expected attack will take place to-night or early in the morning. No serious opposition is expected, as Gen. Orozco has convinced the rebel leaders, Salazar and Campa, that he is a genuine rebel and was sincere in his promise to lead the army of liberation into the capital.

The residents of Chihuahua are awaiting the arrival of the rebels, and are filling streets and plazas to greet them.

Gen. Salazar and his army arrived at Sauz to-day making 3,000 men in the joint commands of Salazar, Braulio Fernandez, and Campa. When Orozco and his followers merge with this army it is expected that there will be more than 6,000 men under arms.

A train bringing 150 American refugees, mostly women and children, from Madera, arrived this evening in response to President Taft's message urging Americans to leave Mexico.

MEXICO CITY, March 5.—Ambrosio Figuero, Madero's trusted chief of rurales in Guerro and Morelos, and during the previous revolution his greatest ally in the south, is to-night reported in revolt. The news of Orozco's change of front caused a sensation among the southern Maderistas, 1,500 of whom have re-enlisted under the banner of the new revolution.

It is semi-officially admitted that Orozco has gone over to the enemy. His defection was said to be no surprise to Madero, as Orozco on his last visit here demanded and was refused 50,000 pesos to make up 100,000 pesos, which he claimed for loss and damage sustained in the previous rebellion

The exodus of foreigners continued unabated to-night. It is declared that two-thirds of the foreign women and children have gone or have made preparations to leave the country. Many wealthy Mexican families are likewise departing.

FRANCE SENDS A WARSHIP.

Cruiser Will Go from Rio Janeiro to Mexican Port.

PARIS, March 5.—The French Government to-day decided to send a warship to Mexico, after considering the reported fears of an anti-foreign movement in that country. The Minister of Marine has ordered the cruiser Descartes, which is now in Rio Janeiro, to proceed to Mexico where France has important interests.

TO RATIFY PEACE TREATIES.

Senate to Vote To-day for Them in Curtailed Form.

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Senate to-day under unanimous consent devoted the whole session to a debate of the general arbitration treaties. Late in the afternoon it became apparent that a vote could not be reached, and a recess was taken until to-morrow, when it is expected that the treaties will be ratified by the necessary two-thirds vote. But the resolution of ratification as drafted by Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts deprives the Joint High Commission of Inquiry of its full power to decide on the arbitrability of questions, and reserves unimpaired the Senate's powers of advice and consent.

This resolution of ratification becomes in effect an amendment to the treaties, but that will cause no delay, as already the Embassies of France and Great Britain have informally expressed their satisfaction with the curtailment proposed by Mr. Lodge. Mr. Brown of Nebraska spoke for the treaties unamended. He said that Senator Lodge's recent statement that the shores of the Mediterranean would be peaceful to-day had Turkey possessed a strong navy, was a reflection on the Italian Government.

"Did the great navies of Japan or Russia a few years ago, or did the small navy of either invite war?" he asked. "We would have declared war with Spain if Spain's navy had been the greatest in the world and we had had no ships at all. The argument which would substitute dreadnoughts for an arbitration court is not sound."

Mr. Heyburn of Idaho opposed the treaties in any form as curtailing too much the Constitutional powers of the Senate, and Senator John Sharp Williams of Mississippi defended the treaties in their original texts. Senator Williams said that he hoped to see an international court of arbitration to which all disputes among nations should be submitted. He said that none of the prerogatives of the Senate would be surrendered by referring disputes to the proposed joint high commission.

Senator Smith of Michigan in a colloquy with Senator Heyburn, said:

"We are embarking upon a general scheme which begins nowhere and ends nowhere, and if we pass this treaty in the form in which it comes to us there is not a Senator in this body who can tell what questions we have resolved to arbitrate with Great Britain and France."

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

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Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

NEW SPRING HOSE AT SPECIAL PRICES
For Men, Women and Children

For Men

25c COTTON AND LISLE HOSE.....15c
Black or tan of medium-weight cotton lisle, in plain, fancy, clocked and embroidered effects.

50c EMBROIDERED LISLE HOSE AND SILK HOSE..............24c
Sample lots of lisle and embroidered fancy hose in black and colors. A choice assortment, containing many novelties.

For Children

25c RIBBED LISLE HOSE..........19c
Choice of lisle and silk lisle, dyed fast black, and woven of fine combed Maco yarn. The foot is full-fashioned.

For Infants

25c to 50c SAMPLE SOCKS.........17c
A large stock of imported samples which the jobber used for placing this Spring's orders, 3, 4 and 5 year sizes, in a large variety of plain, fancy and plaid-top weaves—all colors and color combinations.

For Women

25c BLACK AND TAN HOSE.........15c
Medium weight cotton gauze lisle in fast black and good shades of tan. These stockings have double soles, heels and toes, and seamless feet.

25c SPLIT-SOLE HOSE............17c
A medium-weight black cotton stocking, with unbleached sole and toe. Heels, soles and toes are reinforced. Feet and legs are full-fashioned.

50c SAMPLE HOSIERY AT..........24c
A composite lot of stockings, including lace lisles, silk lisles, gauze lisles, out-size lisles, embroidered lisles, medium and light-weight cottons and balbriggan cottons. Everything very good.

$1.50 and $2.00 SILK HOSE..........89c
A clearance of medium and light weight ingrain silk hose in black and all the wanted evening shades. Choice of all silk, or silk with the more lasting cotton tops and soles.

Main Floor

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An event that for exclusiveness of styles, wonderful variety of models and extraordinary values has no precedent even in our Robe Section, long famous for unusual sales.

THE maker from whom these tunics came is famous on both continents—his exclusive creations are eagerly sought in Paris each season by the most fashionable dressers in the world. He rarely sells his sample line to any American firm, as he can readily dispose of it to the costumers of Paris. So it was a very unusual opportunity that enabled us to secure it at our own prices. The result is that you are afforded the pick of the richest, most exclusive model tunics created in Paris this season at prices far below what they actually cost the maker.

Main Floor.

Three Large Assortments

Lot 1	Lot 2	Lot 3
$9.75	$14.75	$18.75
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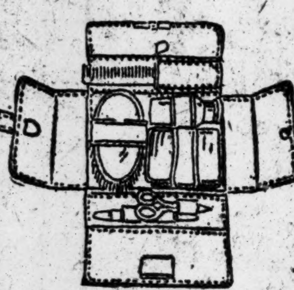

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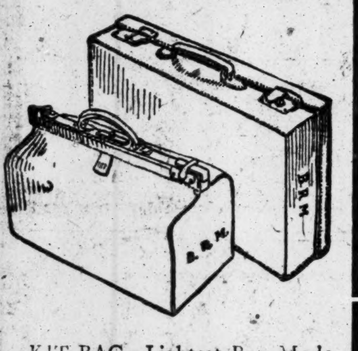

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MRS. TAFT LISTENS TO STRIKE CHARGES

Attends Inquiry Into Lawrence Police's Treatment of Women and Children in Riots.

BABIES TORN FROM MOTHERS

Clubbing of Women in Patrol Wagon and Huddling of Strikers' Families in Jails Are Among Accusations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—While Miss Tema Camitta, a Philadelphia Sunday school teacher, was telling the House Rules Committee to-day how the strikers' committee endeavored to pilot women and children out of Lawrence in the mill riots, Mrs. William Howard Taft, wife of the President, entered the room and became an interested observer of the proceedings. Many well-known Washington women, among them wives and daughters of Congressmen, were also present.

Mrs. Taft spent some time listening to the charges of cruelty, of the alleged clubbing of women and children by the police of Lawrence, the huddling of strikers' families in jails, and of children being taken from their mothers to the Lawrence poor farm after the authorities had stopped wives and children being sent to other cities to be cared for by sympathizers.

Miss Camitta gave a dramatic version of what occurred at the railway station at Lawrence while she was endeavoring to take the children to the train. Somehow, she said, the children got ahead of her, and the next instant women and children were hurled into a struggling mass by the police, while Miss Camitta was thrown against the wall of the station waiting room.

Miss Camitta is a member of one of the committees that sought to get the children out of Lawrence.

"The crowd in front of me was so dense that I could see little," she said. "I called out to the police, 'Be careful of the children! You're killing them!' Later, when I sought to accompany them to the police station I was told that I'd better stay away or I'd be clubbed, too."

Miss Camitta admitted that she saw no clubbing of women or children in the station nor any of them injured after the affray.

"I did see the police clubbing women in the patrol wagon," she said. "The wagon was crowded and the police were thrusting the women about with their clubs."

The witness refused to advance an opinion on how many women were in the wagon, but said she saw more than one woman beaten. At no time, she said, had she observed any outrages committed by the militiamen.

Miss Camitta told of detectives visiting the homes of parents of Lawrence children, threatening them if they sent their children away.

No Kidnapping, She Says.

"In all cases where children were to be taken to Philadelphia," asked Chairman Henry, "did you have the parents' consent?"

"In every case," she said.

"There was nothing in the nature of kidnapping?"

"Absolutely not, and we took every precaution to assure that the homes intended for the children should have the best possible surroundings."

"Why did you desire to have the children come to Philadelphia," asked Representative Garrett.

"I think," she said, "that the press reports were assurance enough to every decent man or woman to get children of tender age out of Lawrence. That's the only reason, so far as I am concerned."

"Did the strikers' committee make known to the authorities at Lawrence that the proposed journey to Philadelphia was with the consent of the parents?" Representative Lenroot asked.

"It was sent to the press," she said.

Simon Knebel, who was in Lawrence on Saturday, Feb. 24, another member of the committee from Philadelphia, and an organizer of the Industrial Workers of the World, said:

"This system of taking children from strike towns is going to prevail in this country in future labor wars."

"It's imported from Europe, isn't it?" asked Representative Hardwick.

"Well, it's been used in Europe," said Knebel, "but that's not the only reason why it should be tried here. We grouped the children in a file of two and started to send them out of the station door. Then we saw two lines of police. Just as we left the door the police started their work.

"The children and their parents began to pass through this line of police. The police tore the children from their mothers. They were screaming. I saw one policeman strike a delicate woman.

"When I came out I was stooping over four or five children. Immediately three or four policemen wrestled me all over the place. They didn't want to arrest me. They dragged me until my knee bled and twisted my foot. When they got me away they went back. Then I returned. I couldn't see women and children hurt that way. I didn't care if I was getting murdered that day."

Wagon Load of Hurt Women.

"How many women did you see beaten that day?" asked Mr Henry.

"I saw a whole wagon load of injured. I saw one young woman, not a striker, clubbed by a policeman. She was struck several times in the back. Finally they arrested me and I was kept in the station house for hours with women and children in cells.

"I come from Philadelphia That hasn't got such a good record for police But the Pennsylvania constabulary never dared or contemplated such brutality on women and children as have the police of Lawrence in this case.

"The Inter-State Commerce law was violated when I, who had bought a railroad ticket, was prevented from taking a train."

"How about the Massachusetts courts?"

"There is no law in Massachusetts now."

In the police station, where he was locked up, Knebel said that all day the children were not given anything to eat. There were fifteen or eighteen of them.

"Some of them were babies in arms," he continued. "Some of the husbands whose wives were locked up brought children to their mothers to be nursed.

"When the case came up some of the children were forcibly taken from their mothers and taken to a poor farm."

"Were the children actually locked up in the same kind of cells where thieves and criminals were?" asked Representative Pou.

"They were in the same kind of cells," said Knebel.

"Were others fined besides you?"

"Yes; every one of the mothers was fined, and it made no difference what the testimony was. They took the policeman's word for it."

Miss Margaret Sanger of New York, a trained nurse, who was instrumental in taking children from Lawrence to New York, said that many of the children were ill clothed.

"And these people were working in a woolen mill?" asked Representative Stanley.

"Yes."

"Was their outer clothing wool?" asked Representative Foster.

"No; most of the clothing was rags."

Miss Sanger said the doctors examined the children in New York, and that most of them were sick and emaciated.

"You ought to have seen the children eat when we got them to New York," said Miss Sanger. "They seized the meat and ate it with their hands, they were so hungry."

C. F. Lynch, Commissioner of Public Safety at Lawrence, Mass., who has charge of the Police Department there, testified that he did not know by what authority of law women with babies in arms had been taken to the police station after the riot at the depot.

He said none of the parents had appealed to him against their children being taken away, but he understood from one of his Police Captains that all of them did not have permission to leave.

"Did you see in the jail, after the struggle at the depot, women and children and women with babies in arms?" asked Representative Stanley.

"Yes, I saw them there, but they were not in jail."

"How were they restrained? Weren't they free to go if they wanted to?"

"They were brought there to be held until their cases had been disposed of."

Josephine Liss, a striker, testified that when she went out for a walk a soldier stopped her with a bayonet and swore at her. Then she struck him with her muff and was arrested for assault, locked up and fined $10. On another occasion, she testified, she had seen a woman struck on the head by a policeman with a club, and had seen men beaten until their heads were covered with blood.

Representative Victor Berger of Wisconsin, Socialist, had read into the record a telegram from William D. Haywood, one of the strike leaders, to the effect that two women witnesses sought by Mr. Berger could not come to Washington because of injuries received at the hands of the police in the recent rioting. One of the women, Haywood said, was in the hospital in a critical condition, while the other was confined to her home.

In the Senate Senator Poindexter unsuccessfully sought consideration of his resolution to investigate the Lawrence strike. Senator Lodge of Massachusetts forestalled the effort by a privileged motion to take up the arbitration treaties.

The hearing will be continued to-morrow.

RAID TEXTILE MEN'S MEETING.

Strikers Turned Out by Police—Mill Operatives Returning.

LAWRENCE, Mass., March 5.—Loom fixers in all the mills will report for work to-morrow morning. This was decided upon at a meeting of their union to-night. The loom fixers are not affiliated with the Industrial Workers of the World nor with the American Federation of Labor, but have an international organization of their own.

William D. Haywood, organizer of the Industrial Workers of the World, left to-night for Washington, explaining that he desired to offset the adverse sentiment created by John Golden and Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor. He said he had not been asked to testify before the Congressional Committee.

Four hundred sympathizers with the Industrial Workers marched through Broadway to-night and descended without warning upon a meeting of woolen and cotton yarn workers. The latter were in session to receive a charter as a branch of the United Textile Workers. A number of the strikers made their way into the hall and a lively disturbance started before they were finally driven out with the aid of the police squad which was summoned. No one was hurt.

A 5 per cent. advance over the wages paid for fifty-four hours work each week will not be sufficient to attract the main body of Industrial Workers now on strike to the mills, is the opinion of some of the public officials. The Board of Trade and Real Estate Owners' Association has decided to appoint committees to induce the mill owners to make further concessions.

It is estimated that 15,000 operatives are now working. The Arlington Worsted Mills and the Pacific, Atlantic and Pemberton Cotton Mills have large forces, but at the American Woolen Company's mill much machinery awaits the return of workers, though the Wood and Washington mills of the latter company gained several hundred employes to-day. Nearly all the English speaking strikers have returned, but the foreign element connected with the Industrial Workers is still in favor of holding out for further concessions.

In some of the mills the cloth order season is nearing its height, and unless the foreign operatives return, it is said that much machinery and thousands of persons will be idle for months because of the transfer of orders elsewhere.

The Everett Cotton Mills, which locked out their 2,000 operatives when the strike at other plants began, remain closed.

It is estimated that from 4,000 to 5,000 operatives have left Lawrence since the struggle began.

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The *New York Tribune* says:—

"This is far and away the best novel that Mrs. Frankau has yet written . . . certainly a notable one, first of all for its finished workmanship and unflagging interest and, in the second place, on account of its unmistakable purpose."

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DIX WANTS TAMMANY TO SHOW ITS HAND

Won't Name Man for Service Board Instead of Riggs Till Bissell Is Confirmed.

MAY NOMINATE BASSETT

Influences at Work to Make Him Appoint Tammany Man—Situation Recalls Cohalan's Nomination.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 5.—Gov. Dix said this afternoon that he had not as yet given sufficient thought to the question of whether he should send to the Senate the nomination of some man as a substitute for Edward G. Riggs, who failed of confirmation last week. Strong influences are being brought to bear on the Governor to have him nominate a man acceptable to Tammany Hall, and, pending action on the Governor's part, the Tammany-ruled Senate is holding up the nomination of Herbert P. Bissell of Buffalo, whom the Governor named as a member of the up-State Public Service Commission.

The present situation is similar in many respects to that which existed when the Governor was forced to appoint Daniel F. Cohalan as a Supreme Court Justice before the Senate would act favorably on some nominations pending before that body for confirmation a year ago. In the present instance, it is said by the Governor's friends that he will insist on seeing the hand of Tammany before he acts in filling the vacancy on the New York Service Board. The Governor has promised the Brooklyn Senators that he will appoint a man from their borough, and just now former Public Service Commissioner Edward M. Bassett, whose term expired a year ago and whose place was taken by J. Sergeant Cram, is being mentioned for the place the Governor intended Mr. Riggs to fill.

DIX SIGNS TENEMENT BILL.

Measure Meets Court Ruling Freeing Apartment Houses from Supervision.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 5.—Despite the vigorous protest of certain real estate interests in New York City, Gov. Dix signed to-day the Wagner bill, introduced at the request of the Tenement House Commissioner to meet a recent decision of the Court of Appeals that would have taken away from the department the supervision of over 80 per cent. of the New York tenements. The bill was passed under an emergency message from the Governor.

The Court of Appeals' decision declared that apartment houses, which for more than forty years have been subject to regulations identical to those exercised at present by the Tenement House Department, are not tenements, and therefore not within the scope of the department's activities. By making the question of whether an apartment house is or is not a tenement hinge on whether or not it has separate kitchen and toilet facilities for each apartment, the court decision would have removed from control a great number of apartment houses that most need continuous supervision.

NO FREE TRANSFERS YET.

Assembly Kills Bill, but It Can Be Called Up Again.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 5.—The Assembly devoted several hours to-day to the consideration of the Goldberg bill, requiring the surface lines in Manhattan and the Bronx to give transfers to passengers traveling in the same general direction. The measure was defeated by a vote of 60 to 57, on a motion to strike out the enacting clause. Assemblyman Wende of Buffalo then moved to reconsider the vote, and this motion, which was laid on the table, will have the effect of enabling the advocates of free transfers to call up the bill again.

The Republicans, except those representing districts in New York City, generally voted to kill the bill. The Democrats, almost without exception, voted for it. But the absentees when the vote was taken was one of many indications that Tammany was only lukewarm to the measure.

Majority Leader Frank W. Young of Westchester, who made the principal argument against the bill, declared that its enactment would furnish a dangerous precedent, as the Legislature in future would always be asked to meet by special legislation any situation where the traction interests differed with the Public Service Commission on an important proposal and asked the courts to adjudicate the matter. He pointed out that the intent of the Public Service Commissions law was that such questions should be ruled upon by the Service Boards, subject to court review.

TO REDUCE COST OF LIVING.

Assemblyman Coleman Has Bill Appealing to Corporations' Conscience.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 5.—Assemblyman Thomas S. Coleman of the Twenty-ninth New York District introduced to-day a bill requiring every domestic and foreign corporation, except common carriers, selling or delivering within the State the necessaries of life, such as bread, butter, eggs, milk, meat, coal, and ice, to file a report with the Secretary of State.

The report is to include the name of the corporation, the nature of its business, the total amount of capital stock, and the amount issued, and the amounts of stock issued for money, property, services, and good will. The corporations must also report as to their incomes and expenses, the rate of dividends, the names of all Directors, and the amount paid as salary to each officer. Penalties are provided for failure to report or for the making of a false statement.

"The purpose of my bill," Mr. Coleman said to-day, "is to show the people some of the reasons for the high cost of living, to show what part of the high prices which they pay is wrung from them by monopolistic corporations dealing with the necessities of life. I think the power of public opinion after these facts are known may, in part, restrain the food and coal monopolies from exacting still more exorbitant prices from the people."

KIMMEL JURY FAILS TO FIX HIS IDENTITY

Bitter Animosity Caused by Disputes in Jury Room at St. Louis Insurance Trial.

NO AGREEMENT IN 73 HOURS

Two Jurors Protest to Judge That They Never Declared Claimant Not to be Kimmel.

ST. LOUIS, March 5.—The third hearing of the Kimmel identity mystery and insurance contest ended in a mistrial this afternoon when the jury which had been out seventy-three hours was discharged by Federal Judge Amidon. The Judge's action was taken after jurors had made statements which showed not only that there was no hope of agreement but that bitter personal animosity was developing between the two factions of the jury.

This factional strife went so far as to reopen the question supposed to have been settled by Monday's partial report of the jury whether the Kimmel claimant was George A. Kimmel. The jury at the finish and through most of the recent balloting stood 9 to 3 for the plaintiff.

Explanations made by various jurors of their attitude showed that dissent had increased rapidly among them in the last few hours of their three days together and that religion and lodge affiliation had played an important part in keeping them from getting on a common ground of understanding.

The foreman told Judge Amidon when the jurors were called before him for the last time that no agreement was possible.

A controversy in the jury room was disclosed by a statement of Jurors McMyler and Sullivan, which they made to the court in a written communication just before the discharge of the jury. This statement was that the report of Monday, declaring the claimant not to be Kimmel, was a surprise to some of the jurors, who had agreed to eliminate the claimant only "for the sake of the argument" in order to get further instructions.

Foreman Schisler insisted that the statement handed in Monday, against which none of the jurors protested at the time, represented their unanimous agreement.

The Judge refused to hear further arguments from the jurors and dismissed them.

George W. Kimmel was released from the State Prison at Auburn, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1911, after having served a term of five years for forgery committed under the name of Andrew J. White. His claim to identity with George W. Kimmel, formerly Cashier of the Farmers' State Bank of Arkansas City, Kan., who disappeared in 1908 soon after he had taken out a life insurance policy for $25,000, has been a question which Judges, jurors and lawyers have been trying to settle for six years.

In 1904 Kimmel's mother and sister put in a claim for the life insurance policy in which they were beneficiaries, but the payment was withheld by the New York Life Insurance Company when Andrew J. White sent a message from Matteawan Asylum, where he had been confined, declaring that he was George W. Kimmel. The investigations going on at the present time were then begun.

The mother of Kimmel refused to recognize White when they met face to face in Niles, Mich., on Sept. 20, 1911, but many persons identified him as her son supposed to have been dead for thirteen years.

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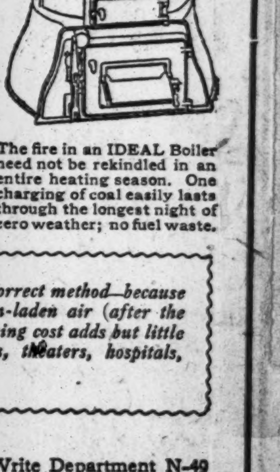

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Full Range of Sizes in These Styles

This entire lot—fresh, clean and new—was offered to us at a clearance price that promised extra good values. Here they are:

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A good grade, woven in allover and medallion centre designs, in the following sizes:
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New arrivals in imported and domestic Bedspreads of dimity and English printings, designed for Spring and Summer use, at $1.46 up to $4.29. Basement.

WANTS CIVIC CENTRE LAND BOUGHT AT ONCE

Value of the Block and a Half Will Soon Go Soaring, City Club Says.

McANENY PREPARING PLANS

Might Be Taken Now for Park Purposes and Later Sold to Government for Federal Building.

The City Club has written to Mayor Gaynor and the Board of Estimate asking them to take steps for the immediate acquisition of the block and a half to the southeast of the Court House site. This property was included in the area recommended by Borough President McAneny's committee for purchase by the city in order to carry out the civic centre idea. The block is bounded by Duane, Park, and Pearl Streets and City Hall Place, and the half block by City Hall Place extended to the north, Pearl and Park Streets.

In its letter the City Club calls attention to the fact that on Jan. 24 the Board of Estimate unanimously adopted the recommendation for the new Court House site, and then quotes from the opinion of an advisory committee of architects, which was included in the report of the board's own committee. This read:

> We have proceeded upon the assumption that no adequate treatment of this question can possibly be arrived at which does not view the Court House as * * * being part of an important group of public buildings, which the city will undoubtedly be called upon to build in the not far distant future.
>
> It is obvious that * * * it is better to group them, for convenience, for economy, and for the prestige of the city. Also, that it is better business to make provision for them now, rather than to wait until the necessity for them compels the acquiring of their sites, one by one.

Values Will Go Up.

The City Club then points out that at the present time the properties included have an assessed valuation of $1,909,500, and that this will be greatly enhanced by the Court House improvement. Consequently it asks the board to proceed at once to acquire as much of the site as it legally can.

It is this site, intended in the plans of the city officials for the new Federal Building, which would provide space for a Post Office to take the place of the present unsightly building at the southern end of City Hall Park. Senators O'Gorman and Root are in full accord with that view, and in the bill which Senator O'Gorman has introduced at Washington it is provided that the Federal authorities, when they consider the placing of a new Federal Court in this city, shall take counsel with the municipal authorities.

It is realized, however, that it is useless to hope for immediate action from Congress, especially during the wave of Democratic economy. It is not likely that even without any opposition the new Federal Building will be granted to the city for the next year or two. Meanwhile the property in question is rapidly increasing in value. At its present figures it is almost ridiculously cheap for land so near the City Hall, but it has been valued at so little, on account of the absence of all building activity in this district for years and the practical derelict condition of the buildings already standing.

One Skyscraper Planned.

Now, however, the laying out of the new Court House Park and the erection of the Court House itself will make it a peculiarly valuable site. It will enjoy a remarkable amount of light and air for a downtown location, and will tempt the owners to pull down the present structures upon it, most of which are of no value, and to erect skyscrapers of the most modern type. It is known that one firm, which now possesses almost the only first-class building in this neighborhood, is preparing to do this, and it is almost certain that unless the city acts quickly a small building boom will start here within a few months.

It is therefore held by all who have followed the problem that it will be true economy for the city to proceed at once to vote the $2,000,000 necessary for the acquisition of the property. It might be taken now for park purposes, and when the Federal Government is ready to buy it can be surrendered to it at the price which it cost the city. If by any chance the plan for the construction of the Federal Building here fell through, it would not be long before some other demand for a municipal building would spring up, and which could be satisfied with the greatest economy, efficiency, and artistic success, by placing the new offices within the civic centre.

The engineers of the office of Borough President McAneny are already at work on the plans preliminary to a recommendation for the purchase of this block and a half. They involve certain alterations in the city map so as to extend City Hall Place up to Five Points, to straighten Baxter Street, and enlarge Paradise Park. There may be also some alteration in the route of the Centre Street cars at this point. Several plans are under consideration, and Mr. McAneny expects to be able to report to the board in a week or two. Meanwhile he is contemplating a trip to Washington to urge on the Senate and the Government officials the importance of the O'Gorman bill.

Reimburses Suspended Railroad Men.

CHICAGO, March 5.—Sixty motormen and conductors of the Chicago Railways Company, recently disciplined by the superintendent, were to-day reimbursed for time they lost, by President John M. Roach, who gave his personal check for $3,760 for the purpose. The men each received amounts ranging from one day's pay to $107, and received every concession they asked.

CONTEST OVER PARKER WILL.

Niece Will Fight Bequest of Joseph Parker, Blotting Paper Maker.

An attempt to overthrow the will of Joseph Parker, the blotting paper manufacturer, who died at the Hotel Marie Antoinette on May 5, 1910, was revealed yesterday by the filing of papers in the County Clerk's office. The will left $10,000 to the Yale University Law School for the establishment of a scholarship and $5,000 to the American Female Guardian Society. According to the report in THE TIMES when the will was filed for probate, $15,000 was bequeathed to James M. Townsend.

The will was duly admitted to probate after formal hearings in the Surrogates' Court. At this time no objection was offered. But, according to the new proceedings, several heirs are dissatisfied. The proceedings to upset the probate of the will are brought by Katherine B. Trowbridge, a niece.

Her pleadings were not filed yesterday, but the answers of her brothers, Thomas R. and J. Parker Trowbridge, were filed. This indicates that her suit must have been served on them within three days, because the law requires that papers shall be filed within three days of service. That they are not opposing her petition to upset the will, but are instead actively in favor of it, is shown by the fact that they admit all the allegations of her complaint.

They "admit," according to their answer, that their uncle was of unsound mind and that he was subject to the undue influence of Mr. Townsend. They "admit" also that Mr. Townsend, instead of getting only $15,000, will receive about $1,200,000 under the will, as their sister alleges. The suit, however, will not be decided along the lines on which the Trowbridges agree, it was indicated yesterday.

De Lancey Nicoll, attorney for Mr. Townsend, said yesterday that his client would deny that he had drawn the will, as Miss Trowbridge asserts, and also all the allegations of unsound mind and undue influence. He would prove, Mr. Nicoll said, that another attorney, a member of the bar of high standing, had done so.

STRONG ARM SQUAD'S WORK.

Made 450 Arrests Last Month, Aggregating $2,134 in Fines.

The report made by Lieut. Charles Becker, in command of the "strong arm" squad, to Police Commissioner Waldo, relative to the work done by the squad during February, was made public yesterday. The Lieutenant and the twelve detectives attached to the squad made 450 arrests during the month, which includes those taken into custody in raids on gambling establishments and arrests made subsequent to the receipt by Commissioner Waldo of complaints relative to rowdyism.

Of the arrests last month, 344 convictions resulted, 58 cases are still pending, and 48 were discharged. Of the convictions, 286 fines and sentences in penal institutions were imposed, 55 sentences were suspended, two were sent to Elmira Reformatory, and one was released on probation.

The work of the "strong arm" squad during the month met with the hearty approval of Commissioner Waldo, to whom it was pointed out that during February $2,134 was collected in fines from persons taken into custody by Lieut. Becker and his men. The total imprisonment of prisoners sentenced to penal institutions amounted to 7,488 days.

POLICE SQUAD MAKES RAIDS.

Four Supposed Gambling Resorts Cleaned Out and Five Men Arrested.

Armed with warrants issued by Chief Magistrate McAdoo, Lieut. Charles Becker and ten detectives of the strong arm squad made raids last night at 36 and 38 West Twenty-ninth Street, 466 Sixth Avenue, and 110 West Thirty-first Street. The rooms at 36 West Twenty-ninth Street were occupied by the "Tremont Social Club," the first charter being issued in 1886. The rooms at the Sixth Avenue address were occupied by the "Greek Club," also chartered.

The raiders arrested five men, three of whom were locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station on charges of maintaining gambling houses. The others were charged with being common gamblers. They were released on bail later. The men arrested were George Hanna of 521 Sixth Avenue, Joseph Scott of 38 West Twenty-ninth Street, Joseph Benactis of 301 West Twenty-ninth Street, James Ferraro of 110 West Thirty-first Street, and Morris Duco of 249 West Twenty-sixth Street.

The detectives confiscated a lot of gambling paraphernalia in the raided houses.

BAR HARBOR TO LET AUTOS IN

Town Votes to Have One Road Opened for Them.

BAR HARBOR, Me., March 5.—Action looking toward the partial removal of the ban on automobiles in Bar Harbor was taken to-day. By a vote of 469 to 172 the town of Eden, which includes the village of Bar Harbor, voted to petition the Legislature to open one continuous road for automobiles from the bridge at Mt. Desert Narrows in Trenton to a point in Bar Harbor not more than half a mile from the Bar Harbor Post Office. Another section of the same article, which was passed, asks the Legislature to make provision so that the town of Eden at any legal meeting may open to the use of motor vehicles any part or the whole of any public street or highway within its limits.

Since 1903 when the residents, supported by many members of the Summer colony, succeeded in obtaining legislative action, the use of automobiles has been forbidden in Bar Harbor. In 1909 the Legislature extended the prohibition to cover the whole of Mount Desert Island.

PROF. KILIANI BACK WITH CANCER CURE

Advises That Hope Be Not Held Too High, but Expects Wonderful Results.

NO DOUBT OF THE THEORY

Great Achievement of Modern Science, He Calls It, Giving Full Credit to German Discoverers.

Bringing additional information regarding the sensational so-called cure for cancer which Profs. von Wassermann and Ehrlich have been experimenting with in Berlin for the past few weeks, Prof. Otto Kiliani of Columbia University, who is also chief surgeon of the German Hospital in this city, arrived on the Kronprinz Wilhelm of the North German Lloyd Line last night. Prof. Kiliani had specimens of serums, photographs, and other material which he will use in lectures on the cancer cure to be given soon before the American Surgical Association at Montreal.

Dr. von Wassermann and Dr. Ehrlich have been experimenting with "nigrosin" as a cure for cancer for a long time, and it was to determine just how far they had progressed in their work that Prof. Kiliani went to Berlin. He was very hopeful last night when he explained the progress that has been made by the two famous German physicians in their search for a cure for the dread disease.

"Both Wassermann and Ehrlich," said Prof. Kiliani, "have issued emphatic warnings not to conjure too high hopes at this early stage of experimentation with their discovery, and I join with them in taking this view. It is a wonderful thing and I expect great results from it in time, but we will have to go slow. It will not do away with the necessity of surgical operations, but I believe it will accomplish wonderful results.

"From my private detailed observations of their work I feel safe in expressing the opinion that it is one of the most stupendous achievements of modern science. The theory involved can, in my opinion, be considered established. Both von Wassermann and Ehrlich are cautious men. It is only natural that they will not consider the treatment of human cancer with the specific until many experiments have been successfully carried out with mice and other animals, but I think it is to be expected with the utmost probability that within a comparatively short time the treatment of human cancer will enter upon an entirely new phase, thanks to their researches.

"What they are doing is to inject into the veins their medical preparation, consisting of eosin and selenium. Of these two bodies eosin is an elective quality; that is, it alone is carried into the diseased cells and does not affect the healthy parts of the body. Selenium, on the other hand, has strongly reducing qualities, whereby oxygen, which is so necessary for the rapid growth of cancer, is withdrawn."

WORKMAN WORTH $25,000

If He Earns $1,000 a Year, Says President of the Rock Island.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 5.—In a statement issued to-day to the 35,000 empolyes of the Rock Island Railroad President Henry U. Mudge capitalizes each man earning $19.23 a week, or $83.33 a month, or $1,000 a year, at $25,000, because at 4 per cent. the man's wages or salary is the interest on $25,000. He says a man earning $19.23 a week is worth as much as a locomotive costs, but he adds:

"You can make yourself worth more, while a locomotive cannot. You can direct your own energies, while a locomotive must be directed by a driver. It rests with you to raise your own capitalization to $50,000, to $100,000, or even to $500,000. Therefore be careful about your food, treat your body decently, and, above all, feed your mind.

"You are working for a large corporation," President Mudge adds. "In the nature of things it cannot know you very well personally, but it knows you by the work you turn out. It sets a real value on your work, higher than you think. Your value is measured by the quality and quantity of results you produce. Somebody knows your actual worth, appreciates your honest endeavors and has you in mind for better things. It's a business proposition. Each of us is capitalized."

Acquit ex-Mayor Schmitz.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—Former Mayor Eugene Schmitz was acquitted in Judge Lawlor's court here to-day of the charge of having bribed former Supervisor Wilson in a case growing out of the San Francisco graft prosecutions, following Judge Lawlor's instructions to the jury to bring in a verdict of not guilty on the ground that sufficient evidence to convict had not been offered.

Delay Decision in Newsdealers' Case.

Magistrate Freschi, sitting in Night Court last night, said that his decision in the case of Samuel Horowitz, the newsdealer charged with a violation of a section of the city ordinance prohibiting the distribution of circulars, &c., in newspapers, would probably not be made for two weeks.

"The Collection of a Connoisseur."

At the American Art Galleries
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SPECIAL VIEW THIS (WED.) EVENING
from 8 to 10 o'clock

The Important Collection of

William Merritt Chase, N. A.

"The General quality is of the highest, the tact of omission almost faultless."—THE SUN.

"Is so rich in quality that criticism has nothing to say."—THE TIMES.

"In a word, the catalogue is justified in calling this the collection of a connoisseur."—THE TRIBUNE.

"His collection shows that he was tempted by pictures and not by names."—AMERICAN.

"One scarcely knows where to stop in the enumeration of the many good things here."—GLOBE.

To Be Sold at Unrestricted Public Sale

Tomorrow (Thursday) and Friday Evenings at 8

In the Grand Ball Room of

THE PLAZA
FIFTH AVENUE, 58TH TO 59TH STREET

(Admission by card only, to be had free of the managers)

The Sale will be conducted by MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY, of the
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers,
6 East 23d Street, Madison Square South, New York.

SUGAR HEARING DEFERRED.

Case Goes Over Until Thursday on Account of Nicoll's Absence.

The American Sugar Refining Company's case, which was set down for yesterday before Judge Hand in the District Court, was put over until to-morrow, with probability for a further adjournment to Monday. When the case was called yesterday T. S. Fuller, one of counsel for defense, asked for an adjournment to Monday on the ground that Miss Josephine Nicoll, daughter of De Lancey Nicoll, chief counsel for the defense, is critically ill in Philadelphia and Mr. Nicoll cannot leave her.

"I don't want to seem to be making special objection to a postponement," said District Attorney Wise," but I should like to point out that there are plenty of other lawyers present who can tr ythis case. Moreover, one of the most important witnesses of the Government is in a critical condition and any long delay might be serious for us. He might die at any time; he is ill of a progressive and incurable illness."

"If your witness is in such a state as that," said the Court, will he be able to take the stand at all?"

"Oh yes, your Honor. The consequences may be serious, but we cannot help that."

James M. Beck, another of the lawyers for tho defense, said it was the first time that he had heard of the illness of any of the Government's witnesses. It seemed to him the Government should make his name public.

Mr. Wise refused to do that, and said that Mr. Lindsley, who is also of counsel for the defense, knew to whom he was referring. Mr. Beck offered to send for Mr. Nicoll to be here on Thursday.

Judge Hand replied that that was not necessary. He would put the case down for Thursday and they would go on then if Mr. Nicholl could be present. If the condition of Miss Nicoll was still unchanged he would put the case over to Monday, but would have to go on then at any rate.

It is believed that Mr. Wise had reference to Adolph Segal of Philadelphia, organizer of the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company. Some months ago it was rumored that he was very ill, but nothing has been heard of him lately.

STEEL MAN GETS HEARING.

Opportunity Is Granted James A. Moore to Defend $592,000 Judgment.

James A. Moore of Seattle, President of the Western Steel Company, against which the Metropolitan Trust Company obtained a $592,000 judgment on default early this year, will have until March 20 to prepare for a hearing. The date was fixed yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Gavegan.

Mr. Moore told Justice Gavegan, through counsel, that his default had been due to the withdrawal of his previous lawyers, the firm of Morris & Plante, only a few days before the necessary filing of an answer. Mr. Moore was in Seattle at the time The letter of his attorneys set forth that there was no sufficient defense, and announced their withdrawal. Before Mr. Moore could engage other counsel the time for filing his defense had elapsed and a judgment was granted by default.

Charles E. Littlefield, counsel for the Western Steel Company, told the Justice that an attempt would be made to have the case tried in the Federal Court. He said that the charges of the Metropolitan were usurious, because of certain bonuses which had been exacted for the making of notes.

WOMAN SUES J. R. ROOSEVELT

Co-defendant with Douglas Robinson in Action Against Astor Estate.

James R. Roosevelt and Douglas Robinson, cousins of Col. Roosevelt, were the defendants in a suit brought in the City Court yesterday by Dora Rappaport, who claims damages for alleged injuries due to inadequate fire escapes in a building belonging to the estate of William W. Astor, of which Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Robinson are executors.

Mrs. Rappaport used to work in a building at 546 Broadway, which belongs to the Astor estate. On May 4, 1911, a fire broke out and the workers were compelled to leave the building by the stairs and halls, as, the complaint alleges, there were no other fire escapes. While making her exit the stairs and balustrades broke and Mrs. Rappaport was severely injured. It is further contended that the halls were dark and the entire structure in a dangerous condition. The case, which is being tried before Judge Delahanty, will be concluded to-day.

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EACH PAIR OF GENUINE GUYOTS
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Every classy real estate agent in this city would be tickled to death to advertise: "All my flats are heated by the Kewanee Firebox Boiler."

It would rent his flats in *jig time*. But he can't do it. While the majority of his flats *are* heated by the Kewanee, some of them are not.

Suppose he has twenty-five flats to rent and nineteen of them are equipped with Kewanee Boilers. Suppose he says so in his advertising, what would happen to the other six flats that are *not* heated by the Kewanee Boiler? *Why, they wouldn't rent in a coon's age.* The advertising for the nineteen would be a distinct knock on the other six.

So, gentle reader, the real estate agent being hog-tied in this fashion, *it's up to you.* And it behooves us to adjure and admonish you that when you go to look at a flat, demand to be shown *to the basement first.* Look at the name on the *boiler door.* If it spells "K-E-W-A-N-E-E" go as far as you like. If that name isn't there, play safe. *Don't rent the flat.* Save yourselves misery and discomfort and ill-health.

FOR RENT
ASK HIM TO SHOW THE BASEMENT FIRST

KEWANEE BOILER COMPANY

Makers of
BRICK-SET STEEL FIREBOX BOILERS, RADIATORS, TANKS AND KEWANEE WATER HEATING GARBAGE BURNERS.

Kewanee, Illinois

Branches: New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City and Los Angeles.

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Phone 6106 Bryant.

Suppose You Stopped Drinking

Suppose you could have, right this minute, the physical, nervous and mental strength and capability that belonged to you before your system was undermined by alcohol. Wouldn't you want it? Wouldn't you be glad to exchange drink for strong muscles, steady nerves, a clear head, your full capacity for work or recreation? Any one would, but the trouble is that alcohol has gradually brought the organs to depend upon its false stimulation. They crave drink. To break the habit by any of the ordinary methods causes suffering, and is decidedly dangerous. But it can be done by

OPPENHEIMER TREATMENT

without suffering or even serious discomfort, without publicity, without injurious after effects, without even a break in business or social duties. The method of the Treatment is to rebuild the organs in a sane, common sense way, and so restore them to normal condition. Let us explain more fully. Call in person, telephone Columbus—6495, or mail this coupon:—

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317 W. 57th St., New York.

Kindly send, under plain wrapper, the details of your treatment. This is strictly confidential and puts me under no obligation. (7)

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We've everything to take with you to warmer climes.
Blue serge suits.
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Tennis and yachting shoes.
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Steamer rugs.
Trunks.
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Fishing tackle.
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Golf and tennis outfits.
Cameras.

If you're staying home.
Our stores are all stocked with Spring clothes.

ROGERS PEET & COMPANY;
Three Broadway Stores
at Warren St. at 13th St. at 34th St.

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SAFETY TREAD
TIRE

Skidding is due to a film of mud or water or grease between the tire and the pavement.

Cut through and clean away this film and the tire won't skid.

Easier said than done—in fact the Diamond Safety Tread Tire is the only one that does it.

The Diamond Safety Tread Tire is a year-round tire, greater in mileage even than the regular Diamond Tires.

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GILBEY'S
SPEY-ROYAL
PURE POT-STILL
ALL SCOTCH
WHISKY

It's ALL Scotch and ALL ten years old.

And—a penny a day pays for a Safe Deposit Vault to guard your will—your valuables—those "where-shall-I-put-'em" papers.

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Ticket Offices:
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429, 1183 and 1465 Broadway,
505 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

SUCCESS WON WITH 'JEWELS OF MADONNA'

Wolf-Ferrari's Latest Opera Is Magnificently Produced for First Time Here.

MISS WHITE AS HEROINE

Bassi and Sammarco in Striking Parts of a Difficult Work of Intense Vitality—A Splendid Pageant.

Gennaro	Amadeo Bassi
Carmela	Louise Berat
Maliella	Carolina White
Rafaele	Mario Sammarco
Biaso	Francesco Daddi
Ciccillo	Emilio Venturini
Stella	Jenny Dufau
Concetta	Mabel Riegelman
Serena	Marta Wittkowska
Grazia	Rosina Galli
Totonno	Edmond Warnery
Rocco	Nicola Fossetta

General Musical Director, Cleofonte Campanini.

For the first time in New York Ermanno Wolf-Ferrari's latest opera, "I Giojelli della Madonna," ("The Jewels of the Madonna,") was given at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening by the Philadelphia-Chicago Opera Company. The performance had been announced for Tuesday of last week, but had to be postponed on account of the illness of Miss White, who took the part of the heroine.

The new opera aroused much attention on the part of the operatic public. There was a large audience present that followed the performance with deep interest and showed by its applause how profound an impression the new work had made. Few new operas recently heard here have made so unequivocal a success.

"The Jewels of the Madonna" had its first performance in Berlin last December; that was of course in German. It was given in this country first in Chicago by Mr. Dippel's company, and has been heard also several times in Philadelphia.

In "I Giojelli della Madonna" Mr. Ermanno Wolf-Ferrari has composed something very different from anything of his hitherto heard here. In his lyric comedies he has aimed at refinement, delicacy, naturalness, and gayety of expression. In "La Vita Nuova" he was successful in interpreting Dante's ecstatic hymn of love by music now tremulous with rhapsodic emotion, now hinting at the influence of Bach's serene tenderness. "Le Donne Curiose" and "Il Segreto di Susanna" have left an impression with New York music lovers quite unique in modern music. His other recent opera, "Die Vier Grobiane," is derived from a similar vein of comedy, and is the product of a similar flow of inspiration.

In these lyric dramas Wolf-Ferrari worked with so much brilliancy, facility, and success, and especially with so much apparent conviction, that he presented himself as one who sought for a way of escape from the present-day tendencies of the lyric drama—the tendencies represented on the one hand by Strauss and the German school, on the other by the young Italians. He seems to be looking backward to a time when lyric drama, and especially lyric comedy, meant transparency, clearness, simplicity, and directness.

Now, in "The Jewels of the Madonna," he almost seems to have flung a challenge in the face of those who thought they had taken some measure of his standards, his methods, his style and quality as a composer. This opera is everything that the other compositions are not. He has renounced the comic vein of the operas that have made him the success he has so far had; he has gone in with might and main for "verismo" of the most veristic Italian type. "Verismo" in Italian is well known to mean battle, murder, and sudden death, and it means all these things in "The Jewels of the Madonna."

And yet it would be unfair to say that Wolf-Ferrari has been merely experimenting with a new style, a new kind of opera; and still more that he has deliberately set out to prove that he really can do something different, more "modern," than his subtly and delicately etched comedies; that he can be a "naturalist," an "impressionist" as well as the rest, if he so chooses; that he possesses all the resources of modern color on his palette ready for his brush. The result seems too spontaneous, too sincere, to support such a conjecture. "The Jewels of the Madonna" is more than a tour de force; it is the work of a man who has deeply felt what he is doing.

The tale that is unfolded in this opera was recounted recently in THE SUNDAY TIMES. It is the composer's own concoction, though put into literary form by his two compatriots, Zangarini and Golisciani. He thus had the advantage of an operatic book which he may have conceived in terms of music in his own mind as it took shape there. The subject is "on Neapolitan life," says the title page of the score—the life of the lowest and vilest orders of the people. Life in this social stratum of Naples, as reflected in this opera, is rapid, not to say violent, and lacks nothing in flavor, such as it is; a squalid life, and superstitious, in which reckless and feverish gayety is mingled with sadness and gloom. Wolf-Ferrari has endeavored to represent in music all these characteristics of this life. And, needless to say, such an endeavor calls into play a very different sort of musical invention from any the composer has put into his previous works.

Wild Doings of Camorrists.

The background of the piece is given by the wild doings of the Camorrists, the holiday preparations for the religious procession in honor of the Virgin, the pageantry of the Catholic ceremonial, and the noisy gayety of a southern people amusing itself. A fundamental premise, which must be thoroughly appreciated at the outset, is the enormity of the offense of stealing the jewels that belong to the image of the Madonna. There would seem to be nothing in the eyes of the supestitious Neapolitans of an equally horrible wickedness, or leading more swiftly and inevitably to enternal damnation. Murder and other crimes against human beings are spoken of repeatedly with perfect lightness in comparison with it.

Into these surroundings of circumstances and ideas are set the episodes involving the wayward, passionate, and hot-blooded Maliella, a foundling, loved by her foster-brother Gennaro, a mystical devotee and a blacksmith who has a fatal dexterity with false keys; also by Rafaele, head of the local Camorra, which seems to be the Neapolitan equivalent of the New York "gang"; a wild and violent youth, hesitating at nothing, who might be fittingly described by the current adjective "fresh." Maliella almost unwittingly tempts the pious Gennaro to the sacrilegious theft of the jewels that deck the image of the Holy Virgin, by taunting him with not daring to do what Rafaele had offered to do for her sake. Gennaro works himself up to the deed in an ecstatic delirium, and brings the jewels to Maliella, hoping thereby to win the love she has denied him. Although she is all the time enamored of Rafaele, overcome with horror at Gennaro's guilt she yields herself to him as one in a trance. Then, spurned by her lover Rafaele, in a frenzy of jealousy, she casts herself into the sea, while Gennaro, crushed and prostrated by remorse, stabs himself as he supplicates the Madonna for mercy.

It is difficult to recall anything, even of the most riotous and bloody of the young Italian school, that can rival this operatic subject in certain aspects of ugliness, squalor, and frank suggestiveness. But notwithstanding much that is intrinsically disagreeable in it, the composer has achieved here something remarkable. He has made an opera of singular interest, one that has even fascinating qualities. It has an intense and potent vitality. The hot blood of Southern Italy courses through it, and the dramatic interest is sustained through its three acts with unusual success.

Vivid Picture of Neapolitan Life.

Without seeming unduly anxious to drain his musical resources to the dregs, or to pile up exaggerated effects of musical climax, the composer has created a varied and vivid picture of Neapolitan life in his three acts. There is abundant opportunity for local color here, of which Wolf-Ferrari has made the fullest use. In imagining the scenes and course of this action he has put them into a setting that calls for an abundance of musical episodes of a picturesque character—popular songs, choruses, dances, wild orgies. The teeming life of the holiday crowd of the dregs of the Neapolitan population is represented with graphic musical power in the scenes that make up almost all of the first act. There is a prodigal outpouring here of Neapolitan airs, dances, and popular songs, or skillful imitations of them of characteristic rhythms and contagious spirit. Songs that are sung by Maliella and Rafaele in this act have the melodious and boisterous gayety that are associated with the folk music of Naples. The whole act discloses a remarkable power of expressing the multitudinous voices and varied interest of the surging throng. There is something of the same in the last act, where is shown the meeting place of the Camorra, the setting of the tense and tragic incidents forming the climax and consummation of the tragedy. In the second act is witnessed the stormy wooing of Maliella by Gennaro and then by Rafaele, the profound inner conflict in Gennaro's mind that finally sends him forth on his quest for the jewels of the Madonna and brings him back with them to lay at Maliella's feet. The culmination is a strange scene in which Maliella, wholly possessed by the image of Rafaele and her passion for him, is seized by "a terrible yearning for surrender," is dazzled by the jewels and transported out of herself by a vision of the Madonna, and at length, dazed and vanquished, yields herself to the embraces of the man who has made this supreme sacrifice for her—and for whom she feels no spark of love. It is a strange and subtle psychological situation wrought out with keen dramatic insight, with the skill of both dramatist and musician.

A drama of this sort demands music of a style wholly different from brilliant comedy or the hymning of ideal love. The style of Mascagni, of Puccini, of their fellows of the prevailing Italian school, are almost foreordained for the expression of this drama. Wolf Ferrari has not avoided it and seems not to have tried to avoid it. Just as he showed no hesitation in "Le Donne Curiose" in using forms and cadences perfectly familiar to everybody, so here he has not balked at the form and color of phrases that take us back to "Cavalleria Rusticana," "Le Bohème," and "Tosca." But in the one case, as in the other, the composer has made of what he uses something his own. There is a personal and individual note in this music that is quite unmistakable. It is not music of the highest originality; but much more than skill and dexterity has gone to the making of it. A real melodic invention is there; harmonic originality is there, that shows itself in effective, often drastic combinations; and there is a sympathetic responsiveness to the strong Italian rhythms, command of brilliant, varied, and dramatically powerful orchestral coloring.

Heroine That Suggests Carmen.

Most notable is the composer's power of musical characterization. His Maliella is a heroine that suggests a Carmen of an Italian type and the music that is given her is highly significant of her brilliant, dashing, and impulsive nature. The contrasts between her two lovers is strongly enforced and is made to count with masterly effect as a dramatic motive. The mystical, gloomy, and love-tortured Gennaro is a type not too familiar in the operatic gallery, a real creation that has been drawn with subtle and convincing art by the musician—a haunting figure in the opera, one for whom there is a strong sympathy. Set off against him, as unsympathetic as possible, is the rowdy and light-minded Rafaele, as completely drawn, as vividly outstanding.

The most significant and highly charged passages of the score are, in the first act, Gennaro's prayer to the Madonna and the pathetic duet between him and his mother, developed at length and in sustained style—a style to which the voice of Puccini is not a stranger. There is an expansive love song not without its appropriate touch of vulgarity, sung by Rafaele and skillfully merged into the music of the chorus watching the procession of the Madonna.

The second act is introduced by a sort of nocturne preparing the listener's mood for the scene in the garden of Carmela's house at night; and the same mood is continued by the singing of a distant chorus. There is again impassioned and amorous song by Gennaro and then by Rafaele. Characteristic features of local color are the extended choruses in the first act, accompanied by saltarello rhythms from the orchestra; a song by a small chorus with mandolin and guitar accompaniment, in the nature of a barcarolle; and then Maliella's song in defiance of the irksome authority of her stepmother and Gennaro, a brilliant and dashing "Canzone di Cannetella," turning at the end into a furious tarentelle. When the Camorrists come to the garden gate in the second act they come with a lively waltz tune, to which Rafaele and then his comrades sing a serenade. The intermezzo before the last act is an amplification of this waltz. The composer in this act puts forth his most dramatic efforts in music. There are choruses of the noisy and boisterous throng of Camorrists and their girls, wild dancing, a tarentelle again—and then the fierce and sultry scenes of Maliella's casting off by her ruffianly lover and Gennaro's anguished remorse and death.

Strength in Emotional Climaxes.

There are a few well-defined and easily identified leading motives used by Wolf Ferrari in this score, but they are very few, appear only rarely, and are not developed into the texture of the music. This texture is free and dramatically flexible. Its substance is not always of the greatest distinction, but it is adroitly wrought and the composer rises with real strength to the emotional climaxes of the drama. The orchestra is not overladen; in fact in more than a few passages it is conspicuously light and transparent in quality; yet it gives vivid effects of color and contrast.

For the success of the opera it is fortunate that the three chief characters are intrusted to artists who have so fully entered into them and have so rare a skill to represent them on both the vocal and dramatic sides as Miss White and Messrs. Bassi and Sammarco. They are three extraordinary interpretations, and all of these singers show a new and unsuspected side of their art in them. Miss White was seen here last season in the little one-act "intermezzo," "Il Segreto di Susanna," in which she gave a clever and agreeable performance, but nothing that would prepare her listeners to anticipate the exuberant temperament, the amazing dramatic power, and the well-controlled skill that she exhibits in this opera. She finds a true and convincing expression for the insurgent willfulness, the flaming passion, the wild and hectic abandon of this creature, her strange transformation at the sight of the jewels, and, at the end, her bewildered grief and despair. Miss White's voice has the brilliancy and strength that are needed to carry out her interpretation on these lines and her singing is truly correlated with her action. It is a voice of fine and vibrant quality, and the ease with which she masters the numerous difficulties of her music speaks of her excellent vocalism.

Mr. Bassi has sung much in New York, with results that have often been rather conventional. As Gennaro he presents a deeply moving figure, with true pathos and tragic intensity; and while his singing does not disclose a greater richness or vibrancy than heretofore—perhaps, indeed, rather less, it has adequacy. Mr. Sammarco has never appeared in a part here in which he has shown so much flexibility and skill in apt characterization as in that of Rafaele. He makes it as offensive as possible, and therein is his highest praise. His singing is of well-remembered beauty of voice and finish of style, admirably expressive.

"The Jewels of the Madonna" is a difficult work to present on account of the complicated and noisy ensembles, its very numerous characters—there are no fewer than thirty-eight with solo parts of more or less extent—and the problems offered by much of its music.

The performance was a remarkably fine one, on the whole, properly translating the intense spirit of vitality in the work. Mr. Campanini conducted with a masterly hand; and chorus, orchestra, and all the features of the stage pageant were presented with unerring precision. The two intermezzi were much applauded and were repeated.

BIG WAVE HITS CALEDONIA.

Stuns Her Captain on the Bridge and Floods the Smoking Room.

When the Anchor liner Caledonia steamed into Quarantine from Glasgow yesterday Capt. F. H. Wadsworth, her veteran skipper and one of the best known commanders on the Atlantic, stood on the bridge covered with bruises from head to foot. The Captain had a narrow escape from death during the voyage.

It was last Tuesday night, and Capt. Wadsworth was in the weather box on the Caledonia's bridge. Rough weather prevailed at the time, and the steamship was breaking her way through high seas, when a great wave gathered dead ahead and a moment later crashed with the noise of thunder over the decks of the liner. The weather house got the full force of the blow and collapsed under it. Capt. Wadsworth was thrown violently to the deck. A few feet of oaken rail was all that kept him from being washed overboard.

When the water receded sailors rushed to the bridge to the aid of the Captain. He was found wedged in tight against the rail. The sailors carried the skipper to his cabin, where the ship's doctor took charge of him. Capt. Wadsworth, however, insisted on returning to his post, and he continued to direct the course of the ship until the storm had passed.

The force of the wave was so great that a dozen passengers who were in the smoking room were hurled to the deck, while several of the glass ports were smashed and some of the water poured into the rooms. Ports in the women's parlor also were smashed, while more than thirty feet of the starboard rail of the promenade deck was swept into the sea.

BIDE-A-WEE HOME IS SOLD.

Association Moves Its Country Place from New Jersey to Long Island.

The Bide-A-Wee Home Association for Friendless Animals has sold its place at Riverdale, N. J., and bought a new one, so it was announced yesterday, at Merrick, L. I. The new country home of the friendless wards of the association consists of several outbuildings and a stable, with the Superintendent's house and six acres of land. It is three-quarters of a mile from the Merrick Station.

One of the reasons for the removal from New Jersey was the expense of shipping the dogs from this city—twenty-five cents a ticket and only one dog on each ticket. Now, the Superintendent of the city home, at 410 East Thirty-eighth Street, being also the Superintendent of the home at Merrick, will carry his barkers under his wing whenever he goes from one home to the other. The yearly expenses of the city and country homes are about $10,000. To help raise funds for it, a benefit performance will be given by the Columbia 'Varsity Show at the Hotel Astor to-night.

All the dogs—several hundred of them—have been brought from the Riverdale home to this city, where the association is busy distributing as many of them as are able to find good homes. The others will be shipped to Merrick early next week. Already there are at the new country home two rescued horses, a pony, and a monkey which was sent to the association by a disgusted owner who suggests that it be skinned. Instead, it is fattening visibly day by day.

JEFFERSON STATUE SITE.

Alderman Smith Favors Spot Where City Hall Fountain Stands.

Alderman Smith, at the regular meeting of the board, offered a resolution yesterday requesting the Park Commissioner to set aside space in City Hall Park, now occupied by a large fountain, as a site upon which to erect a monument to the memory of Thomas Jefferson.

The late Joseph Pulizter left a sum of money for the erection of such a monument. Alderman Smith set forth that the present fountain is in disuse most of the time, and that the selection made by the Park Commissioner shall be subject to the Municipal Art Commission. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Parks at the suggestion of Alderman Folkes, the majority leader.

Cuban Orphan Charity to Dissolve.

Justice Gavegan of the Supreme Court granted permission yesterday to the Benevolent Society of Divine Providence to dissolve. This charity was incorporated shortly after the Spanish war to care for Cuban orphans. The motion was made by Attorney General Carmody.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

Among the passengers booked to sail for Europe to-day are:

CAMPANIA (Liverpool)—Thomas Armstrong, Harold Ashworth, Mrs. Arthur Biddle, Miss Edith F. Biddle, J. L. Buchanan, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Clarke, Jr., F. C. Crawford, Frederick Day, William C. Fisher, Lady Gregory, Mackay Heriot, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hildreth, Mr. and Mrs. O. O. Howard, George Hutton, C. C. Knowles, Capt. H. W. McCall, Mrs. Jenet McInnes, W. B. Ruggles, Charles J. Sawyer, Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Schooley, Walter J. Sharp, Dr. Alfred Thomson, and J. W. Travis.

CEDRIC (Naples)—Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Adoms, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. Boylston A. Beal, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Beckwith, Mrs. J. E. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Lester C. Bissell, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Bogert, Dr. A. B. Bowen, Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Brown, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Buntin, Mr. and Mrs. James L. A. Burrell, Dr. J. Meade Callender, Mrs. Thomas W. Cauldwell, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Charles, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Cumings, Mrs. Charles H. Cushman, Mr. and Mrs. Casper G. Decker, Charles W. Fairchild, E. R. Fairchild, Mrs. William H. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. James T. Gardiner, Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Gerrish, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hazard, McDougal Hawkes, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Holt, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Kimball, Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Knapp, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Lee, Mrs. Donald Sage Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. John Kane Mills, Putnam M. Morrison, Howard Osgood, Mrs. Gilman N. Perkins, Mrs. J. K. L. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. George Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. H. Blair Smith, Mrs. Henry R. Towne, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Washburn, Mrs. Rufus Washburn, Mr. and Mrs. D. O. Wickham, and James F. Wilson.

CORNELLIANS HAIL PROF. L. H. BAILEY

Alumni Celebrate His Decision to Stay at the University at the Annual Dinner.

DR. HARVEY WILEY A SPEAKER

He Defines the Modern Democrat and Republican and Says There Are "Names to Swear At."

About 350 Cornell University alumni gathered in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria last night for their thirty-second annual dinner. It was in honor of Prof. Liberty Hyde Bailey, Dean of the New York State College of Agriculture. The dinner was a celebration of Prof. Bailey's resolution to remain at Cornell after his intention, announced last Fall, of leaving the university.

The cover of the menu showed Prof. Bailey with a pitchfork over his shoulder and small trucks bearing floats of his numerous interests behind him on his way from the hills "far above Cayuga's waters" to the National Capitol, a suggestion of the often repeated rumor that he would be named as successor to Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture.

President Ira A. Place of the Cornell University Club presided. Louis Agassiz Fuertes acted as toast master. At the speakers' table were Mirza Ali Kuli Khan, Persian Ambassador to the United States; Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, President William C. Brown of the New York Central Lines; Oscar T. Crosby, Dean William M. Polk of the Cornell Medical College, Prof. W. W. Rowlee, Collector Loeb, Dr. L. Howard, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, and Judge Charles H. Blood.

Dr. Howard, who conducted the campaign for the Government against the yellow fever mosquito and the typhoid germ, and imported the hereditary enemy of the gypsy moth into this country, said of Prof. Bailey:

"He is the strongest personal attractive element in the university, and if ever again he thinks of leaving it, we must lock him up in the College of Agriculture and keep him by force."

Dr. Wiley applied the pure food label law to the political parties of the present day thus:

"The name Democrat has acquired two significations. Etymologically and originally it meant the power of the people. To-day it denotes an individual who thinks he belongs to some party, but he is not quite sure what. In like manner the name Republican has two significations. Originally it meant the common affairs of the people—those things which pertain to the public at large. To-day it is used as the name of a member of a political party who has ceased, however, to cherish the illusion that he knows what party it is.

"There are names, it is said, of persons living—names to conjure with; there are also names of persons living which are names to swear at."

Dr. Wiley concluded his address with a plea for academic freedom, which some of his hearers interpreted as reminiscent of recent situations at Columbia University and the University of California.

President Brown of the New York Central lines declared that in scientific agriculture lay the only hope of the country for reducing the high cost of living.

Prof. Bailey expressed his gratitude to the early trustees of Cornell University for giving him assistance in the early days of the university, when his plans had to be accepted on faith, and the present college of 1,700 students of agriculture was only a vision.

He portrayed his ideal as a situation when every farm in the State should be an adjunct of the College of Agriculture. He said that although New York was one of the original States of the Union, it had more idle land and was less developed agriculturally than Iowa and Illinois, and other mid-Western States. He said that the internal resources of our country had scarcely been touched, and that the human possibilities of country life had scarcely been realized. Their development, he said, was the mission of the College of Agriculture, over which he presides, one of the departments of a university which raises the study of the problems of daily life to the same dignity as the study of other problems of civilization.

ASK PERCY'S RESIGNATION.

Mississippi Legislators Call Upon Senator to Keep His Promise.

JACKSON, Miss., March 5.—A joint resolution demanding the resignation of United States Senator Leroy Percy was adopted by both houses of the Mississippi Legislature to-day.

The resolution recites an alleged promise of Percy's to resign if he should be defeated in the Democratic primary election of last Summer. Ex-Gov. James K. Vardaman won the nomination over Percy in the primary.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Senator Percy was advised to-day of the action of the Mississippi State Senate in demanding his resignation.

"Will you resign, or decline to resign?" he was asked.

"I cannot say anything yet," was his reply.

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SAYS WATER KILLED CHILD.

Dr. Beek to Sue Gloucester Because of Typhoid Fever.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 5.—Dr. J. A. Beek, a physician of Gloucester City, N. J., and President of the school board, announced to-day that he would enter suit this week against Gloucester City for $50,000 damages for the death of his daughter, Carrie Beek, who died of typhoid fever on Jan. 14. She was 12 years old.

According to Dr. Beek the drinking water supplied the public schools of Gloucester City, which comes from Newton Creek, is polluted with sewage. He asserts that he and others have repeatedly issued warnings against the use of this water and have implored the council to issue bonds for the purpose of getting pure water. He says no attention was paid to any of these protests.

Dr. Beek says his daughter evidently contracted typhoid from the school drinking water. Should Dr. Beek be successful in his suit, it is said, several other families will attempt to collect damages for deaths of relatives from typhoid fever this Winter.

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Thomas	1910	6-40	Five "
Packard	1910	18	Limousine
Royal Tourist	1910		Limousine & Touring
Chalmers	1910	40	Seven passenger
Pennsylvania	1910	6-75	Four "
Pierce Arrow	1909	60	Limousine & Touring

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A few 1911 Paterson, K-R-I-T and Lion cars; attractive prices, owing to slight changes in body design for 1912; not "used cars"; fully equipped; some have self-starter. W. P. Mallon, 1,700 Broadway.

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RAINSTORM RETARDS GIANTS' PRACTICE

Manager McGraw Gives His Players Only the Lightest Work at Marlin.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Texas, March 5.—Wrapped in their heavy new mackinaws, about half the Giants went through a poor apology for a work-out to-day. The centre of the storm that had been circling about Marlin for several days struck town late Monday, and it is a question now whether it will be possible to play more than an excuse for a game to-morrow.

The storm though it gave Emerson Park such a drenching that it will be days before all the moisture is absorbed, smoothed out many rough spots in the infield and broke up tough clods of dirt that had formed in the outfield. In the long run the rain will benefit the field, but just now the players are in need of work.

Following the rain came a drop in the temperature that kept some of the regulars close to the hotel radiators all day. Mathewson went to the park in the afternoon, but did no work, and several others followed his example. The outfield was so deep in mud that none of the men supposed to be doing picket duty ventured further than second base.

No attempt was made to do any work at the field in the morning. McGraw led his squad on a long run down the railroad tracks and back to the hotel. Matty, Merkle, and several others, feeling in no humor for the exercise, passed up the jaunt and played checkers instead. Wilson, Robinson, and Jack Murray invaded the Bayous in search of duck, and the others went to cover in the billiard room.

The afternoon workout was both short and slow. It was too cold to discard the heavy mackinaws, and thus clad there was not much speed to the athletes. They batted around, played catch, ran twice around the field, and called it a day's work.

RAIN IN YANKEE CAMP.

However, Players Limber Up Tossing Ball Under Shelter of Grand Stand.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 5.—The Yankees are having their troubles with the weather, and to-day, by way of variety, a downpour visited them. It rained hard in the morning and rained still harder in the afternoon. The field is so soft from the visitation that it will probably be three or four days before the men are able to do more than practice under the grandstand.

Manager Wolverton, however, has a stubborn streak in his makeup, and is undaunted by the soggy conditions. Twice to-day the players were under the stand practicing with as much vim as if out in the open. They were rather crowded, but all hands willingly made the most of a bad condition. They threw the ball back and forth and skipped around in the soft dirt, scooping up bunts and Georgia clay. They are developing nimbleness and keeping in condition. Ford paired off with Tonneman this afternoon and the telescopic McConnell, who arrived last night, dispensed underhand flings to the huge Appleby. Asked what he thought of his squad, Wolverton replied: "Too early to tell yet."

Including the manager, there are now twenty-eight toilers in the New York vineyard housed in Atlanta. Jack Warhop came in dripping at noon to-day and was the only player not out for practice in the afternoon. "Slim" Caldwell, Roy Hartzell, Third Baseman Dolan, Catcher Williams, and Outfielder Osborn reported this morning. Earl Gardner will be here to-day or to-morrow, according to a letter received from him. Caldwell looks fit as can be, though less boyish than last year.

BROOKLYNS IN RAIN BELT.

Players Have Light Practice in Front of Their Hotel at Hot Springs.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., March 5.—Manager Dahlen refused to allow his athletes to remain idle a full day after the bad break he has had with the weather man. Rain last night, which came down incessantly, left Whittington Park in such a muddy condition that practice was out of the question. As a compromise Dahlen sent all the players except the pitchers and catchers over the mountains for a workout, the batterymen donning their uniforms shortly after luncheon and working out in front of the hotel, much to the appreciation of the guests who lined the big veranda during the forty-five minutes of practice.

Fortunately Whittington Park is the best of the three here, and should there be no more rain the players will get in a double session to-morrow which will put them in a fairly good condition for their game with the All-Americans on Thursday.

Cubs Must Take Back Walsh.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 5.—The National Baseball Commission to-day promulgated a finding whereby Player Anthony Walsh must be taken back by the Chicago National League Club from the Terre Haute Club, who recently purchased him from the Newark Club of the International League. The finding further says that the Chicago Club will be given ten days in which to dispose of the player's services to a major league club or a Class A club if it decides not to retain him, and that if this is found impossible the Fall River Club of the New England League be given the privilege of purchasing the player. The commission contended that in the transferring of Walsh to Newark by Chicago and subsequently from Newark to Terre Haute, which is in the same classification as Fall River, within a year's time, the rules of organized baseball had been violated.

Amherst Baseball Schedule.

Special to The New York Times.

AMHERST, Mass., March 5.—The schedule for the regular season of the Amherst baseball team, as announced by the management to-day, includes fourteen games, two less than last year. The season will open on April 19 and close with the usual commencement games with Dartmouth. The schedule follows:

April 19, Springfield Training School at Amherst; 27, Wesleyan at Amherst; May 4, Harvard at Cambridge; 10, Tufts at Amherst; 18, Yale at New Haven; 23, Williams at Amherst; 30, Williams at Williamstown; June 1, Brown at Amherst; 5, Princeton at Princeton; 8, University of Vermont at Amherst; 12, Brown at Providence; 15, M. A. C. at Providence; 24, Dartmouth at Amherst; 25, Dartmouth at Hanover.

Wet Grounds for Athletics.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 5.—Wet grounds and chilly weather prevented practice by the Philadelphia American League team today. The third exhibition game with the twice-victorious San Antonio Texas League team is scheduled for to-morrow afternoon. The veteran division of the Philadelphia team is expected Thursday to join the recruits in Spring training.

Anson May Be a Manager.

CHICAGO, March 5.—President John T. Powers of the Columbian Baseball League announced to-day that Adrian C. Anson, former leader of the Chicago Nationals, had been offered the leadership of the Pittsburgh team in the Columbian League.

Round Robin Relay Final.

The triangular battle of the final round robin relay at the Twenty-second Regiment games on Wednesday, March 13, promises to be the hottest contest of these athletic giants that has been seen around here for years. Each regiment will send in its best men to win this last and important event. The coaches, Bacon, Robertson, and Wefers, promise to spring a surprise, especially as this event will come just before the M. A. L. championships. In addition there will be the open relay, also six events open to the members of the regiment, in which all of the Twenty-second's famous athletes will take part and strive to win the different point trophies, of which there are three.

Gymnastics at West Side Y. M. C. A.

The annual gymnastic championship and exhibition of class work will be held Thursday evening by the Physical Department of the West Side Young Men's Christian Association, Eighth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street. There will be drills and every kind of gymnastic indoor exhibitions. Among the men scheduled are Joe Gleason, National champion on trick rings; William Dittman, National champion on the parallel bars, and H. S. Schoonmaker, all-around intercollegiate champion.

POCKET BILLIARDS PLAY.

Five Matches Decided Yesterday for Championship of America.

In the continuation of the preliminary games for the championship of America at pocket billiards (pool) at the New York Athletic Club last night's game brought together A. B. Hyman and E. B. Grey, respectively the champion and former title holder of the Amateur Billiard Club, with the former the winner by 125 to 89. Hyman went into the lead from the first frame and was never afterward pressed by his teammate. The winner made a high run of 20 balls.

Both men found considerable difficulty with the table when they played a shot with much speed. This made the balls bound back from the pocket iron to the table, thereby nullifying the count. Hyman has a clean score of victories thus far and his position play continues to stand out stronger than that of any other man in the tourney.

At the Amateur Billiard Club E. P. Reynolds and N. W. Williams competed with the first named the winner by 125 to 102. Both men played up to their speed, with the victor having a shade the worst of the luck at critical times, force shots for breaks resulting in scratches, of which he eventually gathered six. Reynolds was in the van from the start and played his best pool in the ninth frame, when he got the entire fifteen balls.

Matthew S. Borden of the Amateur Billiard Club and Ernest C. Everett, Riverview Yacht Club, Greenwich, Conn., were the opponents in the game at the Riverside Academy. The first named was a rather easy winner by a score of 125 to 80 in a game which was marked by clever work on the part of Borden, who found combinations galore from which he picked up double figure runs several times. The evening scores:

NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB.

A. B. Hyman, 13 5 4 12 *1 *11 14 2 8 10 *8 8 *7 15 11—125.

E. B. Grey, 2 10 11 3 14 4 1 *13 *7 5 *7 7 8 0—89.

AMATEUR BILLIARD CLUB.

E. P. Reynolds, 10 13 *8 8 *3 10 14 **4 *15 4 13 12 *5 1 4 7—125.

N. W. Williams, 5 2 7 7 12 5 1 11 0 11 *2 3 10 14 11 3—102.

RIVERSIDE BILLIARD ACADEMY.

M. S. Borden, 5 1 *11 *13 8 13 *10 7 11 *7 13 *9 10 12—125.

E. C. Everett, 10 14 *4 2 7 *2 5 *8 4 *8 2 6 *5 3—80.

New York Athletic Club members got an even break in the afternoon session when J. M. Heatherton, the champion of the Winged Foot forces, met defeat at the hands of George T. Brown of the Amateur Billiard Club by a score of 103 to 125 at the New York A. C., and when Dr. Walter C. Douglas, a former title holder in the New York A. C. won from W. H. Anders of the A. B. C. by 125 to 118 at the Riverside Billiard Academy.

In the Brown-Heatherton match both men were plainly off their game, and safety play ruled as a general thing when each found himself unable to hole a ball. Brown made the best continuous run of the game with a total of 20, gained in the fourth and six frames, and was practically in the lead throughout. Heatherton was unfortunate in the matter of scratches, picking up seven during the contest.

In the Riverside game Onders went off at a great pace and tallied 40 balls in his first three frames, the score at this stage because of scratches being 38 to 4 in his favor. Dr. Douglas came from behind and played really good pool in his efforts to get into the van, getting within one of his opponent at the conclusion of the eighth frame.

The men then seesawed for two frames, after which Dr. Douglas ran the fifteen, getting into the lead. His stay in front was short-lived, as Anders came right back with 11 and 14. The keenest of interest was evidenced as the men neared the finish, but the New York A. C. representative pulled himself together in the three last frames and clinched the victory by a margin of seven balls. The afternoon scores:

NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB.

J. M. Heatherton, *7 *7 6 5 15 *2 5 *8 10 8 0 11 *9 5 5 7—103.

George T. Brown, 8 8 *9 10 0 13 10 7 5 *7 15 4 6 10 10 7—125.

RIVERSIDE BILLIARD ACADEMY.

Dr. W. G. Douglas, *3 2 0 11 7 13 8 15 8 *7 15 *4 1 1 14 *1 *12 9 3—125.

W. H. Anders, *12 13 15 *4 8 2 7 0 7 *8 0 11 14 *1 14 *3 6 0—118.

*Scratches.

DE ORO INCREASES LEAD.

Champion Outplays Daly in Handicap Match 105 to 72.

Alfred De Oro increased his lead last night over John Daly in the handicap pocket billiard match at Doyle's Forty-second Street room. The world's champion was in excellent form and pocketed 99 balls during the game, against 53 by Daly. De Oro has scored in two nights' play 202, while the Chicago expert has totaled 105. The latter is now 42 points behind his handicap, as De Oro is playing 600 to 500.

The downfall of Daly was largely due to his failure to bring off combinations, thereby spreading the ivories and giving his opponent many open shots. For the first two innings the two men kept on even terms, with Daly slightly in the lead. The latter then attempted a combination shot after pocketing one ball. He missed and De Oro ran 14. This play followed in three consecutive innings, in which De Oro tallied 42 points to Daly's 3.

In the sixth frame De Oro made two clever cutshots to the side pockets, but missed a long shot, and Daly cleaned the table. This was Daly's best effort of the evening. Daly broke the seventh pyramid and De Oro made a long cutshot, the best of the game. He followed with a combination, scattering the balls in all directions. After scoring 7 points the champion missed and Daly added the remaining points to his string.

Safety play opened the eighth inning, each player following the other's lead. On his fourth attempt Daly miscued and opened up the balls, which De Oro pocketed. Both men missed easy shots in the ninth inning, but De Oro always had the upper hand. The champion ran out his 100 points in the tenth inning, with an average of 10 balls for each frame. The score:

De Oro—6 7 14 14 14 2 7 15 9 9. Total, 105. Grand total, 202.

Daly—9 8 1 1 1 13 8 0 6 6. Total, 72. Grand total, 125.

Barnes Wins in Play-Off.

The first game of the play-off of the second triple tie in the Harlem Class A amateur 18.2 balkline billiard tournament at the Morningside Billiard Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue, last night resulted in a victory for Edward Barnes, who defeated M. Isaacs by the score of 200 to 94 in twenty-seven innings. Barnes made high runs of 44, 38, and 36, and an average of 7 11-27. Isaacs's best runs were 20, 18, and 12.

Milkman Wins at Keeney's.

In last night's game of the amateur handicap three-cushion carrom billiard tournament at Keeney's Academy, in Brooklyn, Morris Fanchar (32) defeated Edward Milkman (31) by the score of 32 to 27 in seventy innings. Milkman made a high run of 5, the highest single tally of the contest. Fanchar's best run was 3 points.

Boston Three-Cushion Victory.

BOSTON, March 5.—Boston made up for last night's defeat by winning from Pittsburgh to-night in the National Billiard League three-cushion match. Dr. Hudson, the local player, scored 50 points to 42 for McCourt of Pittsburgh. Hudson had an average of .75, and made a high run of 4. McCourt's average was .64, and his high run 6.

St. Bartholomew's Games.

St. Bartholomew's Club announces a set of games to be held in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory on March 22. John Degnon, who is in charge of the meet, expects the entries of most of the champion track men in the metropolitan district. A five-mile bicycle pursuit race, in which Goodwin, Van den Dries, and Townsend will participate, is the feature event. There will be 70 and 300 yard dashes. Degnon is after the entries of Alvah T. Meyer and Jim Rosenberger of the Irish-Americans, and the flying quartet of the Xaviers, Keating, Heiland, Clark, and Hoise, to match their speed in the two events. The one-mile relay, which will bring together teams from the Catholic Church and Intersettlement Leagues, ought to be productive of good racing. An inducement has been offered the Public Schools Athletic League to arrange a high school relay. The chances are Dr. Crampton will accede to the demands.

McLean Wins Half-Mile Race Easily.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., March 5.—Bobby McLean, the Chicago ice wizard and international indoor ice skating champion, defeated Gordon Thompson of Boston to-night in a half-mile race. McLean allowed his opponent a thirty-five yard handicap and defeated him by a like distance. The time was 1:20 2-5.

WANDERERS LOSE IN HOCKEY MATCH

St. Nicholas Team Defeats the League Leaders Again—May Lose Championship.

The unexpected happened last night in the championship hockey game, which brought together in the St. Nicholas Rink the leaders of the Amateur League race, the Wanderers and the St. Nicholas S. C. seven, with the latter team the winners by a goal score of 7 to 4. This marks the second defeat of the Wanderers this season by the Santa Claus contingent, and this is the only team which has checked the winning career of the league leaders.

The result of the game last night makes it again possible for another tie in the cup race, for if the Crescents beat the New York A. C. in their game later in the week they and the Wanderers will have six wins and two defeats to their respective credits, so that another match will be necessary before the title is assured to either.

The St. Nicholas team showed a better combination game than their opponents and never gave them a moment's respite. They were on the puck continually and really won the game through the ability of Stanley and Morgan to lift the rubber half the length of the rink after the style of Jim Renwick, one of the old New York A. C. forwards, and get it past the goal keeper for a count in each instance.

The game waxed fast and furious during the latter period, and frequent penalties resulted from tripping and cross-checking. Toward the end of this half Harmon, left wing for the Wanderers, received a stick slash over the left eye which left a swelling as big as the proverbial goose egg.

The first goal scored in the second half by Stanley on a rebound from Campbell's stick was the medium of a small-sized fracas, as the Wanderers contended that the rubber had not gone into the cage. After looking for some one to take the place of the goal umpire, whose decision was questioned, the referee, W. Russell, finally obtained H. Fredericks of the Hockey Club to fill the position.

Bulger was the first to account for a score, this being after 4:42 on a pass from Lacken. St. Nicholas evened matters up soon afterward from a scrimmage in which Chew passed to Campbell. McGrath and Lacken were the factors in the making of the next tally for Wanderers, and Chew came along almost immediately afterward and on a purely individual play poked the rubber through for another even score at two all.

Washburn had to withstand a fusillade of shots following this, and his work was gilt-edged in his department. St. Nicholas make a beautiful team carry the length of the rink and from rather a difficult angle Stanley made the shot. This the St. Nicks followed by putting the puck through twice, but the score was disallowed. Just here Harmon was sent to the sideboards for cross-checking. The half ended with Bulger making the tally three all just before the bell rang.

Stanley was the first to count in the second period, and it was this tally which caused some unpleasantness, the Wanderers contending that a Crescent man should not be standing in judgment against them. On a pass from Bulger, Lacken again brought the score to a tie. Soon after this count McGrath was laid out on the sideboards and the play was delayed while he recuperated.

The fifth goal for the St. Nicks came when Stanley made a beautiful lift, which escaped the vigilance of Mitchell. The play became very rough at this stage, player after player being sent sprawling before the checking that had much power behind it.

The St. Nicks, when they obtained the lead, kept the puck in Wanderers' ice by lifting it out of trouble. Chew rather sewed the game up when he made an individual carry and tally at 17:31, which was followed two minutes later by a lift of Morgan's, which was the last tally made, and left the game score at 7 to 4. The line-up and summary:

Wanderers.	Positions.	St. Nicholas.
Mitchell	Goal	Washburn
Kinsella	Point	Richards
Garon	Cover point	Leake
Bulger	Rover	Morgan
Lacken	Centre	Stanley
Harmon	Left wing	Chew
McGrath	Right wing	Fraser, Campbell

Goals—First half: Bulger, 4:42; Campbell, 6:15; Lacken, 8:40; Chew, 9:00; Stanley, 11:23; Bulger, 19:44. Second half: Stanley, 3:14; Lacken, 6:13; Stanley, 9:10; Chew, 17:31; Morgan, 19:20. Penalties—Lacken, for tripping; Harmon, for cross checking; Richards, for playing without stick; Garon, for tripping; Kinsella, for cross checking; Stanley, for tripping. Referee—William Russell, Hockey Club. Assistant referee—J. Britton, Hockey Club. Goal umpires—Dr. Collins, Hockey Club; Fred Lewis, Crescent A. C., and H. Fredericks, Hockey Club. Game timekeepers—W. J. Croker, Wanderers S. C., and J. E. Berry, N. Y. A. C. Penalty timekeepers—Frank Ellison, Wanderers Club, and J. Bonnell, Hockey Club. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

Boston A. A. Hockey Team Beaten.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 5.—The Intercolonials turned the tables on the Boston Athletic Association at hockey here to-night, winning the second game of their series for the championship of New England by a score of 4 to 1. The game was very rough. Each team now has a victory to its credit.

Tennis Results at Palm Beach.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 5.—In the final match for the mixed doubles' title Miss Constance Roberson and Richard Forrest, the surviving metropolitan team, were defeated in straight sets by Mrs. Daniel Chauncey and Craig Biddle. Many good matches were seen in the women's singles and doubles contests now nearing the final stages. The summary:

Finals, Mixed Doubles.—Mrs. Daniel Chauncey, New York, and Craig Biddle, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Constance Roberson and Richard Forrest, Lakewood, 6—0, 6—0.

Women's Singles, First Round.—Miss Roberson defeated Mrs. Stanley G. Mortimer, Tuxedo, 6—4, 6—3; Miss Adelaide Chatfield-Taylor, Chicago, defeated Miss Alice Kortright, New York, 6—1, 6—1; Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, New York, defeated Miss Louise E. Witherbee, Port Henry, 7—5, 7—5.

Women's Singles, Second Round.—Miss Roberson defeated Mrs. Keech, 7—5, 4—6, 6—4; Miss Cluett defeated Mrs. Gallatin, 2—6, 6—3, 6—0.

Women's Doubles, First Round.—Mrs. Milton C. Work, Philadelphia, and Miss Cluett defeated Misses Kortright and Witherbee, 6—3, 6—4; Misses Roberson and Gallatin won from Mrs. J. S. Phipps, Pittsburgh, and Mrs. Malcolm Chase, Agawam, by default.

Wesleyan Tennis Schedule.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., March 5.—In the schedule of the Wesleyan tennis team, made public to-night, nine matches are called for, five of them to be played at home. Trinity has been substituted for Yale and Dartmouth for the Connecticut Agricultural College. The schedule:

April 30, Union at Middletown; May 8, Brown at Providence; 11, Stevens's Institute at Middletown; 17, Dartmouth at Middletown; 18, Amherst at Middletown; 27 and 29, Intercollegiates at Boston; 30, Williams at Williamstown; 13, University of Vermont at Burlington; June 8, Trinity at Middletown.

Cutler School Wins Close Game.

The Cutler School basket ball team defeated the Loyola quintet in a closely contested game yesterday afternoon on the Irish-American Athletic Club court by the score of 20 to 17. Brenner, at right forward, scored the most points for Cutler, caging six foul goals and four goals from the floor. Riley, the centre, did the most scoring for Loyola, making nine points in all. The score at the end of the first half was 9 to 5 in favor of Cutler School. The line-up:

Cutler.	Position.	Loyola.
Lawson	Left forward	Butler
Brenner	Right forward	Hogan
Ferris	Centre	Riley
Twyford	Left guard	Thompson
Keck	Right guard	Weiner

Goals from field—Lawson, (3,) Brenner, (4,) Butler, Hogan, Riley, (3,) Thompson, Weiner. Goals from foul line—Brenner, (6,) Riley, (3.) Referee—Joseph Cavanaugh, Irish-American A. C. Time of halves—Fifteen and twenty minutes.

Ice Yacht Russel Wins Final Race.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, March 5.—The last race of a series for ice yachts was held on the North Shrewsbury River at Fair Haven this afternoon over a five-mile snow-covered, triangular course from a stake opposite the steamboat dock. William Bennett's Russel won, covering the course in 11 minutes and 8 seconds, Clinton Wolber's Persers was second, Frank Bennett's Bessie B. third, and Raymond Hoagland's Katherine fourth. On the fourth lap the Bessie B. started to flirt, but she was brought under control in [illegible].

WILL SWIM FOR TITLES.

Intercollegiate Championships to be Held in Philadelphia.

Intercollegiate swimmers will strive for championship honors next Saturday in the natatorium of the University of Pennsylvania when the pick of the aquatic talent of Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Pennsylvania, Cornell, and College of the City of New York will decide the individual titles involved. Yale won last year's series with three firsts, three seconds, and one third, but this year's contests promise to be centred in the hottest kind of a struggle between Pennsylvania and Princeton.

If any line can be drawn through the great work done by the various teams in the dual contests held throughout the past season the championship records in every event "will go by the board." Two of last year's title holders will again enter the lists, these being F. R. Cross, Princeton, 220 yards, and J. C. Stoddart, Yale, the diving champion.

In the 50 yards an exceptional field will start, including Shryock of Pennsylvania and Myers of Yale, each of whom has done 26 1-5 seconds for the distance; Sanville, Pennsylvania; Culman, Columbia, and Eben Cross, Princeton. This sterling entry will be augmented in the 100 yards by Roberts and Schmitt of Yale, Kohn, Cornell; McGrath, C. C. N. Y., and F. R. Cross, Princeton.

At this distance Shryock has done 58 3-5 seconds, and Eben Cross of Princeton 59 1-5 seconds. Each of the others is credited with the ability to crowd a minute for the "century," which means that a capital race seems sure to ensue.

For the "220" the following nominations have been made: Palmer, Roberts, and Stoddart, Yale; Douglas and Shryock, Pennsylvania; Culman and Sutliffe, Columbia; Eben and F. R. Cross, Princeton, and Reimer and Rogers, C. C. N. Y. Eben Cross stands out in this event in the light of previous competitive efforts, having a mark of 2:37. The likeliest of the others named is Shryock, who has shown as good as 2:40 in his work, and who is looked upon as likely to improve between now and the time of the races.

The plunge for distance seems assured to Capt. Willis of Pennsylvania, who recently improved the best on record among collegians from 73 feet to 76 feet 6 inches, the latter mark incidentally surpassing the A. A. U. best performance of 75 feet 11 inches, made by Millard Kaiser of St. Louis last year. The keenest sort of a contest is promised in the fancy diving with such experts as Stoddart, the winner last year; Lawrence and Myers of Princeton, who recently defeated the Yalensian; Sanville and Jamison, Pennsylvania, and Fielding and Berman of City College.

HEDLUND DID BEAT RECORD.

Track in Troy Armory Found to be Twelve Yards Over a Mile.

Remeasurement of the armory track in Troy over which Oscar F. Hedlund, the Boston distance man, recently ran one mile in 4:19 4-5, showed that the ellipse in its entire length was twelve yards over the required 1,760 yards for the mile, and Col. George Billings of the Boston Athletic Association committee has received a letter from R. Campbell of the infantry company which held the games, attesting to that fact.

Such a performance would, therefore, be just twelve yards better than the best indoor performance recorded, 4:19 4-5, by H. L. Trube of Cornell and the New York Athletic Club in Madison Square Garden. Bostonians are figuring that Hedlund must have done as good as 4:17 2-5 for his mile, exclusive of the twelve yards the track is said to be over the distance. A local follower of track sport contests this allowance of 2 2-5 seconds for the overplus of twelve yards, and in getting down to paper and pencil, allowing Hedlund a uniform pace throughout his journey, figures that the runner actually did 4:18:05, which on a watch would show 4:18.

FOR BASKET BALL TITLE.

Purdue University Wants to Arrange Three Matches Against Columbia.

Arrangements are under way for the consummation of a basket ball series for the championship of the United States between Columbia University, the title holders of the East, and Purdue University, conceded in the Middle West to have the fastest and best team in that section. Purdue recently finished its schedule by defeating Indiana, and has gained Faculty consent to enter into a series against Columbia.

Purdue has beaten, at home and away from home, Minnesota, Chicago, Northwestern, and Illinois, among others, and Purdue men in this city are working hard to bring about the match. Last season Columbia is said to have offered to play Purdue, and this is taken as evidence that there will be no difficulty in arranging dates, provided the Columbia team is willing to go to Lafayette, Ind. The Western team wants a game at home, another in New York, and if necessary a third on neutral ground.

SAILOR BURKE WINS.

Larry English Outpointed in Slambang Fight at Royale A. C.

The main event of ten rounds last night at the Royale A. C. of Brooklyn between Sailor Burke and Larry English, after starting off as though it was going to be only a friendly sparring exhibition, resulted in a hard slambang affair. Burke emerged the victor by the largest kind of a margin, and at all times proved the master of his opponent.

Burke weighed in at 167 pounds and English at 163, and the event was witnessed by one of the largest crowds that has attended a show at the club in many months.

At the start of hostilities it could not be determined by the spectators whether the men were rivals or intimate friends from the way they went at each other, but it soon developed that there was an unfriendly feeling between them.

Burke landed the honors by his ring cunning, and, coupled with his cleverness, soon discovered the style of his man, and played a waiting game which finally brought him the victory. For the first two rounds neither man was anxious to mix matters, and they devoted the greater part of the time to going to clinches without doing any damage and taking their time about parting. Burke leisurely worked close without landing any blows, and when ready to break politely helped his opponent. The first two sessions ended on even terms, as neither man did sufficient work to warrant a decision, but after the third round it began to be a real contest, and from then until the final round with Burke outclassing his man at every stage.

Offers $12,500 for Bout.

The contest between local boxing clubs for the Al Palzer-Carl Morris bout was further enlivened last night, when Gil Boag, manager of the Madison A. C., at the Harlem River Casino, came out with a bid of $12,500. This betters the recent offers of the National Sporting Club and the Empire A. C. by $1,500. Billy Newman, manager of Morris, sent immediate word to the club of his acceptance of this bid, as he did for each of the other three offers that have been made. Tom O'Rourke, manager of Palzer, is yet to be heard from. Manager Newman seems insistent that the bout shall not be staged at the National Sporting Club and Manager O'Rourke has shown no disposition to accept any of the offers from other clubs. It looks as if the pair were as far apart as ever.

Durland's Polo Pony Sale.

Durland's was the scene of a sale of polo ponies last night, the consignment of E. H. Leachie of Midland, Texas, which attracted a number of well-known devotees of this type, with the result that good prices were obtained for the twenty-six head sold. The ponies placed under the hammer were shown between the sticks to demonstrate their handiness, and as a general thing each behaved as though having been in competition. Among those noticed in the crowd were Lawrence Smith, James T. Hyde, B. Lambert Sackett, E. G. Babcock, Lawrence Atterbury, Godfrey Preece, W. A. McGibbon, W. Seward Cary, J. C. Cooley, Dr. Fielding T. Robeson, and Frank A. Ware.

Wrestling Championships.

The Chairman of the Wrestling Championship Committee announces that the championship tournament has been awarded to the Bronx Church House. The tournament will be held on the evenings of March 26 and 28. Seven classes will be held, namely: 105-pound, 115-pound, 125-pound, 135-pound, 145-pound, 158-pound, and heavyweight. Entries will close on March 20 with J. W. Stumpf, 61 Beekman Street.

PACKEY M'FARLAND TOYS WITH HOGAN

"One-Round" Merely a Novice in Disappointing Bout at the Fairmont A. C.

Packey McFarland of Chicago toyed with One-Round Hogan, the Californian lightweight, for nine rounds at the Fairmont A. C. last night, and Hogan then showed that his sobriquet of "One-Round" is not a misnomer by taking the honors in the tenth. Excepting this one round, Hogan appeared little better than a novice against the clever Chicagoan, and it was not until the ninth round that he managed to get over a real stinging punch to McFarland. Hogan's showing was hardly as good as that of Kid Burns at the same club a few weeks ago, because last night the Californian did not evince even the desire to mix which Burns showed at times in his bout.

Although McFarland romped away with the honors in a manner that left no doubt as to his superiority over the Californian, his work was hardly up to the standard expected. He landed on Hogan as often as he pleased, and kept Hogan from doing any real damage to him, but he also failed to hurt the Californian. Many of his punches were wasted on Hogan's arms, and at times, when a few hard wallops seemed to have the Californian ready for some decisive punches, Packey fell into a clinch and grinned. It was easy enough, and he evidently did not want to take any advantage of the opportunity to cause the Californian more trouble. Packey's work lacked that decisive something that is generally expected from a boxer who so completely outclasses an opponent as McFarland outclassed Hogan.

McFarland did not hit as cleanly as in his other bouts here. Neither did he show the punching power or the desire to get in and mix matters. He had things all his own way from start to finish, but showed no desire to put on the speed lever until the eighth round, when Hogan hit him on the nose and drew the blood. Then he got angry and mixed with Hogan.

Hogan was the biggest kind of a disappointment all the way. The right hand that did so much damage against Knockout Brown might as well have been tied to his side up to the tenth round, and the clever attack which was supposed to have developed since his defeat by Ad Wolgast was an absent quantity. Hogan appeared scared in the early part of the battle, and his work was mainly on the defensive all the way. He had the utmost respect for Packey's cleverness, and he showed it in his every move during the bout. A right swing to the head in the ninth round and a few hard right uppercuts and straight rights to Packey's face in the tenth tell the whole story of Hogan's attack. In the other rounds he was the pupil and Packey was the demonstrator.

The largest crowd that has ever been jammed into the Bronx clubhouse witnessed the contest. At 7 o'clock, almost two hours before the entertainment began, the bleacher seats around the auditorium were well filled, and when the two boxers crawled through the ropes shortly after 10 o'clock there was not an inch of available standing room that was unoccupied. More than 3,000 enthusiasts dug their elbows in their neighbors' ribs for the pleasure of seeing the boys perform.

KILBANE'S EASY VICTORY.

Moving Pictures Show How Attell Lost the Championship.

The downfall of Abe Attell, the former featherweight champion pugilist, was shown yesterday at Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre, when the moving pictures of his contest with Johnny Kilbane were displayed for the first time in this city. The films were late in arriving, owing to a fire in the factory at San Francisco.

The pictures show the pugilists training, and the scenes at the Vernon Athletic Club arena, Los Angeles, where the featherweight championship battle was fought. Twelve of the twenty rounds were shown, and there is no room left to doubt the superiority of Kilbane. In nearly every round the Cleveland pugilist outgamed and outpunched Attell. It was seen early in the battle that Kilbane was the master of the situation, showing cleverness and shiftiness of movement. It was at Attell's own game that Kilbane won. The latter's quickness and infighting was a revelation, while his knowledge of ring science accounted for the wide margin of victory.

There was considerable disappointment over the elimination of the rounds in which Attell was guilty of butting and especially the sixteenth, where Referee Eyton stopped the fight and thoroughly wiped the greasy substance from Attell's body. In the fourteenth round Kilbane was shown to advantage, when he landed fourteen blows without a return. The films are distinct, and convey a correct impression of the contest. The pictures are shown on three reels, the first being devoted to the preliminary scenes and the other two show twelve of the most important of the twenty rounds fought.

SHUGRUE WINS IN FOURTH.

Ben Leonard Knocked Out Early in Windup at Brown's Gymnasium.

Young Shugrue proved altogether too much of a problem for Ben Leonard, who was matched to box him ten rounds last night at Brown's Gymnasium. As a matter of fact, he lasted nearly four before receiving his quietus.

Leonard made some showing in the first round, but afterward his performance consisted mainly of being made a chopping block. Shugrue showed his appreciation of this by giving his opponent a varied assortment of treatment, dealing out straight left punches for preference.

The first round saw both somewhat cautious, Shugrue getting the measure of his opponent, starting the second round in a business-like manner. Shugrue drew first blood during a spell of hot work. The third round was much the same, Shugrue forcing the pace, and the bell ringing with Leonard on the ropes receiving punishment. In the fourth and last round Shugrue started in to finish the bout by punching Leonard all over the ring, the latter weakening visibly until a couple of swings settled any possibility of a chance blow in his favor.

The card opened with a wrestling bout, which provided a good deal of amusement to a fairly well-filled hall. Two exhibition boxing bouts were the next turn, followed by a six-round contest between Young Biddell and Young MacCracken. They went the stipulated distance.

Leach Cross Stops Billy Allen.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 5.—Leach Cross of New York stopped Billy Allen of Syracuse after one minute of the fifth round to-night before the Olympic Athletic Club. In the first round Cross landed a right to the jaw and had Allen groggy. The Syracuse boy came back in the second, but Referee Charley White stopped it in the fifth.

Big Entry for Bradhurst Run.

Final arrangements are being made for the first annual open Amateur Athletic Union four-mile cross-country run of the Bradhurst Field Club over a course staring and finishing in front of the clubhouse, 265 West 126th Street, next Sunday afternoon. An indication of the size of the field in this event was given last Sunday, when more than 100 runners took part in a practice run over the course. Although the entries will not close for several days yet, close to 250 runners have sent in their blanks, and it is expected that the 300 mark will be reached before Sunday. The snowfall of Monday night did not deter many of the runners from continuing their nightly practice, and last night more than two score cantered over the four miles of snow-covered streets. All of the crack middle-distance men have entered the run, for which more than $250 in prizes have been offered. These runners include Billy Kramer, the five-mile champion; Hal Heiland, Joyce, Harry Smith, and teams from the Irish-American Athletic Club, New York Athletic Club, Glencoe Athletic Club, Mohawk Athletic Club, Pastime Athletic Club, Morningside Athletic Club, Father Mathew T. A. B., Dominican Lyceum, St. Anselm Athletic Club, Xavier Athletic Club, Union Settlement Athletic Club, and the Ozanam Association.

Registration Expirations.

Announcement is made by the Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association, Amateur Athletic Union, that all registration up to and including the following numbers will expire on the following dates:

March 1, 8,831; 2, 8,863; 3, 8,890; 4, 8,911; 6, 8,929; 7, 8,951; 8, 8,963; 9, 8,979; 10, 9,003; 11, 9,032; 13, 9,054; 14, 9,073; 15, 9,090; 16, 9,106; 17, 9,128; 18, 9,149; 20, 9,188; 21, 9,216; 23, 9,244; 24, 9,281; 25, 9,311; [illegible]

STOCK EXCHANGE SHOOT.

McAlpin's Team Defeats Frost's Marksmen at the Sportsmen's Show.

Several hundred children sat down to a barbecue yesterday arranged for their benefit at the Sportsmen's Show at Madison Square Garden. One of the features was an exhibition of rope throwing by Miss Annie Oakley for the benefit of the children and Boy Scouts.

At a meeting of the General Committee of the boys' camp exhibit the following officers were elected: Chairman, Dr. E. G. Brown; Secretary, W. W. Thomas; Executive Committee, Chairman, E. E. Schaffer; P. S. Fagans, Dr. George E. Neilen, Dr. F. H. Wilson, and Allan S. Williams. Plans were discussed for the third annual exhibition for the nineteenth annual Sportsmen's Show in March, 1913, at the Garden.

The seventh event in the angling, a free-for-all for distance bait, one-quarter-ounce lure, resulted as follows: First, R. C. Held, 79 1-5 per cent.; second, W. C. Metcalfe, 60; third, A. G. Marsh, 56 1-5.

Two teams from the New York Stock Exchange showed what they could do in the line of trap shooting in the afternoon session. They were led, respectively, by George S. McAlpin and Le Roy Frost. The competition was for 50 targets. The McAlpin contingent won by the score of 220 to 190. The score:

N. Herrick, 48; H. Boulton, 45; G. S. McAlpin, 44; D. G. Geddes, 43; A. Corlies, 40; total, 220.

A. L. Norris, 45; J. J. Dick, 40; E. L. Low, 37; Le Roy Frost, 36; G. L. Miller, 32; total, 190.

Shooting for the first time, John Philip Sousa made a score of 23 targets. Later Sousa made 18. In this competition Harry C. Kirkwood led with 25, Neaf Apgar was second with 24, H. H. Stevens made 24, and J. Speer made 24.

Results in the trap shooting to qualify for the final rounds in the championships during the morning session resulted as follows: Forty-eight out of a possible 50 targets—William Hassinger, Newark, N. J.; L. C. Remsen, Mount Kisco, N. Y.; P. E. Osborne, West Somerville, Mass.; F. B. Stephenson, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mike Harvey, Norwich, N. Y. 47 out of 50 targets—John Griggs, Paterson, N. J.; W. Simonson, Mineola, N. Y.; B. M. Higginson, Newburg, N. Y.; G. H. Pumpelly, Owego, N. Y.; C. R. James, Brooklyn, N. Y.; John Gaughan, Brooklyn, N. Y.; J. S. Speer, St. Mary's, Penn.; R. C. Kirshner, Rochester, N. Y.; F. H. Schauffler, Rochester, N. Y.

The professionals tallied as follows: J. F. Skelly, 49; H. C. Kirkwood, 49; W. B. Darton, 48; Neaf Apgar, 48; H. H. Stevens, 47.

SOCCER FOR AMATEUR CUP.

Three Additional Clubs to Compete for Prize This Year.

With three additional clubs, the Montclair A. C., Bensonhurst Field Club, and Richmond County Country Club the annual soccer competition for the Amateur Cup will this year have eight teams in the field. The Brooklyn Football Club, holder of the cup; the Crescent A. C., Staten Island Cricket and Tennis Club, Camerons, and Boys' Club, all have an interest in this cup. At a meeting held yesterday at the Boys' Club, the drawings for the first round were held and resulted as follows: Montclair vs. Brooklyn; Camerons vs. Boys' Club; Crescents vs. Bensonhurst; Staten Island vs. Richmond County.

The first round was scheduled for March 16 on the grounds of the first-named clubs. In the second round, on April 6, the winners of the Crescent-Bensonhurst game will play the winners of the Staten Island-Richmond County game, and the winners of the Montclair-Brooklyn game will play against the winners of the Camerons-Boys' Club match.

Next Saturday, Columbia University will play a return match with Staten Island at Livingston.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Amateur Football Association, held at the Astor House, the following pairings were made for the second round of the cup competition: Critchleys vs. Sheffield, C. Creighton, referee; Hollywood Inn or Yonkers vs. Arcadia Thistles or Germans, referee, C. Caldicott; Newark vs. Bronx United, W. Williams, referee; Brooklyn Celtics vs. Clan McDonalds, T. B. Smith, referee.

H. Mathews of the Greenpoint Rovers and W. McCavora of the New York Celtics were each suspended for one month on account of rough playing.

AUTO CLUB CONTROVERSY.

Compromise Committee Busy Preparing Report to Members.

Every effort is being made by the special Compromise Committee of the Automobile Club of America to reach an agreement over the proposed changes in the by-laws and constitution. The committee of nine have held several meetings and indications now point to a satisfactory adjustment of the questions at issue. While it is probable that certain changes will be recommended, they will not be nearly as radical as was first proposed by the Board of Governors.

The insurgent members will insist upon the club traditions being mentioned to the extent that the organization will lose none of its social prestige, while it is understood that the amendment to enable the Board of Governors to become perpetual will be modified in order to meet the views of the two factions.

The committee has the power to consider the subject matter contained in the calls for the special meetings and to report its conclusions. The decision of the committee will be governed by the majority vote. The report, which is expected to be ready within ten days, will be mailed to the members. A special meeting will be held in the clubhouse on Tuesday, March 19, when the report and recommendations will be submitted to a vote of the club members.

Results of Juarez Racing.

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Clint Tucker, 114 pounds, (Small,) 6 to 5, won; Metropolitan, 117, (Selden,) 4 to 1, second; Roberta, 112, (Taplin,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:12 1-5. Kid North, Nancy Ray, Lily Paxton, Duchess Philippe, San Bernito, and Minolette also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs. Mary Emily, 100 pounds, (Carter,) 4 to 1, won; Dromi, 108, (Kederis,) 6 to 1, second; Acguin, 108, (Molesworth,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:06 3-5. Evilina also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Mile. Mamac, 103 pounds, (Hoffman,) 3 to 2, won; Velsini, 103, (Gross,) 3 to 2, second; Zahra, 105, (Radtke,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:38 4-5. Port Arlington, Novgorod, Charles Green, Yankee Pooh, and Kiddy Lee also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Delaney, 105 pounds, (Keogh,) 3 to 1, won; Royal Tea, 99, (Callahan,) 3 to 1, second; Oxer, 106, (Gross,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:11 4-5. John Griffin II., King Elk, and J. H. Reed also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Ocean Queen, 110 pounds, (Taplin,) 7 to 10, won; Misprison, 104, (Gross,) 4 to 1, second; Pipe Vision, 104, (Murray,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:40 1-5. Thistle Rose and Flying Pearl also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Ed Keck, 105 pounds, (Grand,) 5 to 2, won; Light Knight, 105, (Gross,) 6 to 5, second; Prince Winter, 108, (Burlingame,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:25 3-5. Hectic, Figent, Gramercy, Dave Montgomery, and Wings of the Morning also ran.

Entries for Juarez Racing.

FIRST RACE.—Selling; two-year-olds; four furlongs. Philopena, 97 pounds; I See It, Bully, Debunatee, Moss Rose, and Maud McKee, 102 each; Peter Honce, Old Gibraltar, and Reckless Lad, 105 each; Beulah Mo and Little Birdie, 110 each; John Hurle, 113.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Penang and Sam Connor, 94 pounds each; Booger Battle, 99; Dottie B., 103; Santalene and Maxing, 105 each; Irish Beauty, 106; Regards, 108; High Range, 111.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; mile and a furlong. Lehigh and Mycenae, 92 pounds each; Strite, 95; Lithogene, Cry Baby, and Rampant, 104 each; *King, Heart's Relief, Lonta, and Minolette, 108 each; Tiflis, Rubinon, and The Peer, 110 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, Panhandle Stockmen's; mile. Henry Walbank, 93 pounds; Pinkola, 95; Irish Gentleman, 98; Meadow, 115; Injury, 119.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Helen Hawkins and Lady Tendi, 103 pounds each; Yo Solo, 105; Tallow Dip, John H. Sheean, Angelus, and Brave Withers, 108 each; Gilbert Rose, 113.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; one mile and a furlong. Virginia Lindsey, 103 pounds; The Balliff's Daughter, 104; Jim Cafarata, 105; Tahoe, 106; Green Bridge and Marigot, 108.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

Fischhof's Latour Wins in France.

PARIS, March 5.—Eugene Fischhof's Latour won the Prix du Mains, which was run at the Saint Ouen race course to-day.

EGAN GOLF PLAN REJECTED BY U. S. G. A.

Playing Qualifying Round on Saturday Not Popular with Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee of the United States Golf Association, which completed a two days' session at the office of the Secretary, Robert C. Watson, 70 East Forty-fifth Street, yesterday afternoon, settled all doubts as to conditions for governing the next amateur championship. In other words, the elimination test suggested by H. Chandler Egan of Chicago was sent to the discard and the old system will again be employed. Those present were Silas H. Strawn of Chicago, President of the association; R. C. Watson, W. Fellowes Morgan of Baltusrol, the Treasurer; James L. Taylor of Ekwanok, and Harry Ayers of Boston. Proxies were held for Frank L. Woodward of Denver and Milton Dargon of Atlanta.

Several hours were spent on the National handicap list, and while the hardest work is over it will be another month probably before the committee will be free to give out names. There will be approximately 470 golfers rated from scratch to 6, according to President Strawn.

Suggestions for running off the amateur championship tournament are brought forward by some person or persons every year. The committee seriously considered yesterday the plan of H. Chandler Egan, which in brief was to have an elimination round on the Saturday before the start of the championship proper, the elimination test being for players with handicaps greater than 4 on the National list. A certain number of these would earn the right to start in the regular qualifying round, according to the merit of their scores, with those handicapped at 4 or less. This would pave the way for an unbroken series of 36-hole match rounds.

When the Egan plan had been considered in all its phases the committee decided it would not do. Several objections were found, one of the most formidable being the necessity for starting the tournament on Saturday, as such a move would mean the arrival of the committee two days sooner, to say nothing of the blocking of the course for legitimate practice.

The problem of standardizing the ball was considered by the committee, which has decided tnat nothing can be done now. St. Andrews has already agreed not to take any official action without first consulting the United States Golf Association. There seems to be no feeling among United States Golf Association officials that the balls are in the hands of a trust and that the reform work must be pushed along those lines. On the other hand, the parent organization will, probably, be willing to let well enough alone so long as the balls do not continue to increase in resiliency to such an extent as to work to the detriment of links as they do at present. Although nothing was given out officially on the subject, it was easy to see that the committeemen took little or no stock in the stories of a possible return to the solid ball.

Three new organizations were elected to allied membership: Del Monte Country Club of California, the Spring Lake Country Club of Spring Lake, N. J., and the Moorestown Field Club, a South Jersey body, which recently applied for membership in the Golf Association of Philadelphia.

T. M. Bennett, now residing in Pittsburg, was reinstated to amateur standing. Some sixteen years ago Bennett, then a member of a club in North Berwick, Scotland, secured a position as professional of a club in Canada. He only acted in this capacity for six months.

During yesterday's executive session President Strawn read a letter he had received from Harold H. Hilton, the Briton, who came here and lifted the Havemeyer Cup. The gist of the letter was that the champion, as well as all other Britishers who were contemplating coming over this year, were heartily glad because of the change in dates. He says that over there players have for some reason or other come to regard with feelings akin to terror American weather during July and August. He says that undoubtedly several well-known amateurs besides himself will come to play at Wheaton in September, though he cannot say at present just what the personnel of the team will be.

GARDNER LEADS TRAVIS.

Gold Medal at Stake Between Two Prominent Eastern Golfers.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Two hundred and thirty-one players entered the eighth annual Spring golf tournament which began here to-day.

In the contest for the best score between Walter J. Travers of Garden City, L. I., and C. H. Gardner of Providence, R. I., with a gold medal as a prize, Gardner led at the close of the day's play and will finish to-morrow.

W. C. Fownes, Jr., the 1910 champion; Allan Lard of Chevy Chase, Md., and other noted players were on the links.

Winners in Baltusrol Golf.

The balls rolled merrily over the frozen surface in the latest week-end tournament at the Baltusrol Golf Club. In the medal play competition for the Arctic Cup, Edward Slosson led the field with a card of 77, 6—71, scoring 3 points in consequence. Then followed C. S. Kellogg, 85, 12—73, and Henry Allsopp, 85, 10—75, scoring 2 and 1 points, respectively.

Playing against bogey the same trio accounted for the points. Slosson, aided by a six-stroke handicap, finished even, whereas Kellogg (12) came in 1 down and Allsopp (10) 2 down.

J. R. Shannon (14) leads in the selected score handicap competition, with 56 net. H. C. Cornwall (12) is second, with 57, and E. C. Carter (10) third, with 58. In the March qualifying round for the President's Cup, the scores of the leaders were as follows:

Edward Slosson, 77, 6—71; C. S. Kellogg, 85, 12—73; Henry Allsopp, 85, 10—75; Caxton Brown, 90, 14—76; E. C. Carter, 89, 10—79; Theodore Keer, 89, 10—79; Oscar Woodward, 84, 5—79; J. S. Woodward 2d, 85, 5—80; F. E. Walker, 95, 15—80.

MUFFLER CUT-OUT PROBLEM.

Prof. Hutton Lectures on Exhaust Trouble at the A. C. A.

The regular club night at the Automobile Club of America was well attended by members and guests, the latter including several members of the Society of Automobile Engineers. The feature of the entertainment last night was a lecture by Prof. F. R. Hutton, Chairman of the Technical Committee, which dealt with several problems of the exhaust. The lecture was illustrated with photographic slides, with a lantern model of a six-cylinder engine in motion, so that the action of the engine was projected upon a screen, and the succession of exhaust events clearly shown.

Another model projected upon the screen the succession of events in the engine cycle, showing construction of an exhaust manifold to prevent interference when more than one cylinder is exhausting at the same time. Representative mufflers were illustrated, and diagrams shown, making clear how little loss of power is caused by a properly designed muffler or silencer, as a basis for recommendations and ordinances that the muffler should not be allowed to be cut out on the city streets.

Supervision of Motor Boats.

Owners and navigators of small motor boats in the waters of New York and vicinity will find the United States Government officials on their trail next Summer, when closer scrutiny, inspection, and supervision of these heretofore numerous craft will be more strictly enforced. The Department of Commerce and Labor, which, with the Revenue Cutter Service, has jurisdiction upon the navigation laws, has requested Collector Loeb to co-operate in suggestion of plans and methods for control of motor boats in local waters. The subject was referred yesterday to Capt. Emery, Supervisor of the harbor, to devise regulations subject to the approval of the law division of the Collector.

The Secretary of the department has recommended that all the masters of such boats be required to register their vessels in the nearest Custom House and each boat have a licensed number for purposes of identification.

Smith Again Penny Coach.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—Andrew L. Smith was re-elected head field coach of the University of Pennsylvania football team at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Athletic Association held to-day.

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"NEW AND PERSONAL ISSUES."

Secretary Stimson sums up in four words the effect of Mr. Roosevelt's wedging himself into the Presidential contest. The result will be the introduction of "new and personal issues, "which are quite foreign to the great "Progressive policies for which the Re-"publican Party stands," and to drag them into the campaign "cannot fail "to weaken whichever candidate is "eventually nominated in June." New, indeed, these issues are, and not only new but alarming, full of menace, revolutionary. That they are foreign to all that the Republican Party has achieved and stands for is, of course, perfectly true. That party has never espoused the policy of making Judges and their decisions subject to instant overthrow by the crowd. That the issues are personal has become only too painfully apparent. Whatever issues Mr. Roosevelt may raise, whatever principles he may proclaim, men feel that he is himself the issue, it is rather of him than of his principles that they are afraid. There is another and sinister aspect of the personal issue that his fight for the nomination presents to the view of the people. It is his bitter hostility to President Taft. He has not sought to conceal it, he has seemed rather to take pains to make it known. It certainly needs no argument to prove that private abuse of the actual President by his predecessor of the same party, and an active, countrywide, and well-financed campaign to wrest from him the renomination he has earned, must necessarily weaken the party's candidate in the coming contest, whoever he may be.

Mr. Stimson goes to the very root of the matter when, in speaking of the initiative, referendum, and recall, he insists that these are in no sense at all National issues, that although Oregon and Oklahoma like this sort of thing, that is no reason why it should be forced down the throat of New York. Against much evidence to the contrary the Progressives of Oregon profess to believe that the referendum has worked well in that State. Mr. Stimson points out that in this State we have had the referendum on Constitutional questions, and it has not worked well. Evidence of that is found in the fate of the six Constitutional amendments submitted to the people of New York last Fall. As to four of these amendments there was room for difference of opinion, but two of them ought certainly to have been approved by the people, yet they were all voted down. There is excellent reason for believing that they were voted down because the people would not take the trouble to inform themselves as to the meaning and need of the proposed changes in the Constitution. We have heard that some Republicans thought the amendments were a partisan trick of the Democrats to make over the Constitution to suit themselves. Inasmuch as the amendments had been first proposed and sanctioned by a Legislature Republican in both branches, this view of the matter throws an interesting light on the state of mind in which the voters approach a referendum question.

The question of direct lawmaking by the people is one for the States to settle, it is not a National question. It has been said that although Mr. Taft might secure a majority of the delegates to the Chicago Convention, the Progressives would be strong enough to make a platform that he could not stand on; that they would stuff it full of their revolutionary notions, and so force him to decline. The craziest Progressive will hardly believe this sort of talk. The Republicans are not going to Chicago to commit suicide. Oregon, Oklahoma, and California may make their laws in any manner that suits them. The Supreme Court has affirmed their Constitutional right to proceed by the initiative and referendum. But there will not be revolutionists enough in the Chicago Convention to force the Eastern States to make a Presidential campaign in support of those innovations. An attempt to secure the adoption of a Progressive platform of that sort would split the convention wide open. These considerations apply with equal force to the Democratic Convention. Mr. Bryan, of course, will declaim for a wild man's platform, but he will be voted down. In neither party has the National Convention any authority to impose upon the entire organization the views and policies found to be acceptable in a small number of States. If either the Democratic or the Republican platform refers at all to the initiative, the referendum, and the recall, which we do not believe, it will be only to say that those are matters for determination within the States.

Secretary Stimson sums up with great force and in a convincing way the case for President Taft's renomination. He adduces the proofs of the President's Progressiveness and effectively reviews his achievements. He points out that Mr. Taft's way is to investigate underlying facts with patient care, and only after study to take his position. If there be any stirring and ambitious person in the land who feels that this is intended to bring the President's method into striking contrast with his own very different procedure, let him make the most of it. Of necessity the Secretary's justification of the President is in large part a square and vigorous denial of the Roosevelt criticisms. The note he sounds will have a deeper and more general response in the minds and hearts of the people than any that has been or will be evoked by the appeals in behalf of the "new and personal issues" put forward by Mr. Roosevelt's followers.

DECLINE OF THE ANANIAS CLUB.

The Ananias Club, it seems, either has lost, or is losing, its prestige. The time came when the list of members grew so large that it lacked the homelike aspect, the family intimacy, which belong to a prosperous club, while the distinction that was formerly attached to membership perceptibly diminished. But this was not the worst of it. The fact was suddenly impressed on the public mind that most if not all the members were actually ineligible. They had got in under false pretense, which is not to be tolerated in an Ananias Club. It has been discovered that men (and women, too, if we are not mistaken) have based their claim to membership merely on their tendency to change their mind frequently. So that the once revered institution is in a state of disorganization which threatens dissolution, and there are rumors of a receivership.

For when, not "misunderstandings," but "deliberate inventions," must be the basis of utterances which qualify one for membership, it must be admitted that even the late Baron Munchausen might not successfully defend his right to admission to an Ananias Club. The Baron's capacity for absorbing misinformation and misunderstanding facts was enormous. And as for changing one's mind, the now accepted theory is that only the dullards stick for long to any one line of action based on principle or opinion. A man may insist that black is white one day, deny that he said so the next, and announce that the shade in dispute is green the day after, while squaring himself thoroughly with the multitude of his admirers, and completely easing his own conscience, with the explanation that he has changed his mind.

Wherefore the doom of the Ananias Club is probably sealed. Mutability is, after all, the first law of nature. It was an illustrious company in its time, but as an organization it was founded on a mistaken idea. Perhaps some of the retiring members may find some other means to band themselves together for mutual comfort and personal distinction. But away with Ananias! He did not understand the true principles of modern statesmanship, while his associates were milksops, who were incapable of subtleties of thought, and clung too persistently to a few ancient and outworn ideas.

THE PENNSYLVANIA'S REPORT.

The Pennsylvania Railroad ceased to be a Philadelphia institution when it completed its New York terminal, whose financing is finished, and forms one of the most interesting passages of the annual report just published. Its total cost is put at $84,861,420, and it is carried on the books at $57,461,419. Hitherto the entry has been to "investments," and it is now shifted to "securities," with the shrinkage indicated. To the extent that credit is not taken for money expended there disappears that much nominal capital upon which rates cannot be based. It is betterment out of earnings according to highest American practice, and contrasts with charging everything capable of being called betterment to capital account, in the British manner. This is a sore point of contention between the railways and the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and is under litigation by one railway, and has been protested by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The object of the Commission seems to be to enlarge the earnings as much as possible by limiting charges against them. This increases the dividend fund and affords a basis for arguing toward lower rates. Also it compels the railways to borrow largely, and sometimes with difficulty. This is the case at the present moment, when earnings are not expanding, and the money market will take only short-term loans. These have to be financed repeatedly, and the process is expensive. Within the past few days it has been said that these borrowings were sufficient answer to the charge that Federal regulation is burdensome. Instead of being answer it is proof of it. If the railways had not been hampered in their practice they would have enlarged their facilities when their incomes were larger. As it is only such prosperous companies as the Pennsylvania—its earnings exceeded 8 per cent., although its net income decreased over two millions—are able to pursue their preferred course so far as the rulings of the Inter-State Commission allow.

This terminal entry has especial local interest through its contrast with the New York Central terminal. The two operations together are the greatest of their kind in the history of railways, and are on the scale of Governmental enterprises. The theory of the Grand Central terminal is that of a huge real estate operation, whereby the capital sunk can be recovered by rentals from buildings above the tracks. It is a great conception, and it is a magnificent betterment to the city as well as to the railway. The theory of the Pennsylvania improvement is solely railway betterment, except so far as civic spirit worthy of the highest commendation has dictated that the improvements should be executed with a lavish hand. The betterment of an entire neighborhood has resulted, but the real estate profits of the railway are relatively small and a by-product. It has been called a monument rather than a terminal, and it has been predicted that the world would never see its like again, just as it had never seen the like before.

One of the company's rewards from this appreciative community is an increase of taxes, due to this improvement chiefly, of a half million. Another reward—a sort of reversed dividend—was the attempt to deprive this terminal of the subway communications needed to make it a convenience to travelers, a policy that would have crippled a city utility. Happily this blunder is in the way of being remedied, although there are those whose mistaken views of public policy still inspire their opposition.

While these are the portions of the report locally most interesting, there are many passages of broader importance. There are other railways whose loss of gross earnings is larger, but there are few which are capable of offsetting their loss by a comparable reduction of cost. In many cases the economies are at the expense of the condition of the property, and in all cases these economies are contributory to the slowness of trade which is so marked at present. The aggregate of these respective items for the entire country is impressive. According to The Financial Chronicle, in 1911 gross earnings decreased for all railways by $30,024,816, and the net by $24,388,388. Gross never decreased more except after 1907, and net never decreased more except after 1893 and 1907. The proportion of the loss in net to the loss in gross was equaled only in 1893.

PREJUDICIAL TO WEST POINTERS.

With all the West Pointers in the army, Congress has contracted that their years of service at the Military Academy shall be counted in regulating their pay, and in reckoning the time of their retirement. Is this contract to be repudiated? A provision of the Army Appropriation bill, now in the Senate, repudiates it.

Army officers who are not West Pointers are authors of this dog-in-the-manger policy. They contend that they are discriminated against, and that cadet service is not army service. But the Supreme Court has decided that the four years of severe mental and physical training at West Point are years of army service. Immediately upon entrance the cadets take the oath of service, they are subject to trials by courts-martial, they come under the army laws and orders, and must take the field in case of need.

Officers who gain commissions by civil appointment or by enlisting take a relatively easy road. The West Pointers upon graduation are, of course, ranked by these officers. Many come into the army after being disqualified at the Academy; many more come through the ranks who had tried and failed to enter West Point. They must drill at least four years to be as well fitted for service as the cadet graduate, and these years are counted in their favor, and without question, for pay and retirement.

All West Pointers, including those who have served more than a generation in the army, would be vitally affected in their pay and age at retirement by this provision, if it passes. Its passage would be a flagrant betrayal of trust.

A WOMEN'S REVOLUTION.

The turning point of the French Revolution was the abandonment of Versailles by Louis XVI. and his entry into the Tuileries, where he was at the mercy of the leaders of the populace. It is not well to force a comparison of great events with those apparently small, but it is worth noting that this fatal step by the King was brought about by women, and by women in much the same temper as that of the ladies who have been rioting in London and threatening to "burn down a royal palace."

Some 7,000 women, most of them of the lower classes, but by no means all, marched behind rattling drums to Versailles on the 5th of October, 1790. They swarmed about the Constitutional Assembly and many found their way in. The Bishop of Langres was presiding. They hustled him rudely, embraced and humiliated him, and made all orderly procedure impossible. Then they invaded the royal château, joined by a mob of men. In attempting to defend the King and Queen two officers of the guard were killed and hacked in pieces; their heads were borne on pikes before the windows of the royal apartments. The mob, and the women most loudly, demanded that the King go with them to Paris. At last he consented and rode into his capital with the heads of his faithful officers carried in advance of the carriage. The women marched, danced, sang about him and the Queen in the shadow of those gruesome trophies. Certainly it was their triumph. The King would have repelled the invasion of his palace by force had the mob been men only, but he would "not fire upon women."

It is not a pleasant chapter in the history of "Feminism," but those who think that the suffragette performances in England tend to the introduction into the politics of that country of a gentler and juster element may reflect upon it with some interest.

CRIMSON WINS, HARVARD GROWS?

The press dispatches inform us that success on the athletic field and on the Thames last year meant for Harvard a bigger attendance this year. The translation of the post hoc into propter hoc is rapid and sweeping:

> A victory or a defeat for an athletic team means a corresponding increase or decrease in registration the subsequent year. In the year following a Yale football victory there has always been a decrease in the enrollment at Harvard of freshmen from public schools.

We have tried to get confirmation of this enthusiastically announced rule from the authorities at Harvard, but in vain. The most that is admitted is that there is "some connection" between a long run of athletic success or lack of success upon the resort to college of "a certain class of boys to whom ath-"letic prestige means a great deal." There have been periods, nevertheless, when Harvard was consistently unsuccessful in football and rowing, and when its registration increased; while at Yale, with success on the river and on the football field, the registration declined.

President Eliot used to point to these facts as showing that athletics had no appreciable effect on student attendance at Harvard. The question is confessedly complicated. This year, for example, the new plan of admission to Harvard and the greater activity of the Harvard clubs in different parts of the country probably determined largely the increase in registration. But perhaps the rapid increase of prestige in football which the university at Cambridge has enjoyed since Mr. P. D. Haughton took charge of that department in 1908 has also had its effect.

Gov. Dix has signed Senator Wagner's bill affirming the jurisdiction of the Tenement House Department over apartment and flat houses, as it has been exercised for the past forty years. The Court of Appeals, in calling this provision of the law in question, suggested that it be made explicit by the Legislature. The opposition of certain real estate owners has failed, and the Governor is to be congratulated for his decisive act of approval.

News is of the substance of a newspaper, we suppose. The Times published a good deal of news during the month of February. Newspapers sometimes make a comparative statement of their gains in advertising. Perhaps the average reader would be more interested in the statistics of news. In February The Times published 7,033 items of news—meaning thereby news reports of all sorts, short and long—a greater number than was published by any other New York paper. The newspaper ranking next to The Times published 6,477, the third newspaper 6,168, the fourth 4,976, the fifth 3,620.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Col. Roosevelt as a Juryman.

When Col. Roosevelt, on arriving at the Mineola Court House in response to a summons for jury duty, was unofficially informed by the deeply interested reporters that he could claim exemption on several well-recognized grounds, he informed them that he wasn't asking favors. Yet when it came to the point, a few minutes later, he did ask, not, indeed, for the exemption which he could have had as a right under the law, but for the postponement of his service until to-day, in order that he might keep some previously formed engagements. And this, after all, was asked for, and granted, very distinctly as a favor.

That, however, was a small matter of ordinary routine, it being the effort of all Judges to reduce the burden of jury duty as much as is compatible with public interest. A question of more moment than the Colonel's readiness to perform jury duty—when convenient—could be raised. In what sort of a case, if any, would the Colonel be likely to prove acceptable as a juror for both sides? To any sort of a case that might come before him as one of twelve good men and true he doubtless would give careful attention and a well-intentioned judgment, but our jury system, as now applied, if not as originally devised, is much better calculated to keep persons like him out of the box than to get them into it. For everybody is aware of the fact that the Colonel reads the papers, that he has strong opinions of his own on most subjects, and that he makes up his mind very quickly and firmly in regard to the few wholly new subjects that can be brought to his notice.

The chances are, therefore, that, whatever the basis of litigation, the lawyer for one of the parties would be eager to have the Colonel accepted, but that the opposing counsel would be filled with fear, if not horror, at the thought of having to change the views of a man so little likely to be convinced against his will, and would keep him off the jury if any one of the innumerable means and excuses provided by the law for accomplishing that result would avail. If the Colonel does get on a jury, his eleven companions, it is safe to prophesy, are in for a merry time of it after they retire to find a verdict—they are, that is, if they do not agree with him to start with or are indocile to his persuasion. In the latter contingency the obstinacy of the recalcitrant eleven is likely to be widely advertised in The Outlook and elsewhere.

Baltimore Hotels Threatened.

Of all the many legislative investigations recently made or ordered, none, perhaps, is queerer than that which a Maryland statesman with advanced ideas as to the scope of the law's remedial efficiency proposes to bring down upon the hotel keepers of Baltimore.

Those enterprising publicans have excited in more quarters than one—or ten—the vehement suspicion that their intention is to exploit the delegates and other politicians attending the Democratic Convention to the very limit of their toleration and cash. This charge has been repeatedly denied by and for the managers of the Baltimore hotels, but it keeps coming up anew, and with it, only too often, there go definite facts as to the prices demanded for such undivided equity as a man can have in a room that is to have three or more other occupants.

If rates have not been raised above the normal, it is strange indeed that any wayfaring man ever goes to the ancient and otherwise pleasant little town. If, on the other hand, they have been raised, as so many people are asserting on what seem to be the best of grounds, one glimpses a new explanation of its well-known subtitle and a consequent belief that the city is less monumental than are some of its inhabitants.

That's as may be. What the Maryland Legislature is now asked to do lest the name of the State and of Baltimore be shamed—and the hope of getting any more National conventions destroyed—is not only to look thoroughly into this tenebrous matter, but also to authorize the Public Service Commission to prescribe the maximum rates that hotels may charge whenever such a convention meets within the State's boundaries. The commission, too, is to keep a sharp eye on those who make promises for the sake of winning the favor of National committees, and to enforce the keeping of those promises to the very letter.

This is certainly going far, and the proposition shows on the part of the proposer a truly pathetic confidence in the power of lawmakers and their chosen executive agents to control the relation between supply, demand, and prices charged. Of course it is not really judicious for the Baltimore hotel keepers to act as if there were for them no business hereafter, and to exercise their present giant strength with the ruthlessness which is ascribed, quite unjustly, to giants. The idea, however, of fixing the prices they may charge is a pretty wild one, and it certainly would never work—for long.

Why Is the Gibbon "Important"?

An English scientist, Prof. Arthur Keith, is reported as declaring that, of all apes, the gibbon is the most important, because it, more than any other, is structurally best adapted for assuming and maintaining a close approach to the upright attitude characteristic of the human species.

Just what the professor meant by "important" could hardly be determined from the brief summary of his lecture, at the Royal College of Surgeons, that has been received in The Times's special Marconi dispatches. If his meaning was that this one peculiarity puts the gibbons nearer to men, or more closely related in the scheme of evolutionary descent, than are the larger apes, there is sure to be not a little reluctance to accept his theory.

That men owe much to their erect posture is unquestionable, but the taking of it has had penalties as well as rewards, and certain physiologists, quite plausibly, have called it the source of some of our most serious weaknesses and diseases, and, on the whole, a disadvantage, owing to the failure of many of our organs to adapt themselves to the new conditions which this posture creates. Certainly the gibbons, in spite of their fairly upright walk in life, have not surpassed all of their anthropomorphic rivals. In fact, they have been left far behind, as regards intelligence as well as strength, by at least two of the simian tribes, the gorillas and the chimpanzees.

The trouble with the gibbon seems to be that he has paid more attention to the getting of long arms than to increasing the complexity of the fissures in his brain, and so making room for more gray matter. His "importance," therefore, would seem to be highly dubious from almost any point of view.

SUCCESSFUL REPERTORY ACTING

John Galsworthy Defines More Sharply His Views of Its Conditions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I beg of your courtesy a little space to correct or rather to modify the following headline in your issue of March 5: "Author of 'The Pigeon' Does Not Think That Repertoire Theatre Can Succeed in England or Here"?

I hope I did not say that a repertory theatre could not succeed here, for I do not know the conditions well enough to judge. But in regard to London, what I would say, and what I meant to say, is this: At present (and I lay every stress on those two words) a repertory theatre—that is, a theatre in which two, three, or more plays are performed during each week—can only, in my belief, be run successfully if it has substantial financial backing to see it through such time as the public requires to get accustomed to this ideal system; and further, only if it has and can retain a man of such absolutely first-rate ability and energy as, let us say, Mr. Granville Barker, to direct its policy. JOHN GALSWORTHY.

New York, March 5, 1912.

Doctor Appreciates The Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I want to commend the attitude of your paper upon things medical that appear in your columns from time to time that show the progressive spirit of your editors. If the profession of medicine had as many strong champions of its cause, we would not be pestered by so many antis as now exist and are continually "barking at our heels."

Your position also with reference to the Dr. Doty matter was excellent, and, I believe, right and should be so appreciated by physicians generally.

I believe I can truthfully say that The New York Times to-day stands at the head of all newspapers as a progressive organ for the advancement of science, and especially as pertaining to medical and sanitary science.

Elmira, N. Y., March 4, 1912. DOCTOR.

"Radiogram" and "Radiograph."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been following with interest your efforts to find an appropriate word with which to designate a "wireless" message, and confess to feelings of disappointment when I read to-day that you look upon the Navy Department's selection of "radiogram" as an improvement in nomenclature.

The words "radiogram" and "radiograph," particularly the latter, have for some years been used in medicine to signify the plate or print obtained after X-ray exposure. The X-rayist is regularly called a "radiographer." His use of these words is obviously more rational than that suggested by the Navy Department, to say nothing of the question of priority. M. D.

New York, March 1, 1912.

SCHEFTEL JURORS PROTEST.

Long-Drawn-Out Trial Has Caused Heavy Losses to All of Them.

The Scheftel jurors made a protest yesterday to Judge Ray as to the length of the trial, their small pay, and the heavy losses they are incurring. They held a consultation in the corridor at the luncheon recess, and on the adjournment for the day they filed into the Judge's chambers and had a consultation with him. It lasted twenty minutes, and at its finish it was announced that beginning next Monday there will be no morning sessions, but the court will sit every afternoon from 1 o'clock until 5:30.

It is understood that the jurors also requested some special reimbursement for their services, which have been almost continuous since the end of October and are likely to be required for months to come. They are receiving only the regular jury fee of $3 a day, and as the court does not sit on Saturday, this means at the most $15 a week.

The jurors declare that they are already almost ruined. One of them, a commission merchant, declares he has lost some of his best customers. Another juror, a liquor dealer, declares his losses run up into the thousands, and a third has had to give up a tea store, as there has been a death in the family since the trial began, and there is no one else to look after it.

"If this trial goes on much longer," said one of the jury, "my business will be gone and I shall be head over ears in debt."

Most of the jurors have signed a petition which will be sent to Congress, asking a grant to cover their losses.

FLOODS OF WISDOM

Soon to be Let Loose by City Fathers in Columbia Lectures.

Harken, sons of Knickerbocker! In this old Manhattan Isle, City Fathers are preparing for a campaign without guile. At the College of Columbia on next Monday will begin lectures by the foremost experts on a city without sin. Lawson Purdy, Tax Collector, will first tell why rents are high, and on March 18 "Doc" Soper will relate why babies die. On the 25th Joe Johnson, leader of the firemen's crew, will discourse upon the problems of our fires and what to do. On the 1st of April, scheduled fatal date as all can tell, Lederle will tell the public why we hear the funeral bell. April 8 will mark the lecture of Chief Justice McAdoo, who will tell us why the courts are not to Epictetus true. On the 15th, heed ye readers, Mister Prendergast will say why we haven't built the subways when the city cannot pay. April 22's important, for on that auspicious date, Charles B. Stover will discourse upon park problems and their fate. Last of all these gifted talkers, Raymond Fosdick will appear, tell wherein the graft is centred and just whom we need to fear.

Thus, you see, 'twill all be spoken—so the story will be told, and we'll hear a throng of speakers, each most fearless, brave, and bold. Yes, the public is invited, (so at least the notice reads,) but the average voter judges not by words but more by deeds.

AVIATOR WINS LAWSUIT.

Incidentally Tells Court Any One Can Learn Flying in Fifteen Hours.

The third case involving aeroplanes within a month was tried yesterday in the City Court before Judge Greene and a jury. Ladiz Lewkowitz, who last year made a flight circling Manhattan Island, obtained $4,250 damages from the Queen Aeroplane Company for unpaid services as aviator and teacher of flying.

Lewkowitz contended that he had a contract with the company by which he was to receive $150 a week. As soon as he had placed the company's aviation school in Los Angeles, Cal., on a good footing his salary was to be raised to $200 a week. He was also to receive a 10 per cent. commission for all aeroplanes which he sold. Lewkowitz said that he had never been paid, and the jury found that the money was due him.

In describing the aeroplane school which he had founded for the company in Los Angeles, Lewkowitz said that he could teach any one to run an aeroplane in fifteen hours. He said his price was $250, and that he charged his pupil $300 extra to cover the expenses of breakage.

"I found," said Lewkowitz, "that the average pupil broke $300 worth of apparatus before he had learned to fly."

MONUMENT TO GREELEY.

Bill in Legislature Appropriates $10,000 for Purpose.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 5.—An appropriation of $10,000 to be applied to the fund for the erection of a monument in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Horace Greeley is made in a bill introduced to-day by Senator Wainwright of Westchester. The bill incorporates a Memorial Committee of the Tuckahoe Historical Society and makes provision for the deeding to the State of the site selected in Tuckahoe for the monument.

The bill also authorizes the placing of a bronze tablet on the pedestal, bearing an inscription, "Expressive of the honor and esteem in which the people of the State of New York hold the memory of Horace Greeley for his distinguished public service, exalted patriotism, and preeminent civic virtue."

John I. D. Bristol is Chairman of the Memorial Committee.

TOUGH BRITISH SUFFRAGETTES.

Their Hoodlumism Said to Belong to the Cave-Woman Period.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is with shame and intense humiliation one reads of the frightful doings of the militant suffragettes of England. They have forgotten their sex—their womanhood and their cause. Hoodlumism is generally supposed to belong to that class of ill-bred, ignorant, untutored men known as toughs. It is rarely associated with women, whose natures are supposed to be refined, emotional, and sensitive, and whose intelligence can be reckoned with. But these Englishwomen, these Amazons bold, lost to the sense of what makes the power of their cause its strong element, a quiet dignity, a convincing calm, have shown only too clearly the hoodlumism they possess belongs to that of the cave-woman period, and, too, is by no means a weak inheritance. If men in such-like demonstrations be considered "brutes," what can be said of these women? Yet they hate to be classed with the epileptics, the imbeciles, and the criminal, because they have no right to vote.

New York, March 4, 1912. MARY DALE.

Annie Yeamans.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Annie Yeamans, the dear old girl! If she brings to heaven half the joy she brought us here, heaven will be well repaid. God rest her soul, as "Ned" Harrigan would have said, had she preceded him. MEMORY.

New York, March 4, 1912.

THE DEADLIER FEMALE.

[No apology to R. K.]

The woman with the serpent's tongue
Is getting on our nerves.
Now she's learned to throw a brickbat
With an arm that never swerves.
She dotes on slapping "coppers" and
On doing time in jail.
She is getting more destructive,
If not deadlier than the male.

The husband of the suffragette
Stays home and darns the socks,
While "Mother Dear's" parading
With a pocket full of rocks.
At her raucous "Votes for Women"
The Lion turneth pale,
For the female of this species
Is the terror of the male.

Let me offer a suggestion
To our brothers 'cross the sea
That may tend to put a damper
On her fearful energy:
Let them fine the man who keeps her—
Be he father, husband, son—
The expense of making good the
Reckless damage she has done,
If her old man, when she runs amuck,
Must pay or go to jail,
She'll soon curb her aspiration
To be deadlier than the male.

JESTA MANN.

DECORATIVE ART AT CATHOLIC CLUB

Exhibition Shows Its Development Here and Ancient Sources Drawn Upon.

TAPESTRIES AND CARVINGS

Edwin H. Blashfield Has Place of Honor Among the 150 Contributions by American Artists.

At the Catholic Club is an unusual and interesting exhibition of studies, drawings, and photographs of work already executed which has been arranged by the National Society of Mural Painters. The intention has been to show the development of decorative art in America and also the ancient sources drawn upon by our modern artists. Thus in the entrance hall we have a Bernini statue from one of the Italian cathedrals, arranged with an altar rail of antique marble. Bernini was the protegé of Urban VIII., and a brilliant craftsman whose work has recently received an appreciation denied to it twenty years ago. Seen surrounded by plants and flowers and with its dignified marble setting, the decorative effect of the statue is definitely conveyed.

On the upper floor is a series of sixteenth and seventeenth century tapestries lent by Baroness von Zedlitz, one of the patronesses of the exhibition. These include an example that apparently commemorates the taste of a Dutch trader, the centre showing ships on the high seas, and a fortified town, while the border is crowded with symbols of East Indian fauna and flora, curiously varied from any conceivable original but piquant and naïve.

There are carved choir stalls and other carvings and a marble bas-relief of the sixteenth century, lent by Mr. Glaenzer, among the objects assembled to give the exhibition its aspect of continuity from past to present inspiration and tradition.

Within the gallery are about a hundred and fifty decorations by American artists, Edwin H. Blashfield having the place of honor with a detail in Gesso work of his decoration in the Church of Our Saviour in Philadelphia, painted for the Drexel family as a memorial to A. J. Drexel. Other paintings and drawings by Mr. Blashfield, a number of them early studies made in Italy and in Egypt, suggest the range of his accomplished art. There are also studies of antique mosaics in St. Mark's by Harry Faulkner and of mosaics at Ravenna and in Sicily by William Laurel Harris, together with studies of Raphael and Perugino ceilings by Ryland.

The exhibition contains sketches for the Congressional Library by Mr. Blashfield, the Winans Library by Mr. Cox, the Youngstown Court House by Mr. Blashfield and Mr. Turner, windows in the Vanderbilt Chapel by Maitland Armstrong, and many other public decorations in various materials, as well as diverse styles.

One interesting exhibit is a painting for a garden wall in Mrs. Ben Ali Haggin's rose garden. It is by William Laurel Harris, and represents the first American saint to be canonized, St. Rose of Lima, Peru, who was given to self-mortification and penance and who kept a rose garden from which she sold flowers for the support of her impoverished parents. Her chief beauty was her long fair hair, and her mother, who was socially inclined, insisted upon a becoming coiffure when the young Rose attended parties, but she reminded herself of the woes of the world by inserting thorns under the lovely waving tresses. Mr. Harris has availed himself to the full of his pictorial opportunity and has arranged a charming composition, in which, however, the central figure is not quite so engaging as in one of the preliminary studies also on exhibition.

The interesting collection may be seen each day from 2 until 5 o'clock in the afternoon up to March 10. On Saturday, March 9, at 3 P. M., Miss Elsie de Wolfe will give a lecture, illustrated by stereopticon views, on "Interior Decoration."

A RUBENS CANVAS ON VIEW.

"Coronation of St. Catherine" Was Painted in 1633 for Malines Church.

At the galleries of Gimpel & Weildenstein a beautiful canvas by Rubens, "The Coronation of St. Catherine," is on view for the next few days. It comes from the famous collection of the Duke of Rutland at Belvoir Castle, and was painted in 1633 in plenitude of the painter's powers, for the altar of St. Barbara, in the Church of St. Augustine at Malines.

Rubens received 620 florins for his picture, which was sold in 1765 to the Chevalier Verhulst of Brussels for the sum of 9,500 florins and two casks of wine valued at 120 florins. At the sale of the Chevalier's effects its market value had risen to 12,100 florins. It has been several times engraved, and the museum at Dresden owns a small copy of it.

The composition is very fine. In the centre sits the Madonna with the Child, the latter leaning forward placing the crown on St. Catherine's head. St. Catherine of Alexandria stands behind her. At the right of the Madonna is St. Barbara, and cherubs float in the air above. Rubens had been two or three years married to his second wife, Helena Fourment, who served as his model, and from whom he painted his masterpieces. It is she whose blonde beauty is seen in the various feminine figures of this "Coronation," and the breadth of touch and fluent pigment, the pearly halftones, and exquisite silvery colors are characteristic of this wonderful period in the artist's career.

The satin and silken draperies with their rich shadow and delicate sheen, the gaiety of the color composition and the dazzling light in which the figures are bathed remind one of nothing so much as a Flemish garden under the glory of the noonday sun.

DRIVEN TO POETRY BY $440.

Spring So Affects Attorney He Rides Pegasus Into Court.

Pegasus and Spring made an early flight in the County Clerk's office yesterday, as the legal workers of the Supreme Court discovered when they unearthed a poem filed by Allen Cleveland Bragaw, generally known to be a lawyer of 165 Broadway, in connection with a suit for the collection of $440. The title of the poem is "Statement of Facts," and it boasts over forty well-scanned and well-rhymed lines. Here are a few of them:

Now comes one Wolf with humble port,
And lays his case before the court;
Hoping that this court may grant
Relief to Wolf, the appellant.
A broker as to real estate,
Appellant works and tempts his fate;
And in this case now in submission
Said Wolf has sued for his commission.
Said Wolf, in view of his employment,
Assumed his task with keen enjoyment.
Fifteen trips this plaintiff made
To loaners' lawyers and conveyed
Plans to them, and specifications,
Answered to their interrogations,
Re defendant corporations,
References and qualifications.
The loan was subsequently closed
On slight-changed terms from those proposed.
Wolf, despite his plan's fruitions,
Has ne'er received his due commissions.
Those who promised to protect him
Now have turned around and wrecked him.

Mr. Bragaw declined to be interviewed as to what inspired him to poetry in connection with the prosaic amount of $440. He merely shrugged his shoulders, as if to say, "Oh, I dash off rhymes with ease at any time."

T. F. Byrnes Heads Tax Board.

ALBANY.—March 5.—The State Board of Tax Commissioners elected to-day Commissioner Thomas F. Byrnes of Brooklyn, Democrat, as Chairman to succeed Judge Woodbury, Republican, whose place was recently filled by William H. Sullivan of Norwich, a Democrat. Benjamin E. Hall of New York, Republican, is the third member.

DOG AND OPERA BOX, PRIZES AT BRIDGE

Players at 130 Tables at Sherry's at Benefit for Women's League for Animals.

GET $1,750 FOR HOSPITAL

Chow Chow Puppy Won by Mrs. Stanley P. Gifford in Spirited Contest—Many Costly Trophies Distributed.

One of the largest bridge parties given in this city for charity for many seasons was held yesterday afternoon at Sherry's by the Dogs' Brigade of the New York Women's League for Animals for the benefit of the League's Hospital for Animals, of which Mrs. James Speyer is the active head. The prizes were numerous and costly, ranging from a Chow-chow puppy to a box at the Metropolitan Opera House. The proceeds amounted to $1,750.

It is the purpose of the League to offer accommodation for animals in distress free of charge. The Dogs' Brigade, it may be explained, is a branch of the work of the League, having a large number of aristocratic dogs who make it their business to solicit aid for the less fortunate dog-fellows, being authorized by badge and other insignia to collect contributions.

The large ballroom at Sherry's was engaged and the overflow tables were placed in the adjoining rooms. There were more than 130 tables, the largest bridge on record at Sherry's, 104 tables being used some years ago at a relief bridge for the aid of the sufferers of the Charleston earthquake.

The bridge began at 2:30, and with such an array of prizes the playing throughout was most spirited and interesting. Of course everybody wanted to win the little Chow-chow, which sat in one corner wagging its tail and awaiting a new owner. Then that box at the opera, donated by Mrs. Speyer for Thursday night, was also most alluring as a prize. There was also a box at the New York Theatre for the same evening, of which Mrs. Charles E. Proctor was the donor. Mrs. Franklin L. Hutton donated the puppy.

Besides these prizes there were many costly prizes for each table, consisting of models of dogs and horses in silver, vases, flower stands, sachet bags, and bronze ornaments.

Shortly after 5 o'clock the prizes were awarded, and there was much excitement as to the winners of the puppy and opera box. Mrs. Stanley P. Gifford of 71 Central Park West won the Chow-chow puppy, which answered to the name of Nona. Mrs. Jacob Hayes won the opera box, and Mrs. W. T. Robinson was awarded the box at the theatre. It took more than an hour to distribute the smaller prizes from the orchestra stand in the ballroom.

The Reception Committee was made up of Mrs. Speyer, Mrs. George Arents, Jr.; Mrs. J. M. Bailey, Mrs. Edmund Baylies, Mrs. Walter Chard, Miss E. Mabel Clark, Mrs. Cornelius C. Cuyler, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Charles Flint, Mrs. Hutton, Mrs. William Jay, Mrs. William P. Ketcham, Mrs. Thomas L. Manson, Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn, Mrs. J. Dyneley Prince, Mrs. Frederick W. Whitridge, and Mrs. J. Julio Henna.

Among those at the tables were Mrs. Frank S. Witherbee, Mrs. David Wagstaff, Mrs. Courtlandt Nicoll, Mrs. Charles Childs, Mrs. Walter L. Suydam, Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright, Mrs. Thomas B. Clarke, Mrs. Alfred Kessler, Miss Adele S. Colgate and Mrs. Lewis G. Morris.

The Dogs' Brigade Committee was made up of Mrs. Fellows Davis, Jr.; Miss Mary E. Dunn, Mrs. Gerald Hollins, Mrs. Proctor, Mrs. David Wagstaff, Miss Agnes Sheehy, Miss Ruth Stillman and Miss Evelyn Witherbee.

BENEFIT FOR CHAPIN HOME.

Cafe Chantant Entertainment by Young People at Plaza March 15.

An entertainment will be given at the Plaza on March 15 in aid of the Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm, a non-sectarian institution, which recently moved from this city to a model new home at Jamaica, L. I. The young people of the Church of the Divine Paternity, Seventy-sixth Street and Central Park West, have organized an auxiliary known as No. 8, with Mrs. Helen Chester Greanelle as the active head.

The performance will consist of a farce and fancy dances, and the Columbia University Glee and Mandolin Club will appear in selections. The entertainment will be in the nature of a café chantant, and will be followed by a supper and dancing.

Miss Marjory Cochran and George L. Peters will take part with others in a farce entitled "Burglars All," and the Misses Dorothy Teele and Sylvia Judson will appear in Spanish and Mexican dances. Miss Dorothy Cheeseman will also dance, and Kenneth Ormsby will appear in burlesque dances.

'VARSITY SHOW AIDS CHARITY.

Clears $700 for Stony Wold—Bide-a-Wee Benefit To-night.

The receipts of last night's performance of "The Mysterious Miss Apache," the Columbia 'Varsity show, were turned over to the young women of Auxiliary No. 10 of the Stony Wold Sanitarium. About $700 was cleared for charity.

The committee in charge of the benefit performance was composed of the Misses Margaret Dressle, Sarah de Lamater, Penelope Girdner, Ottilie Geisenheimer, Majorie Howson, Frances May Ingalls, Helen Kellogg, Louise Johnson, Allita Lillibridge, Elinor Newland, Ethel Paddock, Lois Ralli, Gertrude Scholle, and Margaret Thibaut.

Many of the patronesses gave box parties, followed by supper. At to-night's performance the receipts will be devoted to the Bide-aWee Home for Stray Animals.

Contributions in Stockings.

The Manhattan and Bronx branches of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Caledonian Hospital Society will hold a social meeting this afternoon at the home of Miss St. Clair, 322 West Fifty-eighth Street. At the close of the meeting each woman present will receive a small silk stocking in which to place her contribution, the proceeds going to benefit the hospital fund.

Miss Wright to Wed R. N. Fleming.

The engagement is announced of Miss Alice L. Wright, daughter of Justice and Mrs. Dan Thew Wright of Washington, and sister of Mrs. Durant Church of this city, to Robert V. Fleming. Mr. Fleming is a son of the late Robert I. Fleming and a brother of Mrs. Luis F. Corea of New York, wife of the former minister to Nicaragua. His mother was married at the home of Mrs. Corea in January to Brig. Gen. D. S. Gordan, U. S. A., retired.

Miss Tweed to Wed. Wm. Wadsworth.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Tweed of 12 East Thirty-sixth Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen Tweed, to William Wadsworth, a Harvard graduate of the class of 1904 of this city.

MacGUFFOG—THOMPKINS.

Mr. and Mrs. William MacGuffog of 2,040 Seventh Avenue announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Alice L. MacGuffog, to Charles Hall Thompkins of Brooklyn.

Miss Nicoll Improving.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 5.—Miss Josephine Nicoll, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll of New York, who was suddenly taken ill while visiting relatives in this city a few days ago, was reported to be slightly improved to-night, although not yet out of danger. Physicians in attendance expect that she will [illegible]

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, who have not been in this country for about seven years, expect to sail from England for New York in April on the Lusitania. They will spend the month of May with Frederick Townsend Martin at the Plaza. Mr. Martin is now at Palm Beach, where he received word of their coming by cable.

Zia Muftyzade Bey gave a dinner at Sherry's last evening in honor of his uncle, Zia Pacha, the Turkish Ambassador. Among his guests were Baron Oppenheim, Dr. and Mrs. J. I. Middleton, and Miss Moehlke.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Holland Forbes, who were at the Ritz-Carlton for several months, have returned to their country place at Fairfield, Conn.

Mr. and Mrs. William Gordon Ver Planck are giving a musicale at their residence, 308 West Ninety-seventh Street, on Friday, at which Mrs. Van Rensselaer Schuyler will sing.

Admiral and Mrs. A. T. Bowles and Miss Bowles of Boston are at the Hotel Manhattan for a few days' visit.

A Lenten Sewing Class will meet this morning at 11 o'clock at the residence of Miss Dorothy Schieffelin, 22 West Fifty-second Street. This will be the third meeting.

Mrs. W. Bourke Cockran and Miss Griswold will have charge of at home at the library of the Equal Franchise League Society, 8 East Thirty-seventh Street, this afternoon.

Mrs. Anson R. Flower is at the Plaza for a few days' visit.

Mr. and Mrs. John Story Jenks, Jr., and family of Chestnut Hill, Penn., are at the Hotel Gotham to remain until May 1.

Mrs. Justus Ruperti of 140 East Seventy-first Street is giving a bridge at her residence to-day.

Among those sailing for Europe to-day are Mr. and Mrs. Frank Scott Gerrish, who will motor through Europe; also Mrs. David M. Morrison and her daughter, Miss Abby Morrison, who also plan to do considerable motoring during the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Hudson Benedict, whose marriage took place Monday, are spending part of their honeymoon at Atlantic City.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Courtlandt Penfield, who are touring Egypt, were at Khartcum about two weeks ago.

Mrs. Charles R. Locke and her daughter, Mrs. Lowry Gillett, returned yesterday from Atlantic City.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Forbes McCreery are closing their apartment at Carlton House, 22 East Forty-seventh Street, and are sailing on the Olympic on March 16.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY HEARD.

Mr. Damrosch's Programme Includes Two Canons of Beethoven.

The Musical Art Society, an organization which signifies much in the summing up of the musical culture of New York, gave its second concert of the season last evening at Carnegie Hall, and the auditorium held an audience both large in quantity and distinctive in quality.

Mr. Damrosch began his programme last evening with two motets by Orlando di Lasso, who lived and flourished during the sixteenth century, but there were more modern names in its makeup, including Sir Edward Elgar, Cui, and Bruch of living composers and Grieg and Brahms, whose death is recent.

One of the most interesting features of the programme was the inclusion of two canons of Beethoven. The first of these, "Short is our grief, everlasting is our gladness," is set to words from Schiller's "Jungfrau von Orleans" and the second, "Ta Ta lieber Maelzel," carries the same theme as the allegretto of the Eighth Symphony. Historians will probably always disagree about which was written first, the symphony or the canon. At any rate, the work under discussion seems to have been a tribute to the inventor of the metronome on his departure for England.

The "Magnificat" of Orlando di Lasso is beautiful and noble music of the polyphonic variety. Recently Granville Bantock has composed music of this general character for Swinburne's "Atalanta in Calydon." He has divided his choir into a greater number of voices than the Palestrinas and Vittorias were wont to do, and he has the advantage—if it may be considered that—of modern discoveries in the way of modulation and harmony.

He has attempted, using these means, to in some way suggest, through his unaccompanied choir, an orchestra. Last evening in listening to the works of di Lasso, Palestrina and Vittoria the thought forced itself on the mind that Bantock has done nothing new, except in so far as his means of expression have increased. The peculiar nobility of these old motets keeps them ever fresh. They are so aloof in spirit that they can never become hackneyed in the sense that Grieg's "Ave Maris Stella," by which they were immediately followed in last evening's scheme, can.

This juxtaposition of compositions was perhaps unhappy, but it was also perhaps unavoidable. The Grieg number was followed by three Hebrew songs arranged by Bruch. No other than Lord Byron had written words for these. His words, however, were written for old Hebrew melodies arranged by I. Nathan. Bruch, in his turn, had taken these arrangements in hand and fashioned part songs out of them.

The programme further included a madrigal of Morley's; a part song by Othegraven, "Die Glocken läuten das Ostern ein"; two Russian songs by Cui; an "Evening Song" of Sir Edward Elgar's and Brahms's "Fragen" for mixed voices with piano accompaniment.

The Musical Art Society was assisted by a choir of boys trained by Jacques C. Ungerer, organist and choirmaster of St. Patrick's Cathedral, in di Lasso's "Magnificat." Miss Henriette Michelson performed the piano part of the Brahms number, and Frank L. Sealy officiated at the organ.

Hans Ellenson Concert Postponed.

Hans Ellenson, tenor, will not give the concert he had announced for to-night in Carnegie Hall in connection with the Russian Symphony Orchestra. It was announced last evening that owing to a severe cold Mr. Ellenson would be forced to postpone his appearance.

Last Performance of "The Shepherd."

The last performance of "The Shepherd," a three-act play by Olive Tilford Dargan, and given by the Dramatic Club of the Henry Street Settlement, will take place to-night at Clinton Hall. With one exception the players are all amateurs of the neighborhood in which the settlement is located.

MUSIC NOTES.

The second concert given by Miss Carolyn Beebe will take place at the home of Mr. de Coppet, 314 West Eighty-fifth Street, to-morrow afternoon.

There was a concert last evening at the Conservatory of Musical Art.

ADVERTISEMENT.

DENTISTRY

In most dental offices one man does all the work, and often cannot afford time enough to avoid pain on sensitive teeth. He is frequently hurried, and hurried dentistry is painful dentistry.

In my office there are nine dentists, each working at his specialty, and it is our invariable rule to take time enough to do work painlessly; no matter how much. If the time amounts to more than the fee, as happens occasionally, it is made up through the patient's gratitude and recommendation.

I have many recommendations in the form of kindly letters from patients for whom we have used time and care. They are in a booklet which I should like you to send for and read.

EDWARD EVERETT CADY, D.D.S.,
FULTON ST., cor. COURT SQUARE, BROOKLYN.
(Less than one minute from Borough Hall [illegible])

NIGHT WITH PIERROTS A STUNNING NOVELTY

It Is the Best Feature of the Elaborate New Show at the Winter Garden.

MANY GOOD SPECIALTIES

"Whirl of Society" May Be Cut in Two with Advantage—How Reinhardt Is Adapted.

WHIRL OF SOCIETY, a musical play in two acts. Book by Harrison Rhodes, lyrics by Harold Attridge, music by Louis A. Hirsch.

Mrs. Dean	Stella Mayhew
Mr. Dean	Clarence Harvey
Angela, their daughter	Jose Collins
Gus, their butler	Al. Jolson
Archduke Frederich	Lawrence D'Orsay
Archduchess	Mildred Elaine
Harry Courtfield	Melville Ellis
Franklyn Copeland	Martin Brown
Mrs. Vandercrief	Jobyna Howland
Mrs. Tatters	Doris Cameron
Mlle. Eclatante	Dolle Dalnert
Baronde Shine	Barney Bernard

A NIGHT WITH THE PIERROTS, a fantasy in one act.

Billee Taylor	Interlocutor
Al. Jolson	Bones
Barney Bernard	Tambo

Stella Mayhew, Jose Collins, Blossom Seeley, Katherine Clifford, Mildred Elaine, Melissa Ten Eyck, Laura Hamilton, Courtenay Sisters, Doris Cameron, Clarence Harvey, Ernest Hare, Edward Cutler, Cecil Ryan, Barney Thornton, Harry Wardell.

No musical show in years has shown anything as fresh and interesting as the opening part of the new entertainment at the Winter Garden. To be sure the producers have gone to Max Reinhardt for the inspiration on the one hand and Pelissier's "London Follies" on the other, but they have applied the borrowed ideas to a new type of entertainment, and as usual in this country they have enlarged on them.

In "A Night with the Pierrots" the device of a runway from the back of the theatre to the stage is borrowed from "Sumurun," with an opening that substitutes chorus and show girls for the Arabian Nights characters, and ragtime for the Oriental music of the pantomime. The rising curtain reveals a stage draped in black with a black background, before which Ernest Hare appears and sings the prologue. He sings it splendidly. Then, down the runway comes the troupe of people, more than a hundred in number, who are presently to appear in a sort of minstrel first part. Only instead of blackened faces the men wear the white mask of the clowns, while the women alone appear in familiar guise, with that liberal application of paint and powder and rouge which in the theatre makes beauty adorned considerable of a winner over the kind of beauty famed in the adage.

There is a brief burlesque of "Sumurun" with a rag-time accompaniment, in which Stella Mayhew and Al Jolson take part, and then comes a full stage, with the whole company gayly bedecked in the most attractive sort of Ellisian costumes—that is to say, in strikingly daring and beautiful color blends and cuts. Every man and woman has a tambourine, with which at occasional intervals they accompany the soloists, the girls meanwhile raising their toes to the candeliers in a rhythmic accompaniment to the music.

These ensemble numbers, especially the one which swings in as a finale to Blossom Seely's vivacious "Toddling the Todolo," are really stunning. And with a succession of single turns practically every one of which scores, it seems impossible that the successive part of the entertainment can keep up the pace. In passing it may be said that such is exactly the case. "A Night with the Pierrots" is too big and lively and fresh to be the opening feature of any show. What follows must necessarily suffer by comparison. To begin with, there is Mr. Billee Taylor, who is interlocutor, and who, by way of starting the festivities, sings a lilting lullaby, "Oh, Mr. Dream Man," and sings it very charmingly. And then come the Misses Courtenay, one of whom, in a coon song, conveys a most amusing grotesque picture of racial peculiarities, and the other of whom is presently to join her in a pleasant little sentimental song.

Then, that very airy little sprite, Miss Kathleen Clifford, lifts her toes and lets her gossamer self float in the air in a nimble dance with good assistance from another terpsichorean expert, one Mr. White. In the meantime Barney Bernard on the end has told some stories, and Mr. Jolson, who from start to finish is the life of the party, has got into a row with the interlocutor, which is most amusing and most adroitly handled. To tell more about it would be to spoil some of the fun for future visitors to the Winter Garden. And the theatrical reviewer has sins enough to answer for without adding that to the list.

Mildred Elaine, a highly attractive young woman, who can sing and dance and who has that indefinable thing called magnetism, adds a lively number, "Billy Ballou," and the inimitable Miss Stella Mayhew woos the orchestra leader in "Play on Your Piccolo," a remarkably effective number. Then Mr. Jolson, who has discovered that the American eagle is "some animal," contributes a capital song, "The Villain Still Pursues Her," with burlesque imitations that are excruciating. He raises his voice in deprecation of lighter music with an insistence on his liking for opera. Which is the cue for "The Ragtime Sextet," a parody on the famous Lucia number. This is splendidly done, with Jose Collins now emerging from the semi-circle to add her beauty and her fine voice to that of the other principals.

Later Miss Collins, besides figuring in a sensational dance with the light-footed Martin Brown, provides one of the most charming features of the show in "Which Shall I Choose?" a haunting little song which she sings most beautifully.

With the entire company of Pierrots making their way down the runway, the band playing, the audience whooping it up, the finale of "A Night at the Pierrots" has no end of zip and go.

Of the "Whirl of Society," which provides the second part of the entertainment, it may be said at the outset that it contains plenty of good, entertaining features, many of which are buried in a sea of inconsequential stuff. The first scene, a drawing room at the home of Mrs. Dean, who is about to receive the Archduke and Duchess, might be eliminated bodily without occasioning any grief. Miss Mayhew has a very bad song to begin with and her admirers will be well satisfied with the subsequent one, "Society Bear," in which she immediately redeems herself. Melville Ellis does that very difficult thing of holding a music hall audience with piano selections, but this feature might easily be transferred to the second scene. It would be a pity to lose it. Certainly last night's audience enjoyed it.

What follows is a sort of limpid satire on the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, with their subsequent entertainment by the specialty artists. Miss Elaine, looking not unlike the Duchess of Marlborough, is the very handsome visiting lady, and Lawrence D'Orsay, in his heaviest dragoon manner, appears as the Archduke. The chief humor of the scene comes from the latter's encounter with the negro butler, played by Al Jolson, and this leads to some very amusing cross-fire talk. Miss Clifford is a very hoity-toity young society matron, with a short memory and a most becoming frock, and the showgirls people the scene with a very considerable amount of beauty and grace. Here the Cinderella Waltz by Mr. Brown and Miss Collins provides something new in a dance number, and Mr. Jolson introduces another very effective and pleasing specialty.

It is here, too, that Mlle. Dalner, one of the new importations, makes her American début. Mlle. Dalner is a striking-looking woman, very graceful and very well gowned, and has a charming, well-cultivated voice, which she knows how to use. Her success was undoubted.

Blossom Seeley, with a rattling song and dance, brings the second part to a close, the runway being again used to bring the dancer and the chorus into the auditorium.

The final part of the entertainment, "Seostrata," is devoted to the one-act mimodrama, "Sesostra," introducing Mme. Lina Imperia of the Royal Ballet, Budapest, and the Paris Olympia. The mistress of the hour made consideration of this impossible, so Mme. Imperia's talents as far as the reviewer's opinions are concerned are as yet an indeterminate quantity. "Sesostra" from all accounts is an elaborate affair, employing besides the principal a large complement of dancers.

The action takes place during a very early epoch of Egyptian history. Ranib, a barbarian conqueror, is besieging the city of the Empress Sesostra. One night in his tent he has a vision of Sesostra taking an oath to exterminate him, and decides upon immediate assault. The Empress Sesostra enters Ranib's tent with a slave while he is absent giving orders for the attack which is to take place at daybreak. It is her intention to kill him, and she, much troubled by his absence, tries to foretell the future by consulting the cards. Ranib returns and Sesostra introduces herself as a courtesan and a dancer. When Ranib questions her reason for carrying a dagger she explains it is only to execute a warlike dance. She then dances before him with the hope of being the more readily able to accomplish her murderous purpose, but she is overcome by the fine presence of the conqueror, is seized with love for him, and declares her passion. Ranib, who is of royal blood, scorns her. Then Sesostra confesses that she is the Empress, and shows him her Imperial ring, a talisman which makes her invincible. Ranib craftily suggests that she should prove her love by giving him the talisman, which she does. Trumpet blasts sound. It is Ranib's order for attack and he arms himself to lead his soldiers. Sesostra pleads with him, but he is unmoved. She then kills him. There is a fanfare of trumpets—the hymn of Sesostra. The barbarian army is put to rout, and the Empress triumphs.

MRS. JACK GALLATIN TO WED.

Daughter of Late "Al" Adams, Divorcee, to Marry F. B. Anderson.

Mrs. Jack Gallatin, daughter of the late "Al" Adams, who was secretly divorced last August, is to marry Francis Baldwin Anderson of Cincinnati, who has just been divorced by his wife. Mrs. Gallatin is now on a cruise in the West Indies, and it was said yesterday that Mr. Anderson will join her there shortly, and that the marriage will take place in Bermuda about the last of the month.

Mrs. Gallatin's final decree was signed by Justice Morschauser of Westchester County on Aug. 18. She was married to Mr. Gallatin in 1907, but they separated two years after marriage, Mrs. Gallatin beginning action for legal separation, her husband filing a counter suit. Later Mrs. Gallatin dropped her suit for separation, and her husband repudiated the charges he had made.

Mr. Anderson belongs to a well-known and wealthy Cincinnati family and came into the limelight recently by becoming a trackwalker on the Pennsylvania Railroad at $2 a day, although he was enjoying an income of $500 a week.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The principal roles in George M. Cohan's revival of "Forty-five Minutes from Broadway" will be played by Mr. Cohan as Kid Burns, Sally Fisher as Mary, and Louise Aisel, Lorena Atwood, Ada Gilman, Lawrence Wheat, Elmer Booth, George Parsons, Edward Halstead, John Klendon, William Ford, Elsie Artz, Marion Donn, Sydney Martineau, Rose Leslie, Lydia Scott, Paula Leslie, Dorothy Lockhart, and Elizabeth Young.

A theatre party of United States Navy officers who were present at the raising of the American flag when the United States took possession of Hawaii, attended the performance of "The Bird of Paradise" at Maxine Elliott's Theatre last night.

F. Ziegfeld, Jr., has engaged Emmy Wehlen, who was seen here in "Marriage a la Carte" last season, for the principal role in the new production that is to open the Moulin Rouge this month. Miss Wehlen has been in Paris since her New York engagement, studying music. The rehearsals of the principals of the Moulin Rouge company will begin to-morrow.

The two hundredth performance of "The Woman," at the Republic Theatre, took place last night. There have been no changes in the cast since the play opened.

Hattie Williams, who is now appearing with Ethel and John Barrymore in "A Slice of Life," will have the principal role in Charles Frohman's production of "The Girl from Montmartre." The first performance of the piece will be given the middle of April. Harry B. Smith has delivered the English book to Mr. Frohman, and rehearsals will begin soon. Others in the company will be Herbert Corthell, Lennox Pawle, Arthur Stanford, William Pruette, William Danforth, and Emma Janvier.

The cast to support John Barrymore in "Half a Husband" will consist of Emily Stevens, Louise Closser Hale, Jessie Busley, Olive May, Katherine Harris, Maud Leslie, Louise Rial, Jean Cadell, Molly McDono, Georgia Mai Fursman, and Doreen Walker, and half a dozen men.

Among those who will appear at the Green Room Club full dress rehearsal at the Broadway Theatre next Sunday night, besides those already announced, are Raymond Hitchcock, Frank Tinney, George Beban, John T. Kelly, the Old Soldier Fiddlers, Bob Tessman, Freda Gallick, the Boris Fridkin Russian dancers, the Marvellous Millers, Mary Elizabeth, Stepp, Mehlinger & King, and George Felix and the Barry Sisters.

Siegfried Heinemann.

Siegfried Heinemann, proprietor of the Central Park Riding Academy, at Seventh Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, died early yesterday at his home, 210 West Fifty-ninth Street. He had been suffering for some time from heart disease. Mr. Heinemann was known to patrons of the riding academy as "The Baron." He was an enthusiastic horseman himself until advancing years made the exercise too rough. He was an expert polo player. He never gave up his "string" of polo ponies and he kept them for players who were adept at the game. His proprietorship of the Central Park Academy extended over 16 years. Mr. Heinemann was born 62 years ago in Germany, and for a time served his country as a soldier in the Franco-Prussian war.

Capt. John Lindmark Knight.

Capt. John Lindmark Knight, for many years Superintendent of the Bennett Building at Ann and Nassau Streets, and of the Herald Building at Herald Square, died on Monday night. He was born in this city in 1834. Capt. Knight was a master mariner, being sailing master of the Rebecca and also sailing on the Henrietta and the Dauntless. Of late years Capt. Knight has made his home at Northport, L. I., coming to New York only for the Winter.

GOULD MAY QUIT OPERA BOARD

Rumored That Another Director Will Resign—Changes Are Likely.

When the Board of Directors of the Meropolitan Opera Company meets on March 11 there are likely to be recorded some important changes in that body. Among others George J. Gould is said to have decided to resign as his affairs make it impossible for him to maintain an active interest in the opera.

The board at present consists of sixteen, one of the chairs always being vacant. Mr. Gould's defection will bring the number of actual directors then down to fourteen. It is said that instead of electing another director the board may be allowed to remain at this figure.

Whether the rumored departure of Otto H. Kahn for England will have any effect on the board or not it is too early to determine. Mr. Kahn will undoubtedly retain his stock in the institution, however. There is a rumor afloat that still another member of the Board of Directors will absent himself from New York.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM S. EMLEY, President of the Sixth National Bank, Philadelphia, died Monday night at his home, 1529 Girard Avenue, Philadelphia. He had been ill since last Summer, but his condition became serious only a few days ago. Mr. Emley was about 70 years old. He was President of the Willdin Pottery Company and a Director of the People's Trust Company.

RUDOLPH KRAFT, a member of the firm of Kraft & Cutter of 22 Thomas Street, died last night at General Memorial Hospital. He was born in this city in 1854, but had made his home in Greenwich, Conn., for several years. After arriving at his office yesterday he was stricken with a hemorrhage of the brain and was removed to the hospital. His wife and one daughter survive him.

SAMUEL DUNLAP, a United States Customs officer at this port, died Saturday while on his way from the Custom House to his home in Brooklyn. He had been in the customs service for 30 years, and was 68 years old.

HENRIETTA DE BIRMINGHAM ANDREI, widow of Dr. Adolph Andrei of Pisa and a daughter of the late Viscount Henri de Birmingham, died yesterday at her home, 37 Fifth Avenue. Mrs. Andrei had made her home in this country for many years, coming here with her husband, Dr. Andrei, from Pisa.

W. F. MAHON, 70 years old, head of the stock brokerage firm of W. F. Mahon & Co., died suddenly yesterday afternoon while at a telephone in his office in the Marquette Building, Chicago. Heart disease was the cause. Mr. Mahon was prominent in La Salle Street affairs for many years, and was well known in New York financial circles. He is survived by a widow and three daughters.

SAMUEL KAUFMAN, senior member of the firm of Kaufman, Pasbach & Voice, art lithographers, at Morton and Greenwich Streets, died of apoplexy Monday night at his home, 314 West 100th Street. Mr. Kaufman was born in Germany 65 years ago. Mrs. Kaufman and two sons, David and Alphonse, survive him.

SARAH E. WRIGHT, a daughter of the late Prof. Austin Wright and a sister of the late John H. Wright, Professor of Greek at Harvard University, died on Feb. 26 at Brownstown, Jamaica, in the British West Indies, where she went several weeks ago for her health. Her home in New York was at 19 East 41st Street. She is survived by two sisters.

GEORGE CHASE, a prominent citizen of Salem, Mass., and a descendant of Gov. John Winthrop, died last Monday at his home, in Salem, in his 84th year. He had retired from active business about thirty years ago. Mr. Chase was interested in many Salem charities, and was the Director of the Salem Hospital, and a Director of several banks. He was married to Miss Charlotte Fabens, by whom he is survived. He leaves also a son and a daughter, Dr. George T. Chase of New York City, and Miss Charlotte Fabens Chase of Salem.

Lieut. Col. HENRY C. HALL, veteran of the Thirteenth Michigan Infantry, in the civil war, died in Battle Creek, Mich., yesterday. Col. Hall was said to have been the first white child born in Battle Creek.

THOMAS McCRATE BABSON, Corporation Counsel of Boston, died there of pneumonia yesterday morning. Mr. Babson had been connected with the city law department practically since 1879. He was born in Wiscassett, Me., May 28, 1847.

A. LEE SMITH, formerly in the insurance business in this city and more recently President of the National Bank of Blossburg, Penn., and Vice President of the Chemung Canal Trust Company of Elmira, is dead at his home in Elmira at the age of 55 years. Mr. Smith moved from this city to Elmira in 1902.

SAMUEL FOSTER, a prominent Mason and an active participant in Northern New York politics, is dead at his home in Troy at the age of 65. A wife and a daughter survive him.

CHARLES W. COOK, a well-known resident of Hartford, Conn., died Monday at his Summer home in Windsor. Mr. Cook was formerly of the Hartford dry goods firm of Cook & Hills.

EDWIN R. CARTER of New Hartford, Conn., died Monday at the age of 78 years from pneumonia. He was born in Newark Valley, N. Y., and had resided in New Hartford for fifty-six years. He was a founder and Director of the New Hartford Savings Bank and owner of the New Eagle Scythe shop, a place famous in the history of Litchfield County. He is survived by a married daughter and a son.

WILLIAM H. BACON, 65 years old, died from pneumonia at the Washington Heights Hospital Monday. Mr. Bacon, who conducted a Front Street coffee brokerage, was a grandson of Samuel Bacon, who became conspicuous in the war of 1812. He was appointed a special Minister to Liberia by President Monroe and President Madison.

FRANK W. WEBB of Boston, President of the F. W. Webb Manufacturing Company of that city, died Monday after a protracted illness. Mr. Webb was born in Baltimore, and went to Boston in 1888. In 1890 he organized the plumbing supply company of which he was the head. A wife and daughter survive him.

JOHN S. DETWILER, inventor of modern flouring machinery and for a long time a dealer in flour in Philadelphia, died at his home in that city from diabetes Monday. He was born at Selins Grove, Penn. A wife survives him.

Mrs. ANNA SCHRAUBER, for fifty-six years a maid in the household of Mrs. Jennie Schlossheimer at 173 East Ninety-fifth Street, died on Sunday at the home of her employer. She was in her 92d year. In point of years in service she was the oldest maid in the city.

Mrs. MARIA McCULLAGH, wife of ex-Chief of Police John McCullagh, died at her Summer home in Asbury Park Saturday. Mrs. McCullagh was the first Treasurer of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs, President of the Home Missionary Society of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, and took an active interest in literary and art circles.

Capt. JOHN D. MOORE, formerly of the United States Revenue Cutter Service, died Monday in Brooklyn. Capt. Moore served through the war of the rebellion, and afterward was commander of the Morrill on the Great Lakes. Capt. Moore was 57 years old. A widow survives him.

WILLIAM WYLIE, said to be the first locomotive engine driver employed on the Sixth Avenue Elevated Railroad, died at his home in Nutley, N. J., Sunday. He was 70 years old.

JOHN HANCE, 87 years old, who was fireman of the special train from Philadelphia to Trenton, which carried the news of the death of President Zachary Taylor in 1850, died Monday at his home in West Point Pleasant, N. J. He was 87 years old.

JOHN SCHULTZ, a hotel man of Orange County, died Monday at his home in Walden, N. Y. He was 55 years old.

CONRAD FISHER, a retired cabinet maker of Bayonne, died Monday at his home, 4 Sisson Court, in his 95th year.

CHARLES LEDERER, a broker, died Monday at the home of his sister, Mrs. Henry G. Benjamin, at 55 East Ninety-third Street. His father, Joseph Lederer, was a financier in Chicago for many years.

Mrs. HERBERT L. SWIFT, widow of Herbert L. Swift, died of pleurisy yesterday at a hotel in Chicago. Her husband was a son of Gustavus F. Swift, a Chicago packer. A few days ago a post-mortem examination of his body was made to discover whether causes other than heart disease resulted in his death on a train near Milwaukee last October. Mrs. Swift had been suffering from pleurisy for some months. It is believed the death of her husband hastened her death.

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Public Sales of
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Objects of Art

TOMORROW (THURSDAY) AFTERNOON at 2:30—A Collection of Miscellaneous Objects of Art, embracing Colonial and Sheffield Silver, Old Brass and Pewter, Japanese Paintings, Prints and Bronzes; Oriental Arms and Hangings; two Baimio Swords, Kakamonos, Japanese Water Colors, and Indian Embroidered Hangings.

English Mezzotints

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS at 8:15. A Remarkable Collection of English Mezzotint Portraits belonging to a Private Collector of New York, gathered during twenty years in this country and abroad. An unusual opportunity to secure fine impressions of Rare Prints. Two Hundred and Forty-seven lots, by the best engravers. Valentine Green, Smith, the Watsons, Dickinson, Faber and the later artists, Dean, Ward, Reynolds and Turner. Many rare proofs and states undescribed by Smith. Also French Color Prints of the Eighteenth Century by Demarteau, Descourtis and Moreau; and English, French and German Engravings in Line, Aquatint and Stipple by Bartolozzi, Strange, Wile, Nanteuil, Masson, Edelinck, Mariage, De Launay, Gaillard and Nugent.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION

The Anderson Auction Company
NEW YORK

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

PERE.—March 2, Danbury, Conn., to Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Pere, a son.

Married.

GOULD—DIESINGER.—On Tuesday, March 5, at 68 West 51st St., New York City, by the Rev. Henry M. Warren, D. D., Mrs. Sophy Florence Diesinger to Harold Winthrop Gould. London and Paris papers please copy.

Brooklyn.

ALLEN—JOHNSTON.—March 2, Jeanette Johnston to Dr. Irving C. Allen.

SINNE—FAHRU.—March 4, Matilda Fahru to Emil Sinne.

New Jersey.

ENGLANDER—GOLDSTON.—March 3, Trenton, Minnie Goldston to Louis E. Englander.

GURNEY—NEWMAN.—March 3, Trenton, Ada Newman to Bernard Gurney.

New York State.

JOY—STOKES.—March 2, Kingston, Jennie M. Stokes to Chester A. Joy.

Died.

ANDREI.—March 5, 1912, at her late residence, 37 5th Av., Henriette de Bermingham, daughter of the late Viscount Henri de Bermingham and Louise Marie and widow of Dr. Adolph Andrei of Pisa, Italy. Funeral services will be held on Friday morning, March 8, at 10 o'clock, at St. Joseph's Church, Washington Place and 6th Av. Paris papers please copy.

BENNETT.—Edwin H., at Berlin, Germany, aged 44 years. Funeral from his late residence, Avenue A and 35th St., Bayonne, N. J., at 1 P. M., Friday. Interment at convenience of the family. Kindly omit flowers. Carriages will be in waiting at the 33d St. Station on arrival of Jersey Central train leaving Liberty St. Station at 12 o'clock and Elizabeth at 12:13.

COOTE.—March 5, 1912. Dora B. COOTE, Hotel Summerset. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d St., (Frank E. Campbell Building,) Thursday morning at 11 o'clock. Interment Englewood, N. J.

CUTTING.—March 1, 1912, William Bayard Cutting of auginia pectoris, in the 63d year of his age. Funeral service on Wednesday, March 6, at 10 A. M., at Grace Church, New York.

CUTTING.—The American Exchange National Bank, New York. 128 Broadway, New York, March 5, 1912. At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held this day, the President announced the death of Mr. W. Bayard Cutting, and the following minute by a rising vote was ordered to be recorded:

Elected on Jan. 9, 1877, Mr. Cutting served as a Director longer than any other of the present members of this board. He had been Dean of the board since Sept. 14, 1902. In all these years he had shown a loyal, cordial interest in the affairs and conduct of the bank. A man of quick intelligence and of high ideals, his advice was always potent for good in the deliberations of this body.

Descended from generations of men of education and refinement, Mr. Cutting's life was marked by a sincere devotion to and lively interest in all matters pertaining to the public betterment, whether political or social, and his kindness of heart and breadth of sympathy were evidenced by continued acts of well-directed generosity.

In his death the bank suffers the great loss of a wise counselor and a loyal friend, and the city, State, and Nation a patriotic citizen animated by the highest civic virtues.

(Signed) LEWIS L. CLARKE, President.
Attest: WALTER H. BENNETT, Secretary of Board.

FURLONG.—On Monday, March 4, 1912, John Park Furlong, beloved husband of Mary E. Phillips Furlong. Funeral service at his late residence, 185 West 88th St., on Wednesday, March 6, at 4:30 P. M. Interment at Brielle, N. J. Kindly omit flowers.

GUTHRIE.—At Roosevelt Hospital, March 4, 1912, William N. Guthrie, beloved husband of Eliza A. Guthrie of Cleveland, Ohio. Funeral private.

ISRAEL.—Julius I. Israel, 374 West 116th, after a short illness. Notice of funeral hereafter.

KAUFMAN.—Samuel, beloved husband of Eva Kaufman and father of David and Alphonse. Funeral services at his late residence, 314 West 100th St., on Wednesday morning, March 6, at 10 o'clock.

MILLS.—At Larchmont, N. Y., Monday, March 4, 1912, William H. Mills. Funeral services at his late residence, Post Road, Larchmont, on Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

MOSSMAN.—At the Hahnemann Hospital, on Tuesday, Mar. 5, 1912, John Malcolm of Bretton Hall, N. Y., beloved husband of Evelyn Angus. Notice of funeral hereafter. Paris edition of Herald and London Daily Mail please copy.

PHILLIPS.—On Tuesday afternoon, March 5, 1912, at his home, 11 Rockview Terrace, Plainfield, N. J., Henry R. Phillips, aged 57 years. Funeral service at his late residence Friday afternoon, March 8, at 2:30 P. M. Carriages will meet the 1:10 P. M. train from Liberty St., New York City, C. R. R. of N. J.

POST.—In Baltimore, Md., at Johns Hopkins Hospital, March 3, Julia Graham Jones, beloved wife of William Strong Post. Funeral services at her late home, 43 Concord St., West Hartford, Conn., Wednesday, March 6, 1912, at 2:30.

POTT.—On Saturday, March 2, 1912, at her residence, 857 Windsor Av., Chicago, Ill., Reine L., beloved wife of Francis Stewart Pott.

ROBINSON.—Martha Douglas, in Albany, on March 5, 1912, Martha Douglas Robinson, infant daughter of Theodore Douglas and Helen Roosevelt Robinson, aged 4 weeks. Funeral private.

ROSENWASSER.—Adolph Rosenwasser, at his home, 128 3d Av., Newark, N. J. Notice of funeral hereafter.

SCHAEFFER.—On Monday, March 4, Rosa, beloved wife of Isidor A. Schaeffer, at her son's residence, 748 Prospect Av., Bronx. Funeral services Wednesday, 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

WILLIAMS.—Tuesday, March 5, 1912, Edna Mitchell Williams, wife of Howard R. Williams. Services at the Church of the Messiah, Park Av. and 34th St., Thursday, March 7, 1912, at 11 o'clock.

WRIGHT.—On Feb. 26, 1912, at Brownstown, Jamaica, B. W. I., Sarah E. Wright of No. 19 East 41st St., New York City. Interment at Brownstown.

YOUNG.—At New Rochelle, N. Y., March 5, Charles Henry, Jr., infant son of Charles Henry and Nettie Snodgrass Young. Funeral from his late residence, 41 Locust Av., New Rochelle, N. Y., on Thursday, March 7, 1912, at 2 P. M. Interment private.

AHEARN.—Patrick, 40 Horatio St., March 4, aged 23. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

BACON.—William H., Washington Heights Hospital, March 4, aged 65.

CARMAN.—Charles L., 347 West 18th St., March 3. Funeral service to-day.

CLEVENGER.—Jennie, 250 West 89th St., March 3. Funeral private.

CONKLIN.—James J., 508 West 36th St., March 4. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.

CURLEY.—Catherine, 647 Crotona Park North, March 4. Funeral private.

DALY.—Mary, 1,325 Amsterdam Av., March 4. Funeral to-day, 1:30 P. M.

DOORLEY.—Jane, 936 3d Av., March 4. Funeral to-morrow, 9:30 A. M.

DUNN.—Peter H., 4,324 Broadway, March 4, aged 27. Funeral to-day, 9 A. M.

FINNIGAN.—Samuel J., March 4. Funeral 1,777 3d Av. to-day.

FITZPATRICK.—Johanna, 156 East 48th St., March 4. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.

GAYLORD.—Horace M., 364 Madison Av., March 2. Funeral private.

Died.

GRONING.—Nellie R., 218 West 106th St., March 4. Funeral to-morrow, 10 A. M.

HEALY.—James, March 4. Funeral 406 3d Av. to-day, 2 P. M.

LEDERER.—Charles, 55 East 93d St., March 4. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

LEVY.—Hattie, 2,355 3d Av., March 3. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

LYNCH.—Ellen, 235 West 60th St., March 3. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

McDONNELL.—Elizabeth A., 1,293 Amsterdam Av., March 4, aged 27. Funeral to-morrow, 9 A. M.

McGOWAN.—Anna, 1,830 3d Av., March 4. Funeral to-morrow, 10 A. M.

McNAMARA.—Helen, 463 East 149th St., March 4. Funeral to-morrow, 9:30 A. M.

MARSH.—Jane, March 4. Funeral 842 8th Av., to-day, 1:30 P. M.

MORRISROE.—Henry, 147 East 50th St., March 4. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.

NIEMANN.—Jennie L., 302 West 116th St., March 4. Funeral private.

REDMOND.—Eliza, March 3. Funeral 138th St. and Welles Av., to-day, 1:30 P. M.

REYNOLDS.—Jane, 516 East 15th St., March 4. Funeral notice later.

ROCHEL.—Ferdinand, 249 Avenue B, March 2.

SCHRAUBER.—Anna, 173 East 95th St., March 3.

SOMMER.—Max, 1,226 Park Av., March 4. Funeral to-day, 11 A. M.

THIELE.—Fredericka, 407 East 137th St., March 2. Funeral to-day, 1 P. M.

VAN ETTEN.—Albert E., 344 Lenox Av., March 2. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.

Brooklyn.

ALEXANDER.—Jane, 119 Sands St., March 4. Funeral to-morrow.

BACKER.—Catherine, 39 Logan St., March 3, aged 70. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

BECH.—Julia M., 401 Stuyvesant Av., March 4, aged 88. Funeral private.

BOETTIGER.—Louise M., 530 Gates Av., March 4. Funeral service to-day.

CAMPAU.—Alexander, 498 Logan St., March 3. Funeral service to-day.

DUFF.—Ellen, 857 3d Av., March 4, aged 73. Funeral to-morrow.

FELTMAN.—Henry, 758 Macon St., March 5. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

GANNON.—Elizabeth, 229 Troy Av., March 3, aged 38. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

HAITZ.—Anna E., 156 Leonard St., March 4. Funeral to-morrow, 9:30 A. M.

HERRMANN.—August F., 15 Fanchon Place, March 3, aged 54. Funeral to-day.

HOWELL.—Sarah A., 184 Decatur St., March 3, aged 67. Funeral service to-day.

KAUFOLD.—Karolina, 18 Pine St., March 3, aged 65.

KIRCHMANN.—Adolph, 484 Lexington Av., March 3, aged 72. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

KUSTER.—Anna C., 19 Harman St., March 4. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

LOREY.—Sophie, 120 Bergen St., March 5, aged 76. Funeral to-morrow, 9 A. M.

McILWAINE.—Hazel E., 1,229 Sterling Place, March 3. Funeral private.

MORGAN.—Ann, 792 Bergen St., March 3. Funeral service to-day.

MORGAN.—Jane K., 50 Putnam Av., March 3, aged 67.

RECH.—Elizabeth, 316 Linden St., March 4, aged 74. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

SAWKINS.—Emma, 92 Linden Av., March 4. Funeral service to-day.

SHEARER.—Thomas L., Jamaica, March 4. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

TINSLEY.—Edward, 562 Putnam Av., March 4. Funeral service to-day.

UDALL.—Richard W., 1,492 Bedford Av., March 4. Funeral to-morrow.

WEGMANN.—John, 805 Covert Av., March 4, aged 67. Funeral to-morrow, 1 P. M.

Connecticut.

AUSTIN.—Harrison H., Suffolk, March 3, aged 71.

BARBER.—Emma, New Britain, March 3, aged 13.

CARTER.—Edwin R., Winsted, aged 78.

COOK.—Charles W., Windsor, March 4.

DODGE.—Andrew J., Bridgeport, March 3, aged 10. Funeral to-day, 12:50 P. M.

HOWARD.—S. Gertrude, New Haven, March 3.

INGRAM.—Maria, West Hartford, March 3, aged 78.

KEATING.—Thomas, Plainville, March 3.

KILDAY.—Charles A., Stamford, March 4, aged 52. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

KING.—Julia S., Hartford, March 3.

KNOWLES.—Russell W., 255 Gregory St., Bridgeport, March 3.

MUMFORD.—Josephine P., Hartford, March 3, aged 66. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

MUNSON.—Robert W., Bridgeport, March 4, aged 11. Funeral private.

SHARPE.—Sarah H., Bridgeport, March 4.

SMITH.—Charles, Middletown, March 3, aged 70.

SMITH.—Edward W., Hartford, March 3, aged 62.

SULLIVAN.—Patrick, Hartford, March 3.

SWIFT.—James, New Haven, March 3, aged 75.

WILLARD.—John A., Madison, March 3, aged 92.

WRIGHT.—Charles E., 75 Pratt St., Hartford, March 3, aged 64.

Long Island.

BOWES.—Peter, 8 9th Av., Long Island City, March 3, aged 10 months.

CARR.—Rose A., Flushing, March 3, aged 55. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

FESNESKI.—Lena, Flushing, March 3, aged 33.

HERZ.—Gustave, Corona, March 2, aged 48.

KETCHAM.—Pamelia, Northport, March 4, aged 74. Funeral to-morrow, 1:30 P. M.

KUHNER.—Elizabeth, Ridgewood, March 2, aged 4 months.

McCANN.—Thomas, Long Island City, March 2, aged 59.

McCOUN.—Sidney, Oyster Bay, March 4, aged 61. Funeral to-morrow.

MEAD.—Ivy, 77 Evergreen St., Corona, March 3.

MEIER.—Caroline, Middle Village, March 4, aged 73.

PFEIFFER.—Elizabeth, 183 Norman St., Evergreen, March 4, aged 58. Funeral to-day.

SANDERS.—Lillian, Morris Park, March 2.

SMITH.—Edward, Evergreen, March 3, aged 51.

TAMASKE.—William, North Beach, March 2, aged 29.

New Jersey.

ANTHONY.—John W., Califon, March 4, aged 74. Funeral to-day.

BENISCH.—Regina, 7 Thomas St., Newark, March 5, aged 62. Funeral to-morrow.

BJORSTAD.—Hugo F., Elizabeth, March 3, aged 37. Funeral to-day

BOLINSKY.—Joseph, 78 West 24th St., Bayonne, March 4. Funeral to-day.

BOYLE.—Anna T., Bayonne, March 4. Funeral to-day, 9 A. M.

BURPO.—Annie, Paterson, March 3. Funeral service to-day.

CLARK.—Margaret, Trenton, March 3. Funeral to-day, 8 A. M.

CONKLIN.—Edward L., Newark, March 4, aged 71.

COUGHLIN.—Margaret F., Elizabeth, March 3, aged 22. Funeral to-day, 8:30 A. M.

CRANE.—John R., Livingston, March 4.

CRATER.—Angelina, Phillipsburg, March 4, aged 75.

FRITZKE.—Fredericka, 212 Grant Av., March 3, aged 82. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

GEMIENHARDT.—Francis E., Athenia, March 3, aged 2 months.

HARPER.—Walter J., 894 South 16th St., Newark, March 4, aged 65. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

HURD.—Mary C., Newark, March 4, aged 76. Funeral private.

KENNY.—Andrew, 525 Market St., Newark, March 5.

KYMER.—David L., Andover, March 3, aged 83.

LE FORT.—August, Tenafly, March 3, aged 50. Funeral service to-day.

LOOMIS.—Elizabeth, Bayonne, March 3. Funeral to-day.

LUTTS.—Anna S., 164 South 11th St., Newark, March 5.

McNABOE.—Annie, 70 Lexington St., Newark, March 4. Funeral to-day.

MARION.—Hilary, Paterson, March 2, aged 57.

MARSHALL.—Hester S., Paterson, March 4, aged 84. Funeral service to-day.

MOORE.—Arthur, 25 Dover St., Paterson, March 3.

MONROE.—James E., 52 Baldwin St., Newark, March 4.

NEELY.—Kate, Jersey City, March 4. Funeral to-morrow, 7 A. M.

NIHILL.—John, Trenton, March 4. Funeral to-morrow, 8 A. M.

O'DONNELL.—Margaret, 130 Monitor St., Jersey City, March 3. Funeral to-day.

O'DONNELL.—Patrick, Morristown, March 4. Funeral service to-day.

POTTER.—Elmira, North Paterson, March 3, aged 73. Funeral to-day, 2:30 P. M.

PURTELL.—Patrick, 595 Grove St., Jersey City, March 5.

ROLANDO.—Alice, Haledon, March 3, aged 2½.

SAHRADNIK.—William J., Elizabeth, March 3.

SAWYER.—Thomas P., Newark, March 4, aged 75.

SAXTON.—Mary, East Orange, March 5, aged 71. Funeral private.

SHOTWELL.—Fannie, Westfield, March 3.

TURKES.—Margaretha B., 388 South 6th St., Newark, March 4, aged 72.

VAN DAM.—Leonard, 10 West 27th St., Bayonne, March 4, aged 4 months. Funeral to-day.

VOGEL.—Henry G., Bayonne, March 4, aged 47. Funeral service to-day.

WELLS.—Mary, 1,089 Broad St., Newark, March 4.

WOODS.—Catherine, 222 Erie St., Jersey City, March 4. Funeral to-morrow, 9 A. M.

WYCOFF.—Samuel S., Trenton, March 3. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

New York State.

CAVANAUGH.—Frank, Poughkeepsie, March 3, aged 38.

COLEMAN.—Martin, Mellenville, March 3, aged 65.

HOFFMAN.—Caroline, Hudson, March 3, aged 92.

HORTON.—William H., Mellenville, March 3, aged 66.

LANE.—Harriet, Eddyville, March 2, aged 76.

MERRITT.—Mary P., Kingston, March 2, aged 72. Funeral private.

ROSE.—Percy M., 110 Valentine St., Mount Vernon, March 3. Funeral to-morrow.

SCHULTZ.—Florence M., Pine Plains, March 2, aged 25.

In Memoriam.

BROWNE.—In loving and tender memory of our beloved mother, Eliza A. Browne, died March 6, 1910.
To live in hearts we leave behind is not to die.

DUFFY.—Martin, mass, St. Joseph's Church, Newark, N. J., to-day, 7:30 A. M.

UNDERTAKERS.

FRANK E. CAMPBELL, 241-243 West 23d.
Chapels, Ambulance Service. Tel. 1324 Chelsea

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233d St. By Harlem Train and by Trolley.
Office, 20 East 23d St., N. Y.

NEW LIABILITY LAW TO SUIT ALL SIDES

Draft of Measure Prepared by La Follette's Former Partner Is Sent to Albany.

ACT WORKS AUTOMATICALLY

Has Backing of Various Organizations and It Is Believed Meets Constitutional Requirements.

In the hope that it will permit working people to receive, without having to go to law about it, full pay for the arms and hands and fingers they lose in the greater industries, a new bill providing for Workingmen's Compensation has been drafted and sent to Albany.

The bill has the backing of the People's Institute, the American Association on Labor Legislation, various affiliated labor bodies, and members of the Wainwright Commission, whose labor law providing for compulsory compensation was declared unconstitutional by the Court of Appeals.

The new measure was drafted by Gilbert E. Roe, a former law partner of Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, and it follows closely the Wisconsin statute. It was drawn specifically to meet the objections of the Court of Appeals to the former measure, and in the opinion of its backers the bill will prove to be entirely within constitutional requirements.

Instead of providing that an employer must pay for all accidents happening to his employes, whether he has been in the least degree negligent, the bill provides that he may still go to law, if he wishes to, to resist payment of claims. But the favorite defenses of "contributory negligence" and the "right of contract" are taken away form him specifically under the terms of the proposed statute. This, in the opinion of its supporters, will make it merely a question, to all practical purposes, of whether the employer wishes to pay for accidents without a law suit, or pay for them after he has gone to court and lost.

One section provides that employers may come voluntarily into agreement with their employes whereby they are to enter jointly under certain compensation stipulations of the measure, thus eliminating the possibility of a court construction to the effect that in paying for accidents they are being deprived of their property "without due process of law."

The new bill has been turned over to Senator Wainwright for introduction in the Senate and to Assemblyman Phillips for introduction in the lower house. It is expected that they will place the bill before the Legislature some time this week. Eight separate drafts were made before a form was finally reached which was acceptable to all the interests desirous of having the measure passed.

The clause eliminating the "fellow servant" and other common law defenses is as follows:

> In any action to recover damages for a personal injury sustained by an employe in the line of his duty or for death resulting from personal injury so sustained, in which recovery is sought upon the ground of want of ordinary or reasonable care of the employer, the fact that such employe may have been guilty of contributory negligence shall not bar a recovery therein, but the damages may be diminished by the jury in proportion to the amount of negligence attributable to such employe, and it shall be conclusively presumed that such employe was not guilty of any case where the violation of any statute enacted for the safety of employes contributed to such employe's injury; and it shall not be a defense:
>
> 1. That the employe either expressly or impliedly assumed the risk of the hazard complained of.
>
> 2. That the injury or death was caused in whole or in part by the want of ordinary or reasonable care of a fellow-servant.

Following this elimination of the established defenses the measure proceeds to offer a way to make payments to injured workmen without recourse to law. It provides that:

> No contract, rule, or regulation shall exempt an employer from the provisions of this act, but any employer who shall elect to pay compensation as hereinafter provided shall not be subject to the provisions of the preceding section.

The terms on which employes shall be permitted to recover damages, without regard to the question of negligence, but with the agreement that all other claims are to be waived, are these:

> 1. Where both employer and employe have become subject to the terms of the act voluntarily.
>
> 2. Where the employe is acting within the line of duty.
>
> 3. Where the accident was not caused by wilful misconduct of the employe, but by an accident with or without negligence.

To prevent fraudulent claims it is provided that each employe alleged to have been injured must send notice of his injury to his employer by registered mail, or deliver the notice in person as soon as practicable after the accident and in all cases, before he voluntarily leaves his employment.

Here are the amounts the bill fixes as the fair compensation for accidents:

> In fatal accidents: 1. Where a widow or wholly dependent relative survives, 1,200 times the daily earnings of the person killed, the total amount not to be over $3,000 in any case, and subject to deduction in the event that weekly payments have been made during final illness.
>
> 2. Where the widow or nearest relative is only partly dependent, a sum relative to the degree of dependency.
>
> 3. Where no dependents are left, the reasonable cost of funeral and medical attendance not exceeding $100.
>
> 4. Where total or partial incapacity to work results, a weekly payment commencing at the end of the second week after injury equal to 50 per cent. of the average earnings when at work on full time, the amount not to exceed in any case $10 a week or to continue longer than eight years.

A safeguard for the employer requires that any injured employe must submit himself to examination by the employer's physician at least once every six weeks, beginning three weeks after the accident, any obstruction to such examination being sufficient grounds to shut off weekly payments until the examination is permitted.

A similar safeguard provided for the employe makes his claim a preferred lien against the assets of the company, as is now provided for unpaid wages and fees for personal service.

To eliminate the method of escaping liability through the "contract" system it is provided that a principal shall be liable for all men employed by contractors and subcontractors, to the same degree that he would be liable if he employed the men directly. The new bill repeals Chapter 674 of the laws of 1910, for which it is intended to be a substitute.

Mr. Roe, who wrote the bill, said yesterday that the compensation provided had been ploced purposely low so that employers would find it to their advantage to come under the terms provided instead of taking chances of paying much larger sums as the result of appealing to the courts.

ALBANY, March 5.—The Senate Judiciary Committee voted to-night to report favorably the Bayne-Phillips constitutional amendment which seeks to obviate the objections of the Court of Appeals to the Wainwright Employers' Liability act, recently declared unconstitutional, amending the same so as to read:

"Nothing contained in the Constitution shall be construed to limit the power of the Legislature to enact laws for the protection of the lives, health, or safety of employes, or the payment, either by employers or by employers and employes, or otherwise, either directly or through a State or other system of insurance, or otherwise, of compensation for injuries to employes or for death of employes resulting from such injuries, without regard to fault as a cause thereof, and for the settlement, with or without trial by jury, of issues which may arise under such legislation, or to provide that the right to such compensation and the remedy therefor shall be exclusive."

Earle Quits La Rose Consolidated.

E. P. Earle, President of the Nipissing Mines Company, has resigned from the Directorate of the La Rose Consolidated Mines Company. Mr. Earle has been for more than a year past an active advocate of more liberal distributions to stockholders of the La Rose Company's earnings and dissatisfaction with the policy of the majority of the board is the reason for his resignation. He also resigned from the board of the La Rose Mines, Limited, the Canadian company operating the property.

STEEL FOUNDRIES' BAD YEAR.

Low Prices and Poor Business Cause a Deficit of $259,032.

The American Steel Foundries Company changed its fiscal year in 1910 to end with the calendar year instead of on July 31, and for this reason the report just submitted to stockholders covers the seventeen-month period from Aug. 1, 1910, to Dec. 31, 1911. Earnings from operations were $697,610 for the entire period, and other income of $59,492 brought the total up to $757,102. Interest on bonds and debentures and on borrowed money and a depreciation charge of $332,626 brought total charges to be deducted from income up to $1,016,134, which resulted in a deficit of $259,032 for the period.

How business fared in the period as compared with previous single years may be deduced from the showing of gross sales, which were $14,300,562 for the seventeen months, or at the rate of $10,094,514 per year. This annual rate compares with gross sales of $17,173,740 in the fiscal year 1909-10. President W. V. Kelley points out that the deficit does not actually mean loss from operations. He says:

> In any properly prepared conservative profit and loss statement profits shown are merely the amount which, if working capital and cash permit, can be paid out in dividends or otherwise spent, but such amount does not necessarily indicate the result to the company of its operations. Viewed from this standpoint the actual earnings of this company for the period under report, after ordinary deductions and provisions, were $85,452, but from the earnings there has been deducted for the sinking fund $240,980. There has also been deducted $103,502 to bring our inventory of raw materials down to the extremely low market prices obtaining Dec. 31.
>
> The above deductions far more than offset the apparent loss. The sinking fund is in reality profits set aside for payment of the company's bonded debt, and is therefore, of direct benefit to stockholders, although properly charged against income, and not available for dividends.

He states that aside from bonds and debentures the company's debts consist "only of current bills and $200,000 worth of borrowed money." The company's chief business originates in the building of railway equipment, and lack of buying by railroads is largely responsible for the fact that during the entire period the average operations of the steel casting plants were only 50 per cent. of capacity. The Hammond plants, devoted entirely to railway material, ran only 30 per cent. of capacity on the average.

One favorable feature of the report is President Kelley's statement that orders on Feb. 1 "were larger than at any time since the beginning of the period covered by the report." But it is to be remarked that, as in other branches of the steel trade, prices are unsatisfactory.

STEEL TRUST MAKES REPLY.

Denies Formally That Books Wanted by Government Were Destroyed Intentionally.

The United States Steel Corporation and other defendants made public yesterday an answer to the Federal Government's petition for a permanent injunction to prevent the destruction of books and papers which might be used as evidence in the investigation of the affairs of the Steel Corporation.

The answer denies that papers of the American Steel and Wire Company which were destroyed last Fall would have shown that J. A. Farrell, now President of the United States Steel Corporation, aided or abetted in the operation of the wire pool for which many officers of the Wire Trust were fined, disclaims any attempt to conceal or suppress from the Government any papers or documents bearing upon the conduct of the steel business, and declares absolutely without ground the "imputation" to the effect that any of the defendants are about to destroy or are likely to destroy pertinent papers, or that an injunction is necessary for their preservation.

Owing to the recent death of Judge Lanning of the United States Court in New Jersey, where the case is in hand, and the refusal of the court to hear argument in the matter without a full bench, the answer was not actually filed, but was put in the hands of Judge Jacob M. Dickinson, attorney for the Government, in Philadelphia for filing when the Federal Court takes up the pending motion.

The answer explains that the destruction of papers relating to the case of the American Steel and Wire Company occurred after all the papers had been submitted to the Grand Jury and was due to ignorance of the possibility that they would be wanted further by the Government.

MORE TEXTILE INCREASES.

Five Thousand New Hampshire Workers Receive Higher Pay.

CONCORD, N. H., March 5.—Nearly 5,000 persons employed in New Hampshire textile mills have received notice of a wage advance, effective this week.

In addition to an advance of 5 per cent. at the Sawyer mills of Dover, Baltic mills of Enfield, and Lebanon mills of Lebanon, all owned by the American Woolen Company, the Cocheco Print Cloth Mills at Dover announce an advance. The increase will be about 5 per cent., and will affect 2,500 hands. The Carter & Rogers Woolen Mills at Lebanon, the Stevens Woolen Mills at Franklin, and other independent concerns announce their intention of meeting the advance posted in the American woolen mills.

OPPOSES COASTWISE TOLLS.

Merchants' Association Resolution Cites Law of 1884 Forbidding Them.

In line with a report of a special committee the Merchants' Association yesterday adopted resolutions in opposition to the imposition by Congress of any tolls upon coastwise commerce passing through the Panama Canal. This special committee consisted of Thomas H. Downing, Henry Dodge Cooper, and Herman A. Metz.

The preamble to the resolutions calls attention to the act of Congress of 1884, which declared that no tolls or operating charges shall be levied in any waterways belonging to the United States or that may hereafter be acquired. Since that time this country has spent $700,000,000 in developing waterways, and has also made vast grants of public land to transcontinental railways to promote construction in the interests of the whole country. One paragraph of the preamble says:

"The Panama Canal is constructed primarily because of the military and economic necessities of the entire United States, and when completed will be of direct commercial benefit to a larger area of the country than any other waterway ever constructed or improved by the Federal Government."

Another paragraph says that to grant freedom from tolls to domestic coastwise commerce cannot create a discrimination against any other nation, because no such nation is permitted by law to engage in such coastwise commerce.

The resolutions say that the imposition of tolls will be opposed by the Merchants' Association unless it be determined by competent authority that the imposing of such tolls is required in fulfillment of our treaty obligations.

Worsted Plant to be Sold.

A report from Falconer, N. Y., states that the plant of the Lynndon Worsted Company at that place will be shortly taken over by James Simpson and William Oddy, and that in the future it will be operated under the name of James Simpson & Co. The plant is equipped with 5,000 spindles and three sets of cards for the manufacture of two-ply worsted yarns, ranging in size from No. 16 to 50. Mr. Simpson has been acting as Superintendent of the Odsonia Mills, at Jamestown, N. Y., which are controlled by the Cleveland Worsted Mills Company.

You can digest anything with
Delicious & Piquant
WAW-WAW
Sauce
with soups, salads, meats and fish unequalled.
Invaluable in the cooking
St. James Importing Co. (Importers)
New York City.

BUSINESS MEN SCOFF AT A SPECIAL TAX

Say the Proposed Levy on Restaurants, Hotels, and Other Concerns Is Absurd.

THE PUBLIC WOULD PAY IT

Patrons of the Businesses Affected Would Probably Be Forced to Meet the Added Tax.

The tentative suggestion which emanated by way of the City Club on Monday night from the Mayor's Commission on New Sources of City Revenue that New York levy a new and highly specialized "business occupancy" tax, was received coldly yesterday, particularly among those business men whom it would most acutely affect. The opinion was emphatically expressed in many quarters that it wasn't fair and that it wouldn't work.

The group of citizens, headed by Edgar J. Levey, who went out to hunt up new ways and means by which the city might raise the funds to carry out its enormous undertakings, looks with no little favor on a plan of levying a special tax on hotels, restaurants, theatres, department stores, retail liquor and cigar stores, as well as jewelry establishments, automobile salesrooms, and art stores.

"The trouble with a general business occupancy tax is that it will drive most businesses away from the city," explained Mr. Levey on Monday night when the commission broached the idea before the City Club. "We decided, therefore, to tax only such businesses as depended on the city environment for their profit. We think it would be wise to levy an additional tax on such businesses for two reasons: First, because they can't be driven away, and, second, because they ought, in justice, to share these profits with the city to which they owe them."

Mr. Levey wound up with the announcement that the commission had practically decided to recommend such a tax to Mayor Gaynor, so that the account in yesterday's newspapers was read with more agitation than would have been accorded the suggestion of some taxation theorist.

One man, who is neither a hotel proprietor nor a theatrical manager, nor yet a seller of cigars, but merely a citizen who has devoted much of his time to a consideration of the vexing problems of taxation, gave it as his opinion that the plan would not work. He pointed out that the interests affected would set up a howl, a howl with money back of it, and highly competent legal advice directing its vibrations. There would be cries of unjust discrimination and class legislation and what-not.

But even if the city authorities were able to override these objections, he was much inclined to question whether it would be worth the trouble; whether the whole idea was worth while. If the special tax were to be levied at a low rate the gross returns to the city would not materially increase the revenues.

If, on the other hand, a substantial tax were put upon these special businesses, he feared it would have a serious effect on the regular returns from the land values. The owner, say, of a piece of choice land occupied by a big and busy hotel might protest its assessed valuation on the ground that he couldn't get the rent which he once got from his tenant before the days of the special hotel tax. In the end, this critic rather thought, the city would gain little if anything and might possibly lose.

There was some speculaton as to how the somewhat variegated list of specially taxable businesses was arrived at; whether the commission had not taken a list of all the businesses in New York and struck off all those that could fold their tents and escape to New Jersey or Mount Vernon.

It was argued that many of the businesses named could shift the burden to their customers or patrons without feeling it. The theatre managers protested that this was the very thing they could not do; that they had a fixed price for their wares which it was not easy to change, and that it was cruelty to suggest taking the money out of a pocket alrady depleted and constantly in danger of going completely empty. Manager Sam H. Harris, the sharer of the business and professional joys and sorrows of George M. Cohan, received the news of the tentatively proposed recommendation with resentment.

"You can't expect me to like the idea," he said. "It isn't fair; it isn't just. Do they want to drive us out of business? If a man has been in the busines long enough to own a lot of theatres he hasn't any money left to pay taxes."

"But an annual tax of $5,000 on each of your three theatres wouldn't be an impossible burden, would it, Mr. Harris?" the reporter hazarded.

"If the city will guarantee me $10,000 a year I'll give it a couple of theatres to play with and let it pay the taxes," was the genial, if enigmatic, reply.

But Mr. Harris agreed that it might not be a bad idea to put such a tax on hotels, despite the fact that James B. Regan of the Knickerbocker had characterized the proposal as monstrous. William C. Muschenheim of the Hotel Astor said that it looked to him like tax discrimination.

Thomas Shanley, Jr., predicted that such a tax levied on restaurants, while an outrage and unfair and unnecessary, would be paid by the patrons of the restaurants, with no great hardship to the proprietors.

President Whelan of the United Cigar Stores Company received the news of the proposed recommendation calmly, but he was inclined to wonder how the tax could be fairly levied.

"Of course," he said, "we should have no objection to any fair tax."

It was pointed out in other quarters, however, that tobacco is already a heavily taxed article of consumption, and one critic said that the taxing of cigar stores here would present peculiar difficulties.

Bankrupt Policeman Owes $69,690.

William C. Eagan, policeman, of 850 Elsmere Place, the Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $69,690, of which $67,205 is secured by realty mortgages, and nominal assets $80,000 in real estate, mortgaged for $67,205, as follows: Estate of James D. Butman, $26,000; estate of William B. Robeson, $27,000; Northern Bank, $6,000, and Manhattan Mortgage Company, $8,000. The unsecured creditors are M. F. O'Neill, $1,240, merchandise; John Egan, $1,000, loan; Michael O'Connell, $125, labor; Henry Ahr estate, $100, and O. J. Stephens, $20, merchandise. He has been on the police force for twenty-five years.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The following is the forecast for Wednesday and Thursday as issued by the United States Weather Bureau for the cotton and grain States:

North Carolina—Rain on the coast, snow, followed by clearing in the interior Wednesday. Thursday fair; brisk northeasterly winds.

South Carolina—Rain in southern and rain or snow in northern portion Wednesday. Thursday fair; brisk northeasterly winds.

Georgia—Rain Wednesday; colder in extreme southern portion. Thursday fair, moderate to brisk northeasterly winds.

Florida—Local rains Wednesday; colder in extreme northern portion. Thursday fair, moderate variable winds, becoming northerly.

Alabama—Cloudy Wednesday; cooler in southern portion. Thursday fair; moderate northerly winds.

Mississippi and Louisiana—Cloudy Wednesday; cooler in extreme southern portions. Thursday fair, with rising temperature; moderate northerly winds.

Eastern Texas—Fair and rising temperature Wednesday and Thursday; moderate northerly winds, becoming variable.

Western Texas—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; warmer in northern portion.

Utah—Cloudy Wednesday. Thursday, local rains.

Oklahoma—Fair and rising temperature Wednesday and Thursday.

Arkansas, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas—Fair, rising temperature, Wednesday and probably Thursday.

Tennessee—Fair in western, clearing in eastern portion, Wednesday. Thursday, fair and warmer.

Kentucky—Fair Wednesday. Thursday, fair and warmer.

Ohio and Indiana—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; slowly rising temperature; moderate northeast and east winds.

Illinois—Fair and rising temperature Wednesday and Thursday.

Lower Michigan, Upper Michigan, and Wisconsin—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; rising temperature; light variable winds, becoming southerly.

WILL SUSPEND GRAIN ORDERS

Pure Food Regulations Not to be Enforced Against Corn, Oats, &c.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Secretaries Nagel and Wilson, who are charged with enforcement of the pure food law, advised representatives of the National Grain Dealers' Association to-day that the pure food orders relating to transportation of grain in its natural state would be suspended.

Grain raisers, as well as merchants, are interested in the decision. One order promulgated related to sulphuring of oats, and another held that corn having more than 19 per cent. moisture could not be sold except for distilling.

J. L. McCaull, President of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, was spokesman for the grain dealers. Others in the delegation were A. Brandeis, Louisville Board of Trade; F. C. Wallbaum, President Illinois Farmers' Elevator Association; P. E. Goodrich, President of National Hay Association; B. Hathway, President Iowa Farmers' Association; G. J. Gibbs, President Texas Grain Dealers' Association, and John W. Snyder, Baltimore Grain Exchange.

WOOLEN CO.'S REPORT.

Earnings for Last Fiscal Year Are $2,572,142 Under 1909.

The report of the American Woolen Company for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31 shows net profits of $3,225,916, which is $769,395 less than in 1910, and compares with $5,798,058 in 1909, the best year in the company's recent history. After the payment of preferred dividends totaling $2,800,000 the surplus for the year was $425,916, bringing the balance of surplus at the close of the year up to $11,597,371.

President Wood tells of the damage to the company's business incident to the tariff agitation of last Spring. After the Presidential veto of the tariff bill in August demand for woolen and worsted fabrics increased. "Although the improvement came too late to compensate for all the business that had been lost," he says, "the year closed more satisfactorily than had been thought possible." Of the future he says:

> Even if tariff agitation is renewed in the present session of Congress. It is probable that this can scarcely have as severe an effect upon American business as it had in 1911. The present demand for woolen and worsted fabrics is strong and encouraging, and the improved confidence that pervades the market is manifest in the firmer quotations on raw wool. Engagements of wool in anticipation of the requirements of the company already have been made for the coming season. Actual experience of a year like the past one has been such, on the whole, as to warrant a calmer facing of the future.

Four of the company's thirty-five mills are in Lawrence, Mass., where the strike of textile workers is in progress. The strike occurred after the close of the fiscal year, but President Wood's remarks to stockholders, which bring the situation nearly up to date, make a defense of the company's policy. He says:

> Throughout this trouble the company has maintained its policy of granting a hearing at any time to any of its own employes who might call upon the resident responsible agents. It should be understood that the mills at Lawrence pay wages as high as are given for the same kind of work anywhere else in the United States, and substantially twice as high as are paid in the most fortunate countries of Europe.

SAVINGS BANKS FOR MILLS.

New York Manufacturers Watching with Interest Experiment in South.

The experiment of Caesar Cone, President of the Proximity Manufacturing Company and the White Oak Cotton Mills at Greensboro, N. C., who has recently established a savings bank for the benefit of the mill operatives of that city, is being watched with considerable interest by several of the leading cotton goods manufacturers in the New York market.

Four per cent. interest is being paid on all deposits. A building and loan association for the operatives has been in operation for some time, according to the report, and is said to be meeting with general favor.

MICHIGAN TRACTION MERGER.

New Company, Headed by B. E. Cobb, Takes Over the United Railways.

JACKSON, Mich., March 5.—The Michigan United Traction Co. has perfected its organization in this city and elected officers. This company takes over the properties of the Michigan United Railways Company.

Officers were elected as follows: President, B. E. Cobb, New York; Vice President, Frank Sillman, Philadelphia; Second Vice President and General Manager, John F. Collins, Secretary, Robert Morrison, Jackson; Treasurer, John W. Glendenning, Saginaw.

AUCTION SALES.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
OFFICE, NO. 55 WILLIAM ST.,
Wednesday, March 6th, 1912,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.

BY ORDER OF THE STANDARD TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, AS TRUSTEE.
$275,000 Tennessee Railway Co. 1st Mtge. 5% 30 year Gold Bds.
5,000 shs. Tennessee Railway Co.
375 shs. Paint Rock Coal Co. of New Jersey.
All the right, title, and interest, claim and demand therein of the Harriman Securities Co., its successors and assigns, and all benefit or equity of redemption therein or thereto.

FOR ACCT. OF SUPT. OF BANKS IN CHARGE OF CARNEGIE TRUST CO. IN LIQ.
$9,000 Tennessee Railway Co. 1st Mtge. 30-year 5 p. c. Bds., due 1937.
$9,000 Tennessee Railway Co. 1st Mtge. 30-year 5 p. c. Bds., due 1937.
$82,000 Iron Clad Manufacturing Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bonds, 1935. July, 1910, Coupons on.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
$1,000 Arion Society of N. Y. 2d Mtge. Bd.
50 shs. Otis Elevating Railway Co.
5 shs. Rider & Driver Publishing Co.
229 shs. N. Y. & Albany Petroleum & Mining Co.
50 shs. Great American Oil Co.
4 shs. The Cook Publishing Co.
35 shs. Standard Refrigerating & Ice Machine Co.
21 shs. The Independent Bung Co.
1 share Edgewater & N. Y. Land & Ferry Co.
1 share The United States Cremation Co.
100 shs. The International Steamship Co.
5 shs. The Groshen High Duty Pumping Engine Co.
1,294 shs. The De La Vergne Bottle & Seal Co.
50 shs. Copeland Roler-Bearing Co.
19,569 shs. The White Cloud Copper Mining Co.
100 shs. The Manhattan Malting Co.
450 shs. London Mining Co.
1 Free Right New York Society Library.
13 shs. Commercial Trust Co. of N. Y.
1 share N. Y. Law Institute.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
45 shs. The Securities Corporation, Ltd., Pref.
45 shs. The Securities Corporation, Ltd., common.
20,000 shs. Peregrina Mining & Milling Co. com.
45 shs. Peregrina Mining & Milling Co. pref.
5,000 shs. Guanajuato Development Co. common.
$500 Guanajuato Reduction & Mines Co. Bond, due 1924.
100 shs. N. Y. & Queens Electric Light & Power Co. common.
35 shs. Abendroth Brothers of Port Chester common.
150 shs. Atlantic Fruit & Steamship Co. (Tem. Ctfs.)
2 shs. Fidelity-Phenix Insurance Co.
100 shs. National Gas Governor Prefd.
21 shs. Franklin Trust Co.
50 shs. Knickerbocker Trust Co.
100 shs. Crowell Publishing Co. pref.
30 shs. Passaic Print Works common.
1,450 shs. The Herbert Collieries common.
400 shs. The Herbert Collieries pref.
$89,000 The Herbert Collieries Leasehold Mtge. 6 p. c. 10-year S. F. Gold Bds., due April 1, 1919; April 1, 1911, coupons on.
200 shs. George W. Helme Co. 7 p. c. pref.
300 shs. Weyman-Bruton Co. 7 p. c. pref.
$1,000 State Telegraph & Telephone Co., Montana, 6 p. c. Mtge. Bonds, 1930.
15 Knickerbocker Trust Co.
30,800 shs. Goldfield Bullion Mining Co.

Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, will sell on the premises, No. 539 Broadway, (near Spring Street,) THIS DAY AND TO-MORROW, at 10:30 A. M.

BANKRUPT STOCK
ORIENTAL RUGS
AND CARPETS
OF PIERRE FILLIPUCCI.

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Become a Regular Reader

of THE NEW YORK TIMES and you will be given the same preference as all regular readers of THE TIMES in getting a copy of the Easter Edition on March 24 containing the complete fifteen panels of the

Edwin A. Abbey
Paintings of
"THE QUEST OF THE HOLY GRAIL"
In their Actual Colors.

This is the first time these most famous modern mural decorations in the world have ever been reproduced in their entirety with all of their vivid and harmonious coloring. Special permission to reproduce them was given THE NEW YORK TIMES by Mrs. Abbey and Curtis & Cameron, holders of the copyrights. There will be eight pages in full color, as follows:

THE TITLES OF THE FIFTEEN PANELS

Page 1—Galahad The Deliverer, (full page.)
Page 2—The Departure; or, The Benediction Upon the Quest; (full page in length,) with small panel of the Loathly Damsel.
Page 3—The Oath of Knighthood.
The Voyage to Sarras in Solomon's Ship.
The Key to the Castle.
Galahad Departs from His Bride.
Pages 4 and 5—Double Page Panels of
The Round Table of King Arthur.
The Castle of the Grail.
Page 6—The Castle of the Maidens, (full page,) with small panel, The City of Sarras.
Page 7—The Death of Amfortas, (half page.)
The Golden Tree and the Achievement of the Grail.
The Conquest of the Seven Deadly Sins.
Page 8—The Infancy of Galahad, (full page.)

Nothing like this superb section has ever been given away by a newspaper before. It is reproduced by the best process known to printing, on extra heavy super paper, and represents the very finest product of the printer's skill.

There will be a tremendous demand for THE SUNDAY TIMES on March 24, in which this section is one of the features.

The high quality of the paper used for this section and the slow and careful method of three-color process printing required to get the results striven for involve so much time and expense that this edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES is necessarily limited. Each copy of this section alone costs more thanany reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES will pay for THE SUNDAY TIMES complete.

It will not be possible to supply the demand of all the casual purchasers of THE SUNDAY TIMES on March 24, but an edition will be planned estimated to supply those who read THE TIMES regularly.

This timely notice is given so that those who wish to be sure of securing a copy of the Easter Edition of March 24 may place an order for the regular delivery of THE TIMES at once, because preference will naturally have to be given to those who are regularly served with THE TIMES.

NOTICE TO NEWSDEALERS.

The New York Times will not undertake to supply any great number of extra copies of the Easter Edition. To be sure of a supply increase your regular order of daily and Sunday Times at once. The Easter Edition is limited to the regular readers of The Times.

You are also advised to take special pains when the Easter Edition section of The Times is delivered to you to carefully handle it, and deliver it unsoiled to the readers. Many persons will wish to preserve and frame these pictures, and if received in poor condition newsdealers will be asked for another copy, and under no circumstances can extra copies of the section be obtained.

In New York City, Jersey City, and Newark,
Daily and Sunday Times
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DON'T SEND MONEY.

The New York Times can't undertake to supply copies of the Easter Edition with the Abbey Holy Grail pictures from this office. Orders must be placed with newsdealers. The edition is limited to newsdealers' orders and regular subscribers. Become a regular reader to-day if you are not one.

For the convenience of those who are not already regular readers of THE TIMES, this printed form is given. Fill it out and send it to THE NEW YORK TIMES office or to your newsdealer and you will be sure to get this unusual and valuable Easter Edition on March 24.

To The New York Times, Times Square, New York City:

That I may be assured of a copy of the Easter Edition of The New York Times of March 24, with the reproduction in the original colors of the fifteen Abbey Holy Grail pictures, enter my order for The New York Times, daily and Sunday, for one month.

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BANKERS HELP OUT CHINESE REPUBLIC

Those Taking Part Here in $50,000,000 Loan Advance Funds to President Yuan.

USED TO PUT DOWN MUTINY

These Financial Interests Expect No Profit, but Their Service Gives This Country Share in China's Business.

The American bankers who some months ago obtained a one-quarter interest in the financing of China have been advancing money in recent weeks to enable the new republic to establish a firm Government. These loans have been made direct to President Yuan Shi-Kai, and have been devoted principally to the expenses incident to putting down the uprising among the mutinous soldiers.

The National City Bank, First National Bank, J. P. Morgan & Co., and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. are the American members of the international syndicate, which includes institutions in England, Germany, and France, and which was organized to supply funds for the development of the Chinese Empire. The four countries will share equally in the advances which have been made to the new republic. The international syndicate made arrangement some months ago, in connection with the State Departments of the several countries, for a loan of $50,000,000 to the Chinese Government for the purposes of currency reform. The funds, which have been advanced to the republic so far have been in the form of short-term loans and are not, strictly speaking, a part of the original loan. Most of the advances have been secured by warrants running for nine months. It is believed that these can be refunded before maturity by the $50,000,000 loan, which it is now planned to float in July.

The State Departments of the other nations have refused to allow the syndicate to supply any province or faction in getting the upper hand in the affairs of China. While the Administration in Washington has not taken a positive stand on this point, it has been in sympathy with the attitude of the other nations and has given its moral support to the objection to loans to any party fighting for leadership.

When the same international syndicate floated an issue of $30,000,000 of Hukuang Railway bonds for the Chinese Government it was thought that the larger loan, the principal purpose of which is the reorganiation of China's currency system, would soon follow. The uprising against the Imperial Government caused a delay, and it has since been generally understood that no funds would be forthcoming under the terms of the loan until China was again at peace. It was explained by one of the big bankers when this point was brought to his notice that with the overthrow of the Manchu Government and the recognition of the new republic, China's internal troubles, so far as they affected her dealings with other nations, had come to an end, and that the recent troubles were but the natural outbreak of unruly soldiers which might have been expected to follow the struggle. The syndicate managers feel that it would not be fair to withhold advances asked for recently, since by so doing the friendly nations would only be making it more difficult for the Government to put down the mutinies.

The bankers who are handling the Chinese loans look at the matter as a Government operation with no immediate rewards in sight. The expenses accompanying the early negotiations and subsequent developments have been so large as to absorb all of the profit which it had been expected to make on the loan. Besides the cost of sending representatives to China, and maintaining them there, the New York bankers have given a great many hours to conferences over the best course of action to be followed, and every step has had to be discussed with the proper authorities at Washington. Lengthy correspondence, which has been carried on almost daily by cable, has consumed a large share of the expense allowance in connection with the new loan.

"The syndicate made no profit on the Hukuang loan," said one of the bankers who has taken an active part in the American negotiations. "It is now certain that there will be no profit in the currency loan. The two loans have required endless patience and care on our part, and the only reward for the members of the syndicate will be their satisfaction in having performed a patriotic service in assuring the United States the right to look for a large share of the business which China is going to do with other nations. We think that the country at large will ultimately benefit by the entrance into China's affairs obtained through these loans."

DIRECTORATE IS INCREASED.

American Snuff Company Adds One New Member to Board.

At the annual meeting of the American Snuff Company stockholders, held in Jersey City yesterday, the following Directors were elected: B. A. Hazell, B. W. Somers, and P. Henry Corbett, re-elected, and J. B. Harwood, a new member, making the board consist of eleven members instead of ten. There was no opposition ticket.

The report of the Treasurer showed that the surplus of the corporation on Dec. 31, 1911, was $2,835,069, the total assets $31,280,056, and net earnings for year $4,895,708.

An amendment to the by-laws, which provided that in case the profits of the company were in excess of the profits of 1911, 10 per cent. of this profit shall be divided between the President and the Vice Presidents of the company, was accepted. It is stipulated that in case there are three Vice Presidents, as at present, this 10 per cent. of the excess profits shall be equally divided among the four officers, each receiving 2½ per cent., but in case there are only two Vice Presidents, then the 10 per cent. of the excess profits shall be divided 4 per cent. to the President and 3 per cent. to each of the two Vice Presidents.

FLATBUSH TRUST ABSORBED.

Broadway Trust Takes It Over and Is Admitted to Clearing House.

With the ratification of the merger of the Broadway Trust Company with the Flatbush Trust Company of Brooklyn, it was announced at a meeting of the stockholders of the former yesterday that the enlarged company had been admitted to membership in the Clearing House Association. This was made possible by the increase in the capital and surplus of the Broadway Trust from $700,000 to $1,500,000 and its absorption of the Savoy Trust Company a few weeks ago.

The Flatbush Trust Company will be known in future as the Brooklyn Branch of the Broadway Trust Company.

POOL BURLEY TOBACCO.

Growers, Backed by Haggin, Have 164,000 Acres—May Be 175,000.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 5.—At a meeting of the Burley Tobacco Society this afternoon it was announced that 164,000 acres of Burley tobacco had been pooled in the ten-year agreement backed by James B. Haggin, the New York financier. It is believed that there will be 175,000 acres in the pool.

Mr. Haggin owns 51 per cent. of the stock in the concern, which will fight the American Tobacco Company by manufacturing the Burley product. The net proceeds are to be divided among the growers in the pool on a percentage plan.

Mr. Haggin will build a large manufactory here, and local capitalists are providing the money for it, relying upon Mr. Haggin to carry the project through.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Duty Is Reduced on Automobile Leather Treads—Other Decisions.

In sustaining a protest filed by the Charles Dien Importation Co., and others, the board of United States General Appraisers yesterday held that strips of chrome leather beveled, cut into lengths and shapes suitable for use as automobile treads, are dutiable at the rate of 5 per cent. and 10 per cent under Paragraph 451, Tariff act of 1909, as "leather cut into forms suitable for conversion into manufactured articles."

At the same time, the board, in its decision by Judge McClelland, holds that auto tire leather not shown to be different from the ordinary chrome tanned cowhide leather is dutiable at the rate of 5 per cent. Duty was assessed on the tire leather at 15 per cent., while the strip or treads were assessed at 40 per cent. The Collector's decision is modified with an order to reliquidate the entries in harmony with the finding of the board.

The Acker, Merrall & Condit Co. failed to receive a lower rate of duty than that assessed on tomatoes, artichokes, and various other kinds of vegetables which have been prepared by sterilizing and packed in hermetically sealed tins. The board upholds the classification as prepared vegetables under the terms of the pesent tariff law. The Collector is affirmed. A controversy between the Government and Marceline Perez & Co., regarding the classification of tobacco, was decided partly in favor of the importers. The board decides that some of the tobacco is filler, and not wrapper tobacco as claimed by the Government. A rate of 35 cents a pound is granted against $1.85 as assessed.

NO MORE COLORED TEAS.

Artificial Tints at an End, So Those in the Trade Believe.

There will be no further importations of artificially colored teas, it was said yesterday by prominent importers, after a conference held with the United States Tea Board and the examiners at the chief ports of the country.

The importers present gave their views regarding the character of the teas to be admitted, and afterward expressed satisfaction with the outcome of the conference. The board proposed a test or analysis which the members of the trade present thought would be entirely satisfactory. This feature of the long-drawn-out controversy between the Eastern dealers and the Treasury Department will be submitted to the trade at a meeting to be held to-day at the rooms of the Tea Association. From what was said at the close of the conference, it seems likely that the proposal will be accepted.

John Werts, a tea importer, had this to say when leaving the Appraiser's stores:

"It may be safely stated that we are through with artificially colored teas. The board has submitted a formula which we believe will prove satisfactory in keeping out teas of the objectionable sort."

TO DOUBLE TRACK RIO GRANDE

Improvement Expected to Cost Only $150,000 for 375 Miles of Road.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., March 5.—Before the end of the year the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad will be double-tracked between Colorado Springs and Grand Junction, and the improvement will be the cheapest known in the railroad history of the mountain region, costing only $150,000 for the 375 miles of road.

This is to be done through the acquisition by one of the Gould roads, either the Missouri Pacific or Western Pacific, of the half interest of the Colorado & Southern in the Colorado Midland after the Supreme Court of New York gives the Colorado & Southern permission to sell that company's interest in the Midland.

TEXAS IN PURSUIT OF TRUSTS

Attorney General on Trail of Standard Oil and Bell Telephone.

AUSTIN, Texas, March 5.—J. P. Lightfoot, Attorney General, and J. W. Brady, Assistant, left to-night for St. Louis, where they will investigate the charges made by witnesses in the proceedings of H. Clay Pierce to obtain control of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company from the Standard Oil Company, that these two concerns are still doing business in Texas under subterfuges after having been penalized and ousted from the State by decree of the United States Supreme Court for violating the anti-trust laws.

If the charges are well founded, Mr. Lightfoot will file suits for heavy penalties and ouster against the two companies, and also bring criminal proceedings against the officers.

Mr. Lightfoot will also investigate the facts relating to the recent merger of the Bell Telephone interests which was accomplished at a meeting of the Texas, Arkansas, and Missouri companies held in St. Louis.

RATE RUMOR DISCREDITED.

W. C. Brown Knows Nothing of Move to Increase Freight Tariffs.

A report that the increased expenses under which the railroads of the country have been operating since the successful movement among many classes of employes to get higher wages, and that the pending conferences between the locomotive engineers and executives on the subject of a 15 per cent. advance for enginemen had brought about a decision to appeal again to the Inter-State Commerce Commission for consent to an increase in freight rates, was not credited by W. C. Brown, President of the New York Central lines, yesterday.

"I believe that no material increase can be made in the expenses of the railroads by increased pay or changed conditions of service," he said, "without making it necessary for the railroads to ask for some increase in rates. Personally, I would much rather see rates and wages remain where they are."

Mr. Brown said that reports he is getting from the West show that all over the Missouri Valley they have had over 12 to 20 inches of snow, and that agricultural conditions are as favorable as he has ever known them to be in the month of March. He added that in the forty years he has been familiar with conditions out there he has never known an exception to the rule that a Winter like that just passed, with heavy falls of snow, is always followed by bountiful crops of all kinds.

BUY WESTERLY WOOLEN MILL

Plant on Pawcatuck River to be Used as a Bleachery.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 5.—The big manufacturing plant of the Westerly Woolen Company at Westerly has been sold to interests not disclosed. The plant is situated in the towns of Westerly and Stanington, on both sides of the Pawcatuck River. The land has an area of about six and one-half acres. The buildings are of brick and frame construction, one complete unit on the westerly side and one on the Stonington side.

The water privilege is the best on the river. There are seven waterwheels installed. The average annual flow of the dam is 452½ cubic feet per second. The quality of the water is excellent for manufacturing purposes. There are two steam power plants installed, one on either side of the river.

It is the intention of the buyers to manufacture cotton yarns. The sale was effected through the office of G. T. & H. J. Gross of this city. For some time a Connecticut firm of dyers has had an option on the mill, and it is understood that the plant, which is only four miles from the new million-dollar plant of the Bradford Dyers' Association, will be converted into a bleachery. The property is taxed for $107,000.

To Wind Up Ohio Railroad.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 5.—The Ohio Public Service Commission called upon Attorney General Hogan to-day to wind up the affairs of the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railroad Company and dispose of its property. It was charged by the commission that the road could not furnish proper service to the public.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

COMMODITY MARKETS.

Grain Down on Foreign News, Cotton Up, Pork and Coffee Firm.

Wheat was quiet and easier on lower foreign markets and further realizing. Corn was lower on quiet cash demand and good gain in stock. Oats reacted on increasing supplies. Provisions were dull but firm. Cotton rises on continued optimism as to the coal strike abroad, some improvement in the spot situation, while there are further complaints as to weather conditions. Coffee displays a better undertone. Foreign advices were stimulating, and it was believed that the technical position was slightly improved.

WHEAT.

The wheat market showed a rather heavy tone all day, rallying a little at the close. The market was influenced by the cables, which were lower, both English and Continental, and the Argentine markets were also weak. The foreign markets were impressed by the increased offerings of wheat from the Argentine and a pause in the demand for spot wheat. The foreign statistics were somewhat bearish, showing a rather large increase in the amount afloat for Europe. American statistics were also bearish. The effect of this combination was to induce rather free selling by traders, and there seemed to be a general disposition to even up. The Government report of farm reserves will be issued on Friday, and naturally, as the time approaches for the report, there is less confidence in the extreme estimates. The weather conditions were severe through the Northwest, and the temperatures continue low in the Winter wheat States. As yet there has been no growing weather to give any idea of the appearance of the growing crop. Bradstreet's visible showed a decrease east of the Rockies of 975,000 bushels. Decrease west, 40,000, but increase in Canada 2,755,000 bushels, and the European visible increased 2,000,000 bushels. The grand total all American supply was 116,853,000 bushels, against 72,077,000 bushels last year. The world's visible supply was 193,153,000 bushels, against 185,447,000 bushels last year. Cash wheat was nominal. No. 2 red was quoted at $1.05, free on board; No. 1 Northern Spring, $1.22¾; No. 2 hard Winter, $1.13¾; Manitoba, $1.17½.

OTHER GRAINS.

CORN—The market was less active and also easier. The speculative demand was limited, while a number of recent buyers were fairly good sellers. The receipts West were not heavy, but the visible supply showed a rather large increase for the week. The gain was 752,000 bushels notwithstanding the heavy falling off in the receipts last week at Western points. Last year the visible decreased 922,000 bushels. The demand for cash corn is rather limited for export, and only six loads were reported. Cash quotations were nominal, with No. 2 corn 73½c, free on board; No. 3, 72½c, export, elevator; steamer, 73c bid.

OATS were influenced by the reactionary tendency in all grain. Trade was quiet, and the tone of the market rather heavy. The receipts were large at the West, continuing to exceed last year. The visible supply increased 1,353,000 bushels, against a decrease of 1,352,000 bushels a year ago. The present visible supply is 24,597,000 bushels. Cash oats were easier, with No 2 white 60½c; standards and No. 8 white, 60c.

PROVISIONS.

Trade in hog products was quiet, but prices were very steady most of the day, closing with a small net gain. Hogs were very steady, and receipts were less than expected, the arrivals at all points amounting to 103,000.

NEW YORK FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Close.
Wheat—				
May	$1.06⅞	$1.06½	$1.06½	$1.07
July			1.02¾	1.02¾
Lard—				
Cash			$9.15@$9.25	$9.15
March			9.15@ 9.25	9.15
May			9.50@ 9.55	9.45
July			9.67@ 9.75	9.65

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Close.
Wheat—				
May	$1.03¾	$1.03	$1.03⅜	$1.03⅝
July	97⅝	97⅛	97⅜	97⅞
September	95½	95¼	95½	95½
Corn—				
May	71¼	70⅝	70⅞	71¼
July	71¼	70⅝	71	71⅜
September	71⅝	70⅞	71	71⅝
Oats—				
May	53	52¾	52⅞	53
July	49½	48¾	49⅛	49¼
September	41⅝	41⅛	41⅜	41⅜
Lard—				
May	9.42½	9.30	9.42½	9.37½
July	9.60	9.47½	9.60	9.55
September	9.75	9.65	9.75	9.72½
Ribs—				
May	8.85	8.72½	8.85	8.77½
July	8.92½	8.80	8.90	8.85
September	9.12½	8.97½	9.12½	9.02½
Pork—				
May	15.87½	15.67½	15.85	15.75
July	16.17½	15.97½	16.17½	16.00
September	16.50	16.17½	16.50	16.25

COTTONSEED OIL.

Sentiment and values showed a noticeable improvement. Trade was broader and it was apparent that several of the larger shorts were covering. It was believed that the strength in lard and cotton combined with the aggressiveness of leading refiners on the bull side were serving to intimidate this outstanding interest. Further tenders on March contracts were reported but in reduced volume, these continuing to be readily cared for. There is little indication of pressure at the South, with crude quoted at 4.67 in the Valley and 4.54 to 4.60 in the Southeast.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	5.58	5.50
March	5.59	5.56	5.58	5.55
April	5.65	5.63	5.65	5.61
May	5.73	5.69	5.72	5.68
June	..	..	5.76	5.74
July	5.83	5.81	5.83	5.79
August	..	..	5.90	5.85
September	5.95	5.93	5.95	5.93
October	..	..	5.78	5.75

COTTON.

Again led by new crop deliveries, there were substantial advances registered during yesterday's session. A better tone was in evidence throughout, and opening gains of from 1 to 4 points were gradually enlarged upon, the finals being quite close to the best quotations of the day. A budget of bullish news was at hand, or, at least, the disposition still seems to be to consider factors constructive to prices more seriously than others, probably indicative of the lack of bear leadership at this time.

Encouraged by steady Liverpool cables at the start, the trade evidently was inclined to be less apprehensive as to the coal strike in the United Kingdom, and the majority of private cables received were disposed to accept a calm view of the situation, generally predictions being for an early settlement. Manchester reported cloths and yarns firm but quiet, while a summary of trade conditions abroad was published by a leading spot house showing that at practically all European centres prospects were good, with the exception of an unfavorable to uncertain outlook in Italy and Russia. The strength of the financial markets has not been without some influence, particularly as there have been statements recently that stocks of merchandise are at a low ebb, with the forecast at some quarters that following the Presidential nomination this Summer there will be a marked expansion in business.

Weather conditions are not being construed as entirely favorable, and, while, following considerable precipitation, clearing conditions are promised, somewhat higher temperatures would be most beneficial and permit of rapid advancement in farm work. It was privately reported that sales of fertilizer tags in Alabama to the first of March were 32 per cent. less than last year, and that the total use of fertilizer in that State would be 20 per cent. under that of last season. A prominent spot concern of Montgomery, Ala., admitted an important lessened use of fertilizing, but expressed the opinion that the acreage in the Eastern belt may be curtailed from only 8 to 10 per cent. This can be easily offset by increment in other sections, especially in the Central and Southwestern parts.

Supplementing several reports of delayed crop preparation were statements that inquiry at the South for actual cotton was improved, particularly for the descriptions grading middling or better, the offerings stated to be sparing. Official spot markets were unchanged to 1-16 advance at the South; the New York market .10c advance, with middlings 10.45c. Local spot concerns were identified on the buying side of the market at several periods during the session, while in the late trade a rumor circulated that a prominent Beaver Street house, which lately has been disseminating much bullish literature, was becoming active on the bull side. Exports continue liberal, and amount to approximately 8,090,000 bales, against 6,820,000 bales a year ago.

COTTON PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	10.26	10.15	10.25@10.27	10.18
April	..	..	10.32@10.34	10.19
May	10.39	10.27	10.38@10.39	10.26
June	..	..	10.43@10.45	10.31
July	10.52	10.38	10.49@10.50	10.36
August	10.50	10.43	10.49@10.51	10.36
September	10.55	10.40	10.52@10.53	10.36
October	10.61	10.45	10.58@10.59	10.42
November	..	..	10.60@10.61	10.44
December	10.68	10.52	10.65@10.66	10.49
January	10.64	10.48	10.62@10.64	10.46

COFFEE.

Coffee was steadier on total sales of 67,500 bags. At the opening values advanced 8 to 12 points, with light offerings, and after a moderate setback again rallied and closed steady 8 to 12 points up. Havre advanced ¾ franc, while Hamburg was ¼ to ½ pfennig higher. Rio unchanged, while Santos advanced 50 to 100 reis. Receipts at Brazilian points were fairly full, but cost and freight offers were steady, with Santos grades unchanged and Rio about 5 points lower. Total warehouse deliveries of Brazilian coffee at United States ports were 22,620 bags, against 16,713 last week and 7,074 last year. The visible supply of Brazilian coffee in and afloat for the United States was 2,392,415 bags, against 2,461,078 last year and 3,501,520 two years ago.

Spot coffee, 14¼@14¾c.

Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	13.23	13.19	13.21@13.22	13.10
April	..	..	13.24@13.25	13.12
May	13.26	13.21	13.26@13.28	13.15
June	..	..	13.30@13.32	13.18
July	..	..	13.34@13.35	13.22
August	..	..	13.36@13.38	13.26
September	13.41	13.36	13.40@13.41	13.30
October	..	..	13.38@13.40	13.27
November	..	..	13.38@13.39	13.27
December	13.38	13.32	13.38@13.39	13.27
January	..	..	13.38@13.39	13.26
February	..	..	13.37@13.39	13.26

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKETS.

BUTTER.—Creamery, specials, pound, 31c; extras, 30½c; firsts, 29½@30c; seconds, 28@29c; thirds, 26@27c; held, firsts, 29@29½c; seconds, 27½@28½c; thirds, 25@26½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 29@30c; good to prime, 27@28½c; common to fair, 23@26c; process, specials, 27@27½c; extras, 26½c; firsts, 25@25½c; seconds, 24@24½c; factory, current make, firsts, 25c; seconds, 24c; thirds, 21@22½c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 22½@23c; No. 3, 20@21½c.

CHEESE.—State, whole milk, held, specials, white, lb, 18c; colored, 18c; average fancy, white, 17¾c; colored, 17¾c; Winter made, white, average fancy, 17c; colored, 16½@17c; undergrades, 15@17c; Daisies, Fall and earlier, best, 18½c; State, skims, Winter make, white, specials, 14½c; colored, 14½c; choice, 13¾@14c; fair, 12½@13c; undergrades, nominal, 7½@12c.

EGGS.—Fresh gathered, extras, dozen, 25@26c; firsts, 24c; seconds, 23@23½c; dirties, 22@22½c; checks, 20@21½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fancy, large, new laid, 27c; selected whites, fair to good, 25@26c; Western gathered, whites, 24@25c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 25@26c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 24c.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

WILLIAM WALTER KUHOUPT, general store at St. Remey, Ulster County, has filed a petition with liabilities $1,352 and assets $273.

DWORKIN & KURTZER.—Judge Holt has appointed Seney Plummer receiver for Dworkin & Kurtzer, furs, 56 East Thirteenth Street; bond $1,500. The liabilities are stated to be more than $12,000 and assets $2,500.

MYER S. SASSERATH, surviving partner of the firm of Sasserath Brothers, who had a cafe at 3,472 Broadway, has filed a petition with liabilities $4,476 and no assets. Among the creditors are the American Exchange Cigar Company, $1,100, and E. Mulligan Sons, Philadelphia, $1,500, loan.

SAGINAW HOLDING COMPANY.—A petition has been filed against the Saginaw Holding Company, a real estate company, of 135 Broadway, by S. L. Eastman of Saginaw, Mich., a creditor for $16,500, money loaned on Oct. 26. Judge Holt appointed Graham Sumner receiver of the assets, amounting to $8,000. There are only four creditors.

JOSEPH GOLDBERG.—A petition has been filed against Joseph Goldberg, manufacturer of jewelry at 45 John Street and retail dealer at 3 West 112th Street, by these creditors: Hyman Prince, $250; Bennett & Crystal Company, $90, and I. Schwartz, $195. Judge Holt appointed Chester T. Neal receiver; bond $500. The liabilities are $15,000 and assets $1,000.

B. L. PRICE COMPANY.—Schedules of the B. L. Price Company, clothing manufacturer, at 26 Waverley Place, show liabilities $41,857, of which $9,000 is secured, and nominal assets $34,168. Among the creditors are the American Woolen Company, $7,520; Astoria Silk Works, $2,477; L. Bachman & Co., $2,286; Herring Brothers, $1,014, and Weiner Brothers, $1,066.

HERMAN LEVY & SONS.—A meeting of creditors of Herman Levy & Sons, importers of diamonds, at 65 Nassau Street, was held yesterday at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, referee in bankruptcy, at 68 William Street. Many claims were filed, and Joachim S. Van Wezel, the receiver, was elected trustee with a bond of $25,000. The liabilities are $355,867.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Anderson, Jennie—J. J. Friel, $226.
Ablowich, Israel, Julius, and Alfred—G. Schefer et al., $4,411.
Blatt, Louis—Lyn Oil and Varnish Co., $182.
Blank, Stella R.—J. Moore, $303.
Bradley, Mary A.—F. A. Clark, $1,000.
Bakke, Sigoald—M. Anderson, $839.
Behr, Samuel G.—Dalsimer Brothers, $115.
Byron, Chandler—Schildwachter Carriage Co., $129.
Barling, Maud R.—E. W. Little, $304.
Bjork, Joel—M. Lorini, costs, $109.
Cartino, Salvatore—Stroh & Wilson, $103.
Davis, Jacob—Lewis & Bashlow, $106.
Edwards, Richard L., Jr.—W. B. Snow, $132.
Elsen, Herman, and John J. McCarthy—J. J. Felin & Co., Inc., $106.
Feinstein, Isidor—Metropolitan Tobacco Co., $510.
Finn, Herman, and Harry and Lucy Orlander—A. Madeo, $448.
Gerking, Henry—Merchants' Union Ice Co., $191.
Geddes, James F.—I. C. Lawrence, $1,080.
Gass, John—John Elsin Wagon Works, $3,067.
Hough, James W.—P. Reddy, $196.
Hannberger, Jules E.—A. Bachrach et al., $450.
Haas, Gallus M. A.—H. D. King, $221.
Isabel, Belle P.—A. E. Pelham, $1,279.
Joline, Adrian H., and Douglas Robinson, receivers—W. Hames, $3,135.
Katzenstein, Jacob—L. Offner, $203.
Kitzen, Saul—M. Pasnick, $192.
Kelly, Robert, by guardian—P. Alpi, costs, $111.
Muller, John P.; Jacob Muller, and David Phillips—Huguenot Trust Co. of New Rochelle, $1,739.
Miller, Thompson W.—Union Stove Works, $242.
Maison, Victor L.—William H. Matthews & Co., $479.
Newfield, Henry F & Theodore F. (not summoned)—Elberfield Papier Fabrik Action Gesellschaft, 298.
Paturka, Menetti—G. Salemi, $204.
Pollock, Simon O. & Paul M. Abrahams—L. M. Jones et al., $338.
Ritchings, Alfred—Aetna Life Ins. Co., $157.
Reuter, Charles—H. L. Bodine, $167.
Rurode, Jacob P.—J. Chr. Hupfel Brewing Co., $218.
Rogers, Lillian—Louis Matzger & Co., $130.
Schmerzler, Henry—D. J. Rice, $2,682.
Southwick, Ada H.—C. Quigley, $249.
Springer, John H.—C. F. Thomas, $10,384.
Simis, William—M. Simis, $2,517.
Seidman, Jacob—W. Haaker, $1,073.
Shamroth, Charles W.—Marbridge Press, Inc., $205.
Schneider, Charles P.—J. J. Haggerty, $117.
Stamm, Ernest—Phelps Brothers Co., $889.
Saul, Harry N.—A. Wolff, $2,128.
Tompkins, William C.—Scheiffelin & Co., $277.
Towner, William T.—H. Abbenseth, $252.
Taffel, Abraham, & Abraham Morgenstein—S. Epstein, $145.
Tyarls, Pater—A. Berliner et al., $647.
Taylor, Henry M.—G. Ludwig, $118.
Waterbury, Lawrence—W. S. Buckmaster et al., $1,495.
Wood, Douglas, & Ida Jeffries Goodfriend—C. V. Gordon, $1,122.
Wehlstetter, Philip—Broadway Building Co., $153.
Wenzel, John T.—W. H. Rose, $118.
Wineman, Simon—H. Soear et al., $127.
Yules, John—Meter Finance Company, $633.
Mercantile and Bankers Realty Co.—City of Co.—Same, $118.
Merchants' Credit Exchange and Adjustment Co.—Same, $118.
Fischel Realty Co. and Jacob Fischel—Public Bank of N Y, $11,503.
Baltimore Grain Clearing House Co.—Ruggles-Coles Engineering Co., costs, $109.
Sun Construction Co. and Benjamin Nieberg—R. Samuels, $2,662.
Schult Cafe and Restaurant Co.—Marks & Meyer Importation Co, $299.
Marchesini Bros.—Zucca & Co., $633.
Minsker Progressive Young Men's and Ladies' Association—I. Katz, $204.
Illinois Refining Co.—Wylie B. Jones Advertising Agency, $260.
William B. Riker & Son Co.—F. F. Sherman, $2,624.
Greenwood Supply Co.—People, &c., $500.
Kahn & Brandes—C. Finsilver, $206.
Hardie Co—L. M. Parent, $372.
Same—S. G. Hardie, $1,254.
Hurtig & Seamon—M. B. Baer, $21,410.
Welfare Realty and Construction Co.—Curtis Blaisdell Co., $587.
Ideal Gas and Electric Fixture Co.—T. E. Conklin, $144.
Queen Aeroplane Co.—Empire City Iron Works,
Crane Co.—Luke A. Burke & Sons Co., costs, $132.
John Langley Co.—Empire City Iron Works, $188.
Prudential Insurance Co. of America—T. M. Puch, $2,102.
Buchanan Realty Co.—M. J. Klein, $242.
Same—J. Edelstein, $139.

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date that when judgment was filed:

American Bottlers' Publishing Co., Albert Ludorff, and Richard E. Schoder—W. B. Keller, Jan. 28, 1910, $3,135.
Harris, Richard C., Jr., and Harry C. Bourne—J. M. Stewart, Nov. 16, 1894, $820.
Industrial Land Imp. Co.—A. M. Dinnen, Nov. 9, 1911, $214.
Kittel, Russell H.—F. C. Murphy, Jan. 16, 1911, $629.
Same—E. L. C. Murphy, Jan. 16, 1911, $2,133.
Denner, Arthur—S. Friedman, March 4, 1912, $233.
Fred F. French Co.—United Plumbers' Supply Co., Dec. 1, 1911, $1,278.
Same—Bronx Supply Co., Jan. 26, 1912, $1,343.
Sun Construction Co.—Curtis-Blaisdell Co., Oct. 10, 1911, (released,) $334.
Pitney, Chas. F.—G. P. Merryman, Dec. 7, 1907, (canceled,) $498.

RIBBON MILLS ARE BUSY.

Demand for All Grades Better Than for Last Three Years.

The ribbon mills of the country are busier at this time than for the past three years, according to a statement yesterday by a recognized trade authority. The vogue for ribbons for dress garniture purposes and the increasing demand from the millinery trade have given the industry a new lease of life after a long period of unusual dullness.

The demand is general for all classes of good merchandise, and is especially good for satin brocade and taffeta ribbons. All widths are selling well and an unusual variety of designs and colors is being shown.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Harlow D. G. Co., Tulsa, Okla.; R. D. Epperson, ladies' and misses' ready-to-wear; 25 W. 27th.
Piza, Hermanos, Sen C., Porto Rico.; A. Piza, piece goods, dry goods, notions; 43 Leonard.
Watkins, L. C., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.; W. D. Thomas, laces and embroideries; W. W. Ballard, notions and fancy goods; 214 Church.
Farwell, J. V., Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. McDonald, fancy and leather goods, sweaters, umbrellas, notions, stationery, toys, braids, and dress trimmings; 72 Leonard.
Hartley, J. M., & Son, Fairmont, W. Va.; H. J. Hartley, housefurnishing goods; 320 Church.
Butler, W. S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; A. Danico, men's furnishing goods, umbrellas; W. Green, notions, toilet, jewelry, and hair goods; 55 White; Prince George.
Hewitt, W. O., & Co., Rockland, Me.; W. O. Hewitt, general mdse.; 320 Church.
Filene's, W., Sons Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss A. Milliken, infants' wear; Miss Murphy, ruchings; Miss Schlager, costumes Mr. Ring, furs, (basement;) Mrs. M. L. Jackson, waists; Miss K. Coakley, mdse. mgr.; 116 W. 32d.
Malley, Ed., Co., New Haven, Conn.; Miss Davis, books and stationery; Miss Elholt, pictures; Miss Daly, books, stationery; J. T. Duff, carpets and rugs; E. A. Sadd, upholstery goods; J. S. Broseau, housefurn. goods; A. Sandbach, furn. goods, hosiery, gloves; 320 Church.
Harris & Mowry Co., Woonsocket, R. I.; J. J. Harrington, housefurn. goods; 75 Spring.
Crowley-Milner Co. Detroit, Mich.; G. B. Robson, cloaks, dresses, kimonos, shirtwaists, and skirts; 20 W. 22d.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; W. Munshower, knit underwear; B. Shiffler, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker.
Howland D. G. Co., Bridgeport, Conn.; Miss P. Simons, waists, infants' wear, and underwear; 75 Spring.
Bunce, J. H., Co., Middletown, Conn.; W. W. Daniels, notions, ribbons, neckwear, and jewelry; 75 Spring.
Ives, Upham & Rand Co., Meriden, Conn.; Miss R. Moore, waists, corsets, muslin underwear; 75 Spring.
Herpolsheimer Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; R. R. Schmidt, housefurnishing goods, 79 5th Av.; Wolcott.
Troxler, L., Co., Dayton, Ohio; W. K. Sutton, housefurnishing goods; 315 4th Av.; Grand.
Uhler & Phillips, Marion, Ohio; E. K. Uhler, carpets and millinery; 315 4th Av.; Navarre.
Roberts, John A., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; Miss O. E. Shaw, laces and ribbons; Park Av.
Gladding, B. H., Dry Goods Co., Providence, R. I.; J. Connell, domestics; Wolcott.
Armstrong-Cator Co., Baltimore, Md.; G. H. Lauten, hats; 621 Broadway.
Barley Co., Cleveland, Ohio; L. G. Oppenheim, upholstery goods; 114 5th Av.
Thalheimer Brothers, Richmond, Va.; Miss J. Mitchell, cloaks and suits; 129 West 27th.
Starr, L., Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss F. Prescott, millinery and women's garments; 11 West 17th; Broztell.
Fleischner, Mayer & Co., Portland, Ore.; F. C. Steinkamp, ready to wear; 45 Leonard; Flanders.
Golden Rule, St. Paul, Minn.; H. J. Muldoon, housefurnishing goods; Longacre.
Barnard-Sumner-Putnam Co., Worcester, Mass.; S. E. Emery, muslin underwear; 75 Spring; Gregorian.
Wagner D. G. Co., Fond du Lac, Wis.; Mr. Wagner, coats, dresses; 20 W. 22d.
Gimbel Bros., Philadelphia, Penn.; C. M. R. Whitely, linings; Miss L. Avery, ribbons; Miss D. Holman, muslin underwear; Miss E. E. Ramsey, infants' wear; Mrs. L. B. Walter, jewelry; Miss A. Guggenheim, umbrellas; J. Scammell, books; C. W. Goldman, cloaks, waists, and shawls; Broadway and 32d.
White, R. H., Co., Boston, Mass.; H. S. Gibbs, dry goods; A. H. Shannon, dress goods, silks, velvets; W. Hebbard, boys' clothing; 41 Union Square.
Mandel Bros., Chicago, Ill.; J. B. Ertle, silks, velvets; 15 E. 22d.
Jordan-Marsh Co., Boston, Mass.; Mrs. M. Morton, infants' wear; Miss Thurlow, infants' wear; W. T. Edgell, youths' clothing and furn. goods; 31 Union Square.
Berwick Stores Co., Berwick, Penn.; W. C. Garrison, general merchandise; Grand.
Quackenbush, G. V. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; C. M. Lamb, dress goods; Grand.
Edson, Moore & Co., Detroit; F. Stockwell, prints; 51 Leonard; Wolcott.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia; Miss McMahon, misses' suits and coats; Broadway and 10th; Wolcott.
Hills, McLean & Haskins, Binghamton, N. Y.; W. M. McLean, cloaks, suits, and waists; Grand.
New Bedford D. G. Co., New Bedford, Mass.; Miss A. Charpentier, veilings and neckwear; 75 Spring; Grand.
Royal Garment Co., Philadelphia; G. H. Millington, cloaks; Grand.
Emery-Bird-Thayer D. G. Co., Kansas City, Mo.; L. W. Lear, domestics; 396 Broadway; Grand.
Hinterleiter, R. W., & Co., Allentown, Penn.; R. W. Hinterleiter, notions, ladies' garments; Breslin.
Dimond, L., & Sons, Providence, R. I.; V. A. Rice, cloaks, suits, skirts; 114 5th Ave.; Latham.
Goddard Bros., Lynn, Mass.; T. Mullin, cloaks, suits, waists; Latham.
Higgins-Fraze Co., Fall River, Mass.; J. E. O'Connor, cloaks, usits, waists; Latham.
Rosenbloom, S., & Sons, Rochester, N. Y.; P. J. Meyer, domestics; Imperial.
Witz, M., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Witz, piece goods; Breslin.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; M. L. Seide, furn. goods; 2 Walker.
Eisenberg, A., Baltimore, Md.; J. H. Brewer, hosiery, ladies' neckwear, hdkfs., ladies' knit underwear; Breslin.
London, L., & Sons, Pittsburgh, Penn.; A. S. London, piece goods; Herald Square.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Pottsville, Penn.; B. N. Eckenrode, furn. goods; 2 Walker; Herald Square.
Anewalt Sons, Allentown, Penn.; W. S. Anewalt, dry goods; Imperial.
Hoohschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. I. Armstrong, waists; 20 5th Av.
Baltimore Bargain House, Baltimore, Md.; D. Volner, clothing, linings, and trimmings; 72 Leonard.
Filenes, William, Sons Co., Boston, Mass.; W. B. Warner, general mdse.; 116 West 32d St.
Ely & Walker D. G. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; A. E. Johnson, remnants and jobs; 258 Church.
Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; R. E. Holohan, horse clothing; Herald Square.
Kann, S., Sons & Co., Washington, D. C.; H. P Selman, cloaks and suits; 215 4th Av.
Campbells, Pittsburgh, Penn.; L. C. Scott, carpets; Cadillac.
Gans Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. W. Gans, umbrellas; Cadillac.
Abrams, Wiener & Grief, Nashville, Tenn.; J. Abrams, ladies' ready to wear; Longacre.
Field, Schlick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; F. G. Winter, hdkfs. and ribbons; 45 East 17th St.; Woodward.
Slattery, E. T., Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss L. Schloger, ready-to-wear; Miss Kane, furs; Wolcott.
Loveman, D., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; S. W. Berger, cloaks, suits; 148 W. 23d.
Pollard, A. C., Co., Lowell, Mass.; A. G. Pollard, dry goods; Holland House.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss Metz, hdkfs.; Miss Collins, ladies' neckwear and ruchings; Miss J. C. Nourse, notions, art goods, trimmings; 334 4th Ave.; Holland House.
Butler, W. S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss L. White, laces, neckwear; 55 White; Broztell.
Katz, L., Honesdale, Penn., dry goods; Broztell.
Federman, L. G., Akron, Ohio, clothing, hosiery, gloves; Albert.
Gamble-Desmond Co., New Haven, Conn.; E. O'Meara, dress goods, silks; 129 West 27th; St. Denis.

FRIBOURG & CO
IMPORTERS,
225 5th Ave., between 26th & 27th Sts.
VOILES & CRÊPES
For the cutting up trade.

Reliable cloak and suit house wants Southern salesman with fine established trade to sell medium-class merchandise, $12.50 to $25, on commission basis only. D 157 Times.

A PROGRESSIVE mercantile firm of Warsaw wishes to represent commercial firms of United States. S. Silverstrom, Warsaw, Russian Poland, Muranowska, 44.

Completely equipped dress factory in desirable loft, 37 by 100 feet, above 23d St.; unusual chance to secure a model plant at sacrifice. D 159 Times.

IRVING BACHRACH, 74 East 92d St.
LIFE & FIRE INSURANCE. Tel. 2044 Lenox.

Guide for Buyers.
1 line, 1 year, $116.80; 6 mos., $61.88; 3 mos., $32.76; 1 mo., $11.40.

BATHING SUITS.
The Milbury Atlantic Mfg. Co., 543 B'way.
IRISH LACES AND COLLARS.
Elias & Abdoo, (Importers,) 54 Washington St.
MANICURE SUPPLIES.
Lustr-ite (Floridine Mfg. Co.) 42 Franklin.
TURKISH TOWELING & COTTO-RATINE.
A. S. Anable, 47 Leonard Street.

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading Well Diversified in the Industrial List.

Trading in the industrial list on the Curb was well diversified yesterday, and few issues failed to make fractional gains. The mining stocks moved sluggishly and within narrow limits, a number of the coppers showing fractional declines at the close from opening prices. Bonds were moderately active with few price changes at the close.

* * *

Transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with opening, high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
900	*Allied Sec. Co.	82	84	82	84
70	Am. Coal Prod.	97¼	97¼	96⅞	96⅞
200	Am. C. Prod. pf.	107½	108	107½	107⅞
700	Anglo-Am. Oil	12¼	12½	12¼	12½
50	Baldwin Loco.	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
7,500	Brit.-Am. Tob.	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
100	Con. Rub. Tire	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
300	Hous. Oil, as. pd	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
100	Int. Rub. t. c.	14½	14½	14½	14½
450	J. I. Case pf. and int.	100⅝	100⅝	100¼	100¼
150	Kolb Bakery pf.	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
480	Lehigh Val. Coal Sales Co. w. i.	201	202	199	200
700	Manhat. Tran.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
250	R. J. Reynolds	205	206½	205	206½
470	M. Rumely Co.	100	101	100	101
1	Stand. Oil (old)	825	825	825	825
60	Un. Cig. Stores	186	189	186	186
500	U.S.L. & H., new	10⅝	11	10⅝	11
300	F. W. Woolworth pf., flat	112¼	112¼	112¼	112⅛

RAILROAD.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. L. & Trac.	302	302	302	302

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,700	Am. Porc. Gold	85	87	85	86
3,400	*Beaver Con.	46	48	46	47
300	Caledonia Min.	70	70	70	70
1,000	*C. O. D. Con.	12	12	11	11
200	Con. Ariz. Smelt.	9-16	9-16	9-16	9-16
100	First Nat.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
550	Florence	62	62	55	60
300	Giroux Mining	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1,800	Gr.-Cananea	8	8	7⅞	7⅞
1,500	*Greenwater	7	7	6	7
1,800	Inspir. C., w. i.	19¼	19⅝	19¼	19⅝
100	Kerr Lake	3	3	3	3
100	La Rose C.	3 13-16	3 13-16	3 13-16	3 13-16
100	McK.-Dar.	1 13-16	1 13-16	1 13-16	1 13-16
400	Nevada Hills	2 5-16	2 5-16	2 5-16	2 5-16
1,400	Nipissing M. Co.	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝
1,500	Pacific Smelt.	9-32	9-32	9-32	9-32
200	Porcupine Cent.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
500	Porcupine Nor.	15-16	1	15-16	1
3,700	Porcupine Sou.	1 5-16	1 7-16	1 5-16	1⅜
2,400	Preston E. D.	10	10	10	10
300	Ray Central	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	2¼
300	*Silver K. Con.	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08
200	Sou. U. M. & S.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Tonopah Mining	7½	7½	7½	7½
3,500	Tonopah Ext.	1 9-16	1⅝	1 9-16	1⅝
3,000	*Wettlauf. S. M.	75	75	73	73
1,100	Yukon G. M.	3 7-16	3½	3 7-16	3½

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$25,500	Bing. & Gar. R. R. 6s	117¾	118¼	117¾	118¼
8,000	Chicago El. 5s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
10,000	C., M., St. P. & Omaha 5s	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼
6,000	City of Tokio 5s	95	95	94⅞	94⅞
45,000	Inspiration C. convert. 6s	104⅜	104⅝	104⅜	104½
10,000	Mil., Sparta & Northwes. 4s	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
1,000	Montreal Tramway 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
22,000	N. Y., W. & Boston 4½s	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
35,000	Pacific Gas & Electric 5s	92	92½	91⅞	92
10,000	U. S. Motor 6s	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼

*Sells cents per share.

* * *

	March 5. Bid.	March 5. Asked.	March 4. Bid.	March 4. Asked.
A., G. & W. I.	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8⅝
A., G. & W. I. pf.	18	18½	18	18½
Am. Light & Traction	300	302	300	302
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	106	109	106	109
Am. Writing Paper	2	2¼	2	2¼
Borden's Cond. Milk	128¼	129½	128¼	129½
Borden's Con. Milk pf.	109	110½	109	110½
Braden Copper	5¼	5½	5¼	5½
British Col. Copper	4⅛	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝
Con. Rubber Tire	7	7⅜	7	7⅞
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	37	39	37	39
F. W. Woolworth	78	79½	77	79
F. W. Woolworth pf.	112¼	112⅝	112	112¼
First Nat. Copper	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
Giroux Mining	4 3-16	4 5-16	4 3-16	4 5-16
Greene-Cananea	7⅞	8	7⅞	8
Guggenheim Explor.	185	190	185	191
Int. Rubber ctfs	14½	15	14½	15
J. Kayser	65½	66	65	66
J. Kayser pf.	105½	106½	105½	106½
Kerr Lake	2⅞	3	2⅞	2 15-16
Lehigh Valley S. Co.	199	200	200	202
M. Rumely Co., w. i.	99⅞	100	99⅞	100
Mason Valley	12¾	13¼	12¾	13¼
Mason Valley 6s	128	134	128	134
Nipissing	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7½
Ray Central	2	2¼	2 3-16	2¼
Studebaker Co.	50¼	51	50¼	51
Studebaker Co. pf.	100¼	101	100¼	101
Tonopah Mining	7⅝	7½	7⅞	7½
United Cigars Mfrs.	53½	54¼	53½	54½
United Cigar Stores	186	187	187	188
U. S. L. & H., new	10⅝	11¼	10	11¼
U. S. L. & H., new, pf.	78¼	79½	77¼	78½
Western Pacific 5s	86	88	86	88
Yukon Gold Mines	3 7-16	3½	3⅝	3 7-16

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

Capital.	Company.	Bid.	Asked.
$5,000,000	Anglo-American Oil	12¼	12¾
5,000,000	Atlantic Refining	390	400
200,000	Borne & Scrymser	200	215
10,000,000	Buckeye Pipe Line	140	150
500,000	Chesbrough Mfg. ex div.	680	725
250,000	Colonial Oil	100	125
800,000	Continental Oil	800	900
8,000,000	Crescent Pipe Line	60	65
1,000,000	Cumberland Pipe Line	95	110
5,000,000	Eureka Pipe Line	235	245
8,000,000	Galena Signal O., ex div.	215	220
2,000,000	Galena S. O. pf., ex div.	130	138
5,000,000	Indiana Pipe Line	112	120
2,725,575	Nat. Transit	47	50
5,000,000	New York Transit	235	245
4,000,000	Northern Pipe Line	100	110
10,000,000	Ohio Oil	110	125
10,000,000	Prairie Oil and Gas	310	325
500,000	Solar Refining	500	600
10,000,000	Southern Pipe Line	215	225
2,500,000	South. Penn. Oil	500	510
3,500,000	S. W. Penn. Pipe Line	150	160
25,000,000	Standard Oil (Cal.)	160	165
1,000,000	Standard Oil (Ind.)	5,800	6,000
1,000,000	Standard Oil (Kan.)	170	200
1,000,000	Standard Oil (Ky.)	188	200
1,000,000	Standard Oil (Neb.)	300	325
98,385,000	Standard Oil (N. J.)	356	360
———	Standard Oil subsid.	470	485
8,500,000	Standard Oil (Ohio)	165	175
100,000	Swan & Finch	900	1,200
12,500,000	Union Tank Line	63	68
25,000,000	Vacuum Oil, ex rights	160	170
———	Vacuum Oil rights	300	350
110,000	Washington Oil	15	30
100,000	Waters-Pierce	1,000	1,200

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1912.	1911.	Increase.
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH—			
4th week Feb.	$247,329	$180,130	$67,199
Month Feb.	837,639	720,519	117,120
July 1-Feb. 29	6,860,147	6,870,899	*10,751
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
4th week Feb.	2,446,000	1,730,000	716,000
Month Feb.	8,723,000	6,160,000	2,563,000
July 1-Feb. 29	77,136,807	67,251,759	9,885,048
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
4th week Feb.	436,700	377,500	59,200
Month Feb.	1,584,400	1,408,800	175,600
July 1-Feb. 29	15,740,600	15,805,090	*65,300
DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY—			
2d week Feb.	174,444	158,094	16,349
Jan. 1-Feb. 14	1,116,800	999,739	117,061
GRAND TRUNK—			
4th week Feb.	882,765	864,812	17,953
Month Feb.	3,259,943	3,103,166	156,777
July 1-Feb. 29	32,549,576	29,560,806	2,988,770
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
4th week Feb.	224,000	190,000	34,000
Month Feb.	775,000	653,000	122,000
July 1-Feb. 29	7,287,895	6,410,691	877,204
HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY—			
W'k end. Mar. 3	48,384	48,976	*592
Jan. 1-March 3	419,532	409,788	9,744
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
4th week Feb.	119,515	109,116	10,399
July 1-Feb. 29	5,283,941	5,909,652	*625,711
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Week Feb. 29	647,070	666,785	*19,715
Month Feb.	2,179,500	2,229,682	*50,182
Fis. yr. Feb. 29	19,990,418	20,505,598	*515,180
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
4th week Feb.	1,114,000	892,000	222,000
Month Feb.	4,303,000	3,934,000	369,000
July 1-Feb. 29	37,070,230	35,923,566	1,146,664
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
4th week Feb.	282,000	221,000	61,000
Month Feb.	1,013,000	936,000	77,000
July 1-Feb. 29	8,304,558	8,445,652	*141,094
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
4th week Feb.	1,383,160	1,177,957	205,203
Month Feb.	5,031,698	4,793,156	238,542
July 1-Feb. 29	42,231,311	40,814,742	1,416,569

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS for January—		Increase.
Gross earnings	$508,339	*$191,274
Operating deficit	61,271	189,029
MISSOURI & KANSAS for January—		
Gross earnings	2,256,346	*95,497
Net earnings	407,229	*187,409

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN WOOLEN COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1911.	1910.	1909.
Net profits	3,825,916	3,995,310	5,798,058
Preferred divs.	2,800,000	2,800,000	2,610,416
Surplus	425,916	1,195,310	3,187,642
Depreciation	....	538,664	1,618,537
Surplus	425,916	656,646	1,569,105
Prev. surplus	11,171,454	10,514,808	8,945,703
P. & L. surplus	11,597,371	11,171,454	10,514,808

HAVANA TOBACCO COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

Divs. on stock owned	17,300	630	630
Op. expenses	212,492	245,828	145,918
Deficit	195,192	245,198	145,288
Bond interest	375,000	375,000	375,000
Deficit	570,192	620,198	520,388

Operating expenses, including interest on bills payable and amount written off for depreciation of equipment.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

This list comprises those tobacco stocks not listed on the Stock Exchange:

	March 5. Bid.	March 5. Asked.	March 4. Bid.	March 4. Asked.
British-American	19⅝	19⅞	19¾	19⅞
Comley Foil	265	280	265	275
Porto Rico-American	225	235	225	230
R. J. Reynolds	206	208	205	206
United Cigar Stores	187	189	187	188
Johnson Tinfoil & Met.	145	155	145	155
J. S. Young	155	165	155	165
MacAndrews & Forbes	173	176	173	176

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.
RECONSTRUCTION STATE CAPITOL, STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF STATE ARCHITECT.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Secretary to the Trustees of Public Buildings in the Executive Chamber, Albany, N. Y., up to 12 o'clock noon, Monday, March 18th, 1912, at which time they will be opened and read publicly, for certain items of work in connection with the reconstruction of the State Capitol, Albany, N. Y.

A separate and distinct proposal is required for each of the following items of work:

a—Heating and ventilation.
b—Plumbing and drainage.
c—Electric light and power wiring.
d—Electric elevators and elevator fronts.
e—Metal window frames, sash and glazing.

Each proposal shall be accompanied by a certified check or cash deposit for the amounts indicated below for the several sections of the work:

a—Heating and ventilation	$3,000
b—Plumbing and drainage	2,000
c—Electric light and power wiring	2,500
d—Electric elevators and elevator fronts	2,000
e—Metal window frames, sash and glazing	1,500

and the contractors to whom the awards are made will be required to furnish surety bonds for each division of the work in amounts as follows:

a—Heating and ventilation	$30,000
b—Plumbing and drainage	20,000
c—Electric light and power wiring	25,000
d—Electric elevators and elevator fronts	20,000
e—Metal window frames, sash and glazing	15,000

within thirty days from date of notice of award of contract. Failure to furnish bond within the time specified will cancel the notice of award of contract and cause forfeiture of certified check or cash deposited with bid.

On and after February 26th, plans, specifications, and blank forms of proposals may be obtained by application and upon reasonable notice to the State Architect, Albany, N. Y., upon the deposit of $5 for each set of plans and specifications for each division of the work, which deposit shall be forfeited if the plans and specifications are not returned in good order. A deposit of $25 will be required for plans and specifications for the complete work. Plans and specifications are on file and may be consulted at the office of the State Architect, Albany, N. Y.

Application for plans and specifications should be made at once and will be filled in the order of the receipt of application.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Trustees of Public Buildings,
FRANKLIN B. WARE,
State Architect.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership heretofore existing between JOSEPH ROSEN and BENJAMIN CHAUS, under the firm name of ROSEN & CHAUS, has dissolved on Feb. 22, 1912, by mutual consent.

Dated New York, March 5, 1912.
JOSEPH ROSEN.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AUSTIN, NICHOLS & COMPANY—WHEREAS, the undersigned, Thomas M. McCarthy, Thomas W. Ormiston, Harry Balfe, Walter B. Timms, John C. Mahlan, Louis C. Owens, and James E. Nichols, heretofore formed a limited partnership pursuant to the provisions of the Partnership Law of the State of New York, to begin on January 30, 1909, at 10 o'clock P. M., and is to end at the close of business on the last day of January, 1912, to be conducted under the name of Austin, Nichols & Company, with its principal place of business in the County of New York; and

Whereas, the undersigned desire to renew or continue said limited partnership beyond the term fixed for its duration in its original formation, pursuant to the provisions of the Partnership Law of the State of New York.

Now, therefore, we, the undersigned, desiring to renew and continue the limited partnership of Austin, Nichols & Company beyond the time fixed for its duration in its original formation, do hereby make, sign and acknowledge this certificate as follows:

I. The name of said partnership is Austin, Nichols & Company, and the principal place of business is located in the County of New York.

II. The general nature of the business is for carrying on a general importing, manufacturing and wholesale grocery business.

III. The names and residences of the general partners, all of whom are of full age, are as follows:

Thomas M. McCarthy, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
Thomas W. Ormiston, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
Harry Balfe, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
Walter B. Timms, Elizabeth, New Jersey.
John C. Mahlan, Ridgewood, New Jersey.
Louis C. Owens, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The name and residence of the special partner, who is also of full age, is James E. Nichols, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

IV. The amount of the capital which the said special partner, James E. Nichols, has contributed, is three hundred thousand dollars ($300,000).

V. The time at which the renewal of said partnership is to begin is at the close of busines on the last day of January, 1912, and is to end at the close of business on the 30th day of January, 1915.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 18th day of January, one thousand nine hundred and twelve.

THOMAS M. McCARTHY.
THOMAS W. ORMISTON.
HARRY BALFE.
WALTER B. TIMMS.
JOHN C. MAHLAN.
LOUIS C. OWENS.
JAMES E. NICHOLS.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

On this 18th day of January, 1912, before me personally appeared Thomas M. McCarthy, Thomas W. Ormiston, Harry Balfe, Walter B. Timms, John C. Mahlan, Louis C. Owens, and James E. Nichols, to me personally known and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and they severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

[Seal.] CHARLES B. BAKER,
Notary Public, Kings County. Certificate filed in New York County.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

Thomas W. Ormiston, being duly sworn, says that he is one of the general partners named in the foregoing certificate; that the sum specified in the said certificate to have been contributed to the common stock by James E. Nichols, the special partner therein named, to wit, the sum of three hundred thousand dollars ($300,000), has been actually and in good faith paid in cash.

THOMAS W. ORMISTON.

Sworn to before me this 25th day of January, 1912.

CHARLES B. BAKER, [Seal.]
Notary Public, Kings County. Certificate filed in New York County.

STATE OF NEW YORK.—PUBLIC SERVICE Commission for the First District.—In the matter of the application of the FIFTH AVENUE COACH COMPANY for approval of its proposed extension of routes under Section 23 of the Transportation Corporations Law.—Case No. 1,467.—Notice of hearing.

Notice is hereby given that, on March 11, 1912, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at the hearing room of the Public Service Commission for the First District, No. 154 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, a hearing will be had on the application of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company, filed with the Commission on February 16, 1912, for the approval by the Commission of the proposed extension of the routes of said company under Section 23 of the Transportation Corporations Law, as follows, to wit:

From the intersection of its route on Fifth Avenue with West 32d Street, thence westerly along West 32d Street to the westerly side of Seventh Avenue, and return upon said West 32d Street to Fifth Avenue;

Or in the alternative,—

From the intersection of its route on Fifth Avenue with West 32d Street, thence westerly along West 32d Street to Seventh Avenue, thence northerly along Seventh Avenue to West 33d Street, thence easterly along West 33d Street to Fifth Avenue.

The stages upon said route, thus extended, to be operated in either direction and as part of the original route of the petitioner upon Fifth Avenue, and in case of the obstruction of any portion of said extension at any time by works of public improvement, a provisional route to be adopted and operated upon such streets in the vicinity of the construction, and during the continuance thereof, as said petitioner shall find best adapted to the public convenience.

Dated New York, Feb. 21, 1912.
FIFTH AVENUE COACH COMPANY,
By R. W. Meade, President.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, TRAVIS H. WHITNEY, Secretary of the Public Service Commission for the First District, do hereby certify, that I have compared the above with the original adopted by said Commission on February 21, 1912, and that it is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of the original.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my hand and affixed the seal of the commission, this 21st day of February, 1912.

(Seal.) TRAVIS H. WHITNEY, Secretary.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act (Senate No. 475, Int. No. 259) has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT

For the relief of the Baptist Home Society of the City of New York, to authorize the sale, grant, and conveyance of certain property from the City of New York to said Baptist Home Society, and to authorize the sale, grant, or conveyance of the property by said Baptist Home Society.

Further notice is hereby given that a Public Hearing upon such bill will be held at the Mayor's Office, in the City Hall, in The City of New York, on Thursday, March 7, 1912, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Dated City Hall, New York, March 4, 1912.
WILLIAM J. GAYNOR, Mayor.

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR of the County of New York, No. 119 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, February 15th, 1912.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Chapter 230 of the Laws of 1898, that a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Public Administrator of the County of New York, during the year 1911, was published in The City Record, three times each week for three weeks, beginning January 15th, 1912.

WILLIAM M. HOES,
Public Administrator of the County of New York

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

Collateral Trust 4s, 1929

EARNINGS 8 TIMES INTEREST CHARGES

Yielding at Market Prices
4.75% on Investment

Descriptive Circular on Application

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A SHORT Term Secured Railroad Note to yield over 5½%.
Current earnings at rate of over double fixed charges.
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Penn. R. R. Conv. 3½s, 1915
Kansas City Ry Light Co. All Issues
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NEW YORK CITY and other high grade municipal bonds.
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Rise More Sharply, Then Close at Reaction After Active Trading.

SHORT COVERING A FACTOR

United States Steel Most Prominent in Day's Business—Miners' Demands Refused.

Though similar in its general movement to the markets of other recent days, the trading on the Stock Exchange yesterday was different in this respect: hasty buying of several of the most active stocks brought sharp and somewhat feverish advances in these issues, whereas the most noteworthy feature of the earlier stages of this forward movement was the quiet and steadiness of the rise. It could hardly have been buying for the long account exclusively which accounted for the upward movement of practically 2 points in United States Steel and as large an advance in Union Pacific. Whatever division should be made in apportioning the rise in prices to the several factors which have brought it about it is very generally conceded that the technical position in which the market recently stood has had much to do with the rise which has been under way. It has certainly had more to do with it than the current news developments, for these have been in more cases adverse than favorable. The existence of a considerable short interest was one of the features of the technical position, and at least one comment which the action of the stock market yesterday suggests is that the steady advance of the earlier days brought a considerable volume of short covering under the pressure put upon the short interest by the group of market operators who have been active in furthering the upward movement.

It is not only the increased volume of trading and the more pronounced price changes of yesterday's session which suggest that the market had reached a new stage. Another indication of that fact is found in the dissemination of a number of reports, apparently unfounded, which, if true, would further stimulate favorable market sentiment. As for the actual news of the day, there was little change from the character of most of the developments which the stock market has been ignoring during its present rise. The London market was more cheerful, and it was said there that this was based on the hope of an early settlement of the English coal strike, though the tangible facts upon which this may have been based were not suggested in the advices which reached this side during the day. It is difficult to believe that this struggle will be of long duration, but yesterday's news brought no definite indication that a settlement is near at hand. The rejection by our own anthracite mine owners of the demands made by the miners was no more than had been expected, and does not necessarily compel the abandonment of the hope that an agreement will be reached before the present arrangement between the operators and the miners runs out.

The conspicuous part which United States Steel played in yesterday's trading naturally had the effect of causing a ready ear to be lent to optimistic suggestions which circulated during the day regarding the probable earnings of the corporation for the present quarter and to other suggestions of similar import. It is not in quarters best informed regarding the steel trade in general, or the affairs of the Steel Corporation in particular, that encouragement is being given to the predictions of larger earnings for the present quarter than those which were reported for the closing three months of 1911. If larger earnings are shown, it will come as a pleasant surprise, for current price for steel products hardly suggests any such result.

A matter quite apart from the affairs of the stock market, but which is not without importance from a broader financial point of view is the proposal now before the New York State Legislature for stricter requirements by the State in respect to the foreign private banks which handle the funds of immigrants. Stricter regulation in respect to this business might lead eventually to conditions which would favor the investment in this country of a considerable part of the large amount of money which is annually exported by aliens residing here, and such an outcome would be much to be desired. This is one direction in which, if proper machinery were provided, the investment demand for securities could be enlarged to the advantage of all concerned.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Corn Products Refining Co. for annual meeting.
Galveston-Houston Electric Co. for common and preferred.
Knickerbocker Ice Co. of New York for annual meeting.

ANNUAL MEETING.

American Radiator Co.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 1¾@2¼ per cent., with the last loan at 1¾ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2⅛ per cent.

Time money rates, 2¾@3 per cent. for sixty days, 2⅞@3¼ per cent. for ninety days, 3@3¼ per cent. for four, five, and six months, and 3¼@3⅜ per cent. for nine to twelve months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 3½@4 per cent. for prime four to six months' maturities.

Private discount rate abroad: London, 3⅝ per cent., unchanged; Paris, 2⅞ per cent., unchanged; Berlin, 4½ per cent., unchanged.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $375,898,608; balances, $16,356,545; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $383,446.

The local banks have lost $1,350,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Foreign exchange rates at the points noted were quoted as follows at the close of business yesterday:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

London—Cable, $4.8760; demand, $4.8725.
Paris—Cable, 5.17½ less 1-32; check, 5.18⅛ plus 1-32.
Berlin—Cable, 95 5-16; check, 95¼ less 1-64.
Switzerland—Cable, 5.18⅛ less 1-16; check, 5.19⅜.
Holland—Cable, 40.33; check, 40.30.
Belgium—Cable, 5.20 plus 1-16; check, 5.20 less 1-32.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', 60 days, $4.8410; 90 days, $4.83.
London—Commercial, 60 days, $4.83⅞; 90 days, $4.82⅝.
Paris—Bankers', 60 days, 5.21¼; 90 days, 5.22½ less 1-16.
Paris—Commercial, 60 days, 5.21¼ plus 1-32; 90 days, 5.22½.
Berlin—Bankers', 60 days, 94¼; 90 days, 94⅛.
Berlin—Commercial, 60 days, 94⅛; 90 days, 94 plus 1-32.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25c premium; St. Paul, 80c premium; San Francisco, 25c premium; Montreal, par.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was quoted ⅛d lower in London, at 26⅜d per ounce, and ⅛c lower in New York, at 58⅛c. Mexican dollars were quoted at 47c.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

The Changing Viewpoint.

To be consistent in market opinions is to be stubborn. The facility with which the average spectator in the financial district formulates an opinion is only equaled by the quickness with which he shuffles it from his mind a few hours later. After taking a look at the quotations the average man is apt to think that prices are just where he knew they would be under the conditions. It is rare that a broker or customer will admit that a spirited rise in any issue caught him by surprise. It was always to be expected under the circumstances. After gazing for weeks at a stagnant market many men in the customers' chairs yesterday were willing to stake their reputation as well-informed advisers that a long bull move has been undertaken, and that with any kind of business prices will go much higher. If quotations slump to-day the same men will know that it was impossible to hold the rise, and that it is altogether too soon to talk of a bull market.

⁂

Getting Himself on Record.

It is sometimes hard to understand the presence of the minority stockholder at a meeting where no information is divulged and no luncheon served. He sits in the presence of half a dozen officials of his company, including the Secretary, with his pile of proxies, and perhaps two or three other small holders who mistook their formal notification of the meeting to be in the nature of a call to duty. Not infrequently the small stockholder is bursting with advice on matters connected with his company, but he is never allowed to express his views. As for getting anything done, unless he has the backing of an insurgent movement, he might just as well have stayed at home. If he insists on offering a motion his few shares are buried under an avalanche of votes held by the Secretary. Altogether, his lot would not seem to be a happy one. A persevering stockholder, who for years past has attended meetings where he was not wanted, explains that his time is not always wasted. "I usually ask some questions and am told that the books are unfortunately across the river or uptown," he said. "I make a motion or two and hear the Chairman announce that I have lost by 236,000 to 50, or something like that. But my requests go on the record, and when the minority have to go into court to get what they think they are entitled to, we have evidence that information to which we were entitled was denied."

⁂

Great Northern's Perversity.

While most of the big roads continue to report lower earnings resulting from the hard weather conditions met in January, the Great Northern's Inter-State Commerce Commission report shows that J. J. Hill is still reducing operating costs and increasing his net. In January the Great Northern had $520,000 more gross earned with an advance of but $58,000 in expenses. Net earnings were larger by $462,000. For the seven months so far reported this company has increased its net $3,247,000 over the corresponding period of last year. The Illinois Central reports a decrease of $1,151,000 in gross and a deficit of $266,000 after taxes for January. For the seven months the Illinois Central's net earnings have totaled but $4,246,000, a decrease of $5,160,000.

⁂

Heavy Commercial Casualties.

The commercial failures in February, 1,539 in number and involving liabilities of $21,477,923, according to the statistics compiled by R. G. Dun & Co., made the worst showing of any February of any previous excepting 1908, when the aftermath of the panic was making itself felt. The aggregate liabilities were exceeded in 1910 as well as in 1908, the liabilities for February in those years being $27,434,829 and $27,064,571, respectively. There was a large increase in manufacturing failures in February, Dun's points out, the aggregate in this branch of activity being 387, the record except for 1908, but the liabilities of $11,245,116, however, were exceeded in 1910 as well as 1908. Trading defaults, which numbered 1,092 and were exceeded by 1908's 1,175, were exceeded in the amount of liabilities involved both in 1908 and 1911. "The most unfavorable feature of the report," says Dun's, "is in the number of small defaults—those for less than $100,000—of these there were 1,513, which is an unusually large number." Of these smaller defaults 371 were in the manufacturing class, almost touching 1908's record of 372, and this comparison is the more significant in the light of the showing of Dun's figures, which fixes the aggregate liabilities of this class of small manufacturing failures at $5,761,789, a record which has never been exceeded in any February, even that of 1908.

⁂

Strength in Copper.

Copper-producing interests which have been remarkably close in estimates of the shrinkage in copper stocks for the past several months are cautious in making any predictions as to what the figures of the Copper Producers' Association, to be made public at the end of the week, will show. That there will be a reduction in stocks of copper is universally conceded, but how much the reduction may amount to is difficult to reduce to figures. The situation is complicated by the possibilities of increased output. The Government's figures of exports for February show the heavy aggregate of 77,669,760 pounds, and domestic buying also has been good. One of the best indications of the strength of the situation, one of the large producers said yesterday, is to be found in the price of the metal, which sold for three months' deliveries in London yesterday at £65 15s., which is the equivalent of £66 15s., or 14⅛ cents a pound, for electrolytic. Here the quotation of 14⅝ cents a pound for electrolytic covers deliveries in March, April, and May. This price seems more significant when it is compared with the average price of 12.376 for 1911, 12.738 for 1910, 12.982 for 1909, and 13.208 for 1908. The average price in 1907 was 20.004. It was in that year that the price broke from 26 cents a pound to the low levels of the succeeding year.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

	—Maturity.—		Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Amal. Copper..5	Apr.	1,'13	100⅜	100⅝	4.15
Balt. & Ohio..4½	June	1,'13	100	100¼	4.07
Beth. Steel Co.6	Nov.	1,'14	101½	101⅝	5.43
Ches. & Ohio..4½	June	1,'14	99⅛	99⅜	4.64
C., H. & D. pur. money...4	July	1,'13	99⅝	99⅞	4.10
Chi. & Alton..5	Mar.	15,'13	99⅞	99⅞	5.11
Chi. El. Rys...5	July	1,'14	98⅝	98⅞	5.58
Erie 6	Apr.	8,'14	101⅛	101½	5.23
Erie 5	Oct.	1,'14	100⅛	100⅜	4.84
Gen. Motors...6	Oct.	1,'15	99⅝	99⅞	5.08
Gen. Rubber..4½	July	1,'15	97⅛	97⅜	5.20
Hudson Co.....6	Feb.	1,'13	99⅝	100	6.00
Int. & Gt. N...5	Aug.	1,'14	98	98⅝	5.68
Int. Harv. Co..5	Feb.	1,'13	100⅞	101⅛	4.48
Int. Rapid T..4½	.....	1912	100	100¼	.....
Lack. Steel Co.5	Mar.	1,'15	91	91½	9.00
Minn. & St. L..5	Feb.	1,'13	95⅛	95⅜	9.00
Mo., K. & T...5	May	1,'13	99⅝	99⅞	5.12
Mo. Pacific....5	June	1,'13	95⅛	96⅛	6.65
M. C. of Mex..4½	Sep.	1,'13	98	98⅛	5.55
N. Rys. of M..4½	June	1,'13	98	98⅜	5.60
N. Y. Central.4½	Mar.	1,'14	100½	100⅝	4.11
N. Y., N. H. & H. R. 4½	.....	1912	100	100¼	.....
Oakland Rys...6	Sep.	1,'15	100⅛	101	5.66
Pac. T. & T...5	Jan.	5,'13	100⅛	100⅜	3.96
St. L. & S. F...5	Mar.	1,'13	99⅝	100⅛	4.87
St. L. & S. F...5	June	1,'13	99⅝	99⅞	5.32
Southern Ry...5	Feb.	1,'13	100⅝	101	4.59
Tidewater Co..6	June	1,'13	101⅛	101⅜	4.59
U. S. Rubber..6	Dec.	1,'13	104⅛	105	3.60
U. S. Smelt., Ref. & Min..6	Aug.	1,'14	100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Westinghouse..5	Aug.	1,'13	101½	102	[illegible]

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN

Continued Advances the Rule, Though Some Issues Make Moderate Recessions.

SEARS-ROEBUCK DECLINES

With McCrum-Howell It Loses Part of Gain Scored in Recent Movement.

While numerous issues made further gains yesterday, the out-of-town markets were irregular.

Consolidated Power preferred reached a new high record price at Baltimore yesterday, and the Street connects the continuous advance in the stock with a rumored plan to retire the issue at 120. There have been no official developments to confirm this belief. Houston Oil issues were firmer. A proposition is under consideration for the further development of the Houston Oil property.

The Boston specialties were strong. Indiana was once more prominent among the coppers. Other active mining stocks were North Butte, Mayflower, Superior and Boston, Shannon, Old Colony, Lake, United States Smelting, and Amalgamated. Telephone was strong, but not as active as it has been lately. Shoe Machinery went up to 52. Steel common was very active.

Sears-Roebuck took the lead in a rather irregular market at Chicago, and under considerable selling by local houses eased off 2 points under Monday night to 157, closing a shade above that. The stock was taken by New York interests. McCrum-Howell common was another heavy feature, with a recession of 3 points to 30, a decline of 5 points from the high price of yesterday. The next dividend is due April 1, and transfer books close March 20, but no announcement regarding the disbursement has been made yet. Illinois Brick sold off a point, and there were losses of about as much in Chicago Railways Series 1, and some others. Commonwealth Edison met with buying, which advanced the price to 145. Swift, the Can shares, and a few others advanced fractionally.

Although stimulated in spots by the strength of United States Steel, Reading, and others of the arbitrage group, the Philadelphia market showed several heavy places Tuesday. General Asphalt preferred fell a point or more on small offerings, and the common a substantial fraction. Philadelphia Electric and one or two others were also inclined to hang back. Comparatively narrow fluctuations were the rule, however. Rumor had it that a 100,000 share pool had been caught short of United States Steel and was experiencing great difficulty in covering its commitments.

Yesterday's transactions on the various out-of-town Exchanges, as reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES, were as follows:

BALTIMORE.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Atl. C. Line of Conn.	269	269	269
10	Bank of Baltimore	167	167	167
95	Baltimore Elec. pf.	46	45½	45½
50	Colonial Trust	28¼	28¼	28¼
85	Consolidation Coal	102½	102½	102½
100	Consolidated Power	109¾	109½	109¾
835	Consol. Pow. pf.	113¾	113¼	113¾
900	Hous. Oil tr. ctfs.	10⅝	10¼	10⅝
1,475	Hous. Oil pf. tr. ctfs.	64	63	63½
10	Maryland & Penna.	36¼	36¼	36¼
50	Northern Central	127½	127½	127½
	BONDS.			
$24,000	A. C. L. con. deb. 4s	102⅝	102½	102½
3,000	Balt. City 4s, 1925	101	101	101
1,000	Balt. City 4s, 1926	101	101	101
3,000	Balt. City 3½s, 1940	95	95	95
1,000	Balt. Electric 5s	98	98	98
1,000	Cotton Duck 5s	77	77	77
4,000	Con. Power 4½s	90¼	90¼	90¼
1,000	Con. Power notes	100¼	100¼	100¼
2,000	F. & C'burg trac. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼
10,000	Ga., Car. & Nor. 5s	106¼	106¼	106¼
6,000	Hous. Oil div. ctfs.	84½	84½	84½
1,000	Md. Electric 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾
8,000	Macon Ry. & L. 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾
2,000	Norf. Ry. & L. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼
24,000	New O. & Gt. N. 5s	74½	74¼	74¼
10,000	Norf. & P. Trac. 5s	90	90	90
2,000	N. N. & O. P. 1st 5s	98½	98½	98½
4,000	N. O., M. & C. 1st 5s	94	94	94
2,000	United Rys. 4s	85¾	85¾	85¾
8,000	United Rys. inc.	64½	64½	64½
4,000	W., B. & Annap. 5s	83¾	83¾	83¾

BOSTON.

Sales.	RAILROADS.	High.	Low.	Last.
175	Atchison	105⅝	105½	105⅝
87	Boston Elevated	133½	133	133
88	Boston & Albany	221	220½	221
68	Boston & Maine	99	98½	99
20	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	112½	112	112½
3	Fitchburg pf.	127	127	127
800	Mass. Elec.	21¾	21	21
5	Mass. Elec. pf.	97	97	97
178	Mass. Elec. pf. stpd.	83	83	83
73	Mass. Elec. pf. war.	79½	79½	79½
1,847	Mass. Elec. pf. frac. war.	.20½	.19½	.19½
386	N. Y., N. H. & H.	140	139¾	140
10	Old Colony	187	187	187
185	Union Pacific	167	165¾	166⅝
100	Union Pacific pf.	91¼	91¼	91¼
5	West End	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
12	West End pf.	102	102	102
	TELEPHONES.			
1,566	American	146	145⅝	145⅝
45	New England	161	161	161
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
766	Am. Ag. Chem.	60¼	59⅝	59⅝
174	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	102½	102¼	102⅜
30	Amoskeag	78½	78½	78½
62	Amoskeag pf.	102	102	102
185	Am. Pn. Serv. 2d pf.	15	15	15
883	Am. Sugar	118¾	118	118¾
132	Am. Sugar pf.	117¼	116¾	117¼
148	Am. Woolen pf.	88	87½	88
11	Edison	298	295	295
122	General Electric	165	163⅞	164½
35	Ga. Ry. & Elec.	164	164	164
162	Mass. Gas	92¼	92	92¼
120	Mass. Gas pf.	98	97¾	98
80	McElwaine Co. 1st pf.	107	107	107
20	Mergenthaler	222½	222	222½
59	Pullman	159	158½	159
100	Rotary Ring Spin.	2½	2½	2½
10	Swift	103	103	103
5	Torrington, Class A	31	31	31
209	United Fruit	184	182½	183
3,475	United Shoe Mach.	52	50¾	51
316	United Shoe Mach. pf.	28½	28¼	28¼
6,612	U. S. Steel	64¼	62½	63¼
110	U. S. Steel pf.	109½	108⅞	109⅛
40	Western Union	85	85	85
	MINING.			
838	Adventure	8	7½	7¾
110	Algomah	6¾	6½	6¾
145	Allouez	42½	42	42½
2,145	Amalgamated	69¼	68⅞	68⅞
490	American Zinc	26	25½	25¾
70	Anaconda	37	37	37
110	Arizona Com. ctfs.	4⅝	4½	4½
205	Boston & Corbin	8	7¾	8
610	Butte & Superior	27½	26½	26¾
1,452	Calumet & Arizona	63	62½	62½
42	Calumet & Hecla	465	461	463
230	Centennial	21	20	20
275	Chino	25¾	25⅜	25⅜
200	Cons. Mercur	8c.	8c.	8c.
570	Copper Range	56½	56	56
200	Daly-West	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1,383	East Butte	13¼	13	13¼
398	Franklin	13¼	13	13¼
835	Giroux	4½	4¼	4½
560	Granby Cons	37½	35	36½
470	Greene-Cananea	8½	8	8
765	Hancock	34¾	34¼	34¼
80	Hedley	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
150	Helvetia	1½	1½	1½
3,093	Indiana	16½	15⅞	16
225	Insp. Cons.	19⅜	19¼	19⅜
275	Island Creek Coal	44	44	44
75	Island Creek Coal pf.	87½	87	87½
855	Isle Royale	27½	26⅞	26⅞
130	Keweenaw	1½	1½	1½
1,891	Lake	88¼	87½	87¾
220	La Salle	5½	5¼	5¼
840	Mason Valley	13	12⅞	12¾
40	Mass. Cons.	8¼	8	8
2,315	Mayflower	11¼	10¾	10¾
380	Miami	24¾	24⅝	24⅝
10	Michigan	3½	3½	3½
10	Mohawk	57½	57½	57½
475	Nevada Cons.	20	19⅞	20
1,220	New Arcadian	4½	4⅜	4 7-16
100	New Idria	1¼	1¼	1¼
430	Nipissing	7 9-16	7½	7 9-16
3,810	North Butte	28½	27	27
460	North Lake	6½	6¼	6½
845	Ojibway	6½	6	6
1,640	Old Colony	7½	7⅜	7½
2,192	Old Dominion	51½	50	50½
160	Osceola	117	116	116
50	Phoenix	50c.	50c.	50c.
408	Quincy	79	78½	79
225	Ray Cons.	18	17⅝	17¾
150	Santa Fe	1½	1¼	1½
1,528	Shannon	12½	11½	12
582	Shattuck Ariz.	23¼	23	23
50	St. Mary's Land	52½	52½	52½
875	Superior	31¾	30¾	30¾
4,825	Sup. & Boston	4½	3¾	4
60	Tamarack	31	31	31
712	Trinity	5½	5¼	5¼
810	Tuolumne	3¾	3 11-16	3 11-16
1,034	U. S. Smelting	39¼	38½	38¾
126	U. S. Smelting pf.	48½	48	48½
200	Utah Apex	3	3	3
685	Utah Cons.	17	16½	16½
880	Utah Copper	58¾	58	58
100	Victoria	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
50	Winona	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
254	Wolverine	116	112	112
740	Wyandotte	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
	BONDS.			
$5,000	Am. Ag. Chem. 5s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
13,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	91¼	91¼	91¼
4,000	C., B. & Q. jt. 4s	97⅜	97¼	97¼
500	Central Vt. 1st 4s	92	92	92
3,000	Mass. Gas 4½s	99¼	99	99¼
1,000	Seattle Electric 5s	104¼	104¼	104¼
5,000	Shannon Ariz. 6s	90	90	90
6,000	Un. Fruit 4½s, 1925	96	96	96
2,000	West. Elec. cv. 5s	94½	94½	94½
11,000	Western T. & T. 5s	100¼	100	100

CHICAGO.

Sales.	STOCKS.	High.	Low.	Last.
700	Am. Can	12½	12½	12½
350	Am. Can pf.	94	93¾	94
310	Am. Shipbuilding	48	48	48
35	Am. Shipbuilding pf.	102½	102½	102½
40	Chicago Pneu. Tool	46	46	46
89	Chicago Rys., Ser. 1	96½	96	96½
175	Chicago Rys., Ser. 2	34	34	34
354	Com. Edison	145	143¼	145
45	Diamond Match	109½	109	109½
151	Illinois Brick	63	62¼	62½
10	McCrum-Howell	30	30	30
150	National Carbon	103	103	103
195	People's Gas	106¾	106½	106¾
2,055	Sears-Roebuck	159½	157	157½
10	Street's Stable Car	7½	7½	7½
140	Union Carbide	103½	103¼	103½
20	United Boxboard	1	1	1
300	U. S. Steel	64	63	63¾
200	Hart, S. & M. pf.	102	101½	101½
	BONDS.			
$5,000	Armour & Co. 4½s	92¼	92¼	92¼
5,000	Chicago Rys. 5s, B.	90½	90½	90½
1,000	Chi. City & Con. 5s	91¼	91¼	91¼
1,000	Chicago Gas 5s	103½	103½	103½
15,000	Chi. Elev. Rys. 5s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
10,000	Chi. Elev. Rys. 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾
10,000	Chi. Elev. Rys. 5s	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
9,000	Com. Edison 5s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
12,000	Com Edison 5s	103½	103½	103½
2,000	Cudahy & Co. 5s	100½	100½	100½
200	Diamond Match 6s	109½	109½	109½
1,000	Diamond Match 6s	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
1,000	Ogden Gas 5s	96	96	96
5,000	People's Gas rfdg. 5s	102½	102¼	102¼
17,000	People's Gas rfdg. 5s	102⅝	102½	102½
17,000	People's Gas rfdg. 5s	102	102	102

PHILADELPHIA.

Sales.	STOCKS.	High.	Low.	Last.
25	Alliance Ins.	14¼	14¼	14¼
100	Amalgamated Copper	69⅞	69⅝	69⅝
300	American Milling	1½	1½	1½
9	American Railways	44¾	44¾	44¾
10	American Smelting	74¾	74½	74½
5	Cambria Iron	45	45	45
700	Cambria Steel	41⅞	41¾	41¾
23	Catawissa 1st pf.	55½	55½	55½
2	Catawissa 2d pf.	55½	55½	55½
25	Con. Tr., N. J.	77	77	77
1,600	Erie	33⅜	32⅞	33⅛
557	Elec. Storage Battery	55⅝	55½	55⅝
405	General Asphalt	31⅜	30⅝	30¾
630	General Asphalt pf.	71	69	70
49	Ins. Co., N. A.	21⅝	21½	21⅝
223	Lehigh Nav.	89½	89	89
843	Lehigh Nav. t. c.	89½	88⅞	89
63	Lehigh Valley	80	79⅞	80
1,755	Lehigh Valley tran.	11¼	11⅛	11¼
825	Lehigh Val. tran. pf.	28½	28	28¼
10	P. R. T.	23¾	23¾	23¾
160	P. R. T. t. c.	23⅝	23¼	23⅝
559	Penn. R. R.	61⅝	61 9-16	61⅝
15	Penn. Salt Mfg.	124⅞	124⅞	124⅞
100	Phila. Co.	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝
245	Phila. Elec.	18⅛	18	18
1,930	Reading	78 5-16	77 15-16	77 15-16
570	Tonopah Belmont	10¼	10	10¼
350	Tonopah Mining	7½	7 1-16	7½
489	U. G. I.	88	87⅝	87⅝
10,180	U. S. Steel	64¼	62½	63¾
10	Union Pacific	167	167	167
826	Union Traction	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜
24	Union Traction pf.	80	80	80
10	Warwick I. & S.	11	11	11
90	York Rys.	10¼	10¼	10¼
166	York Rys. pf.	32	31	32

PITTSBURGH.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
370	Crucible Steel	11	10¾	11
200	Crucible Steel pf.	82	82	82
100	Fireproofing	5	5	5
30	Fireproofing pf.	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
160	Mfrs. L. & H.	81¾	81½	81⅝
345	Ohio Fuel Oil	16¾	16⅝	16⅝
78	Oklahoma Gas	64	63⅝	64
100	Pittsburgh Brewing	9	9	9
627	Pure Oil	9¼	9	9¼
300	San Toy	85c	85c	85c
1,050	Tonopah Ext.	1.58	1.54	1.56
320	U. S. Steel	64	63⅜	63⅝
264	West Penn. Trac.	65⅛	63⅝	65⅛
893	West. Air Brake	165	164	164½
550	West. Electric	87	86⅜	86⅜
	BANK.			
10	Fidelity T. & T.	415	415	415
	BOND.			
$8,000	Pitts. Coal deb. 5s	91¼	91¼	91¼

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.06	Justice	.11
Alpha Con.	.15	Kentucky Con.	.06
Andes	.10	L. Wash. Con.	.10
Belcher	.50	Mexican	3.25
Best & Belcher	.14	Occidental Con.	.60
Bullion	.06	Ophir	1.47½
Caledonia	3.85	Overman	1.67½
Challenge Con.	.23	Potosi	.09
Chollar	.14	Savage	.25
Confidence	.09	Sag. Belcher	.56
Con. Cal. & Va.	.85	Sierra Nevada	.30
Crown Point	.47	Union Con.	1.20
Gould & Curry	.05	Utah Con.	.10
Hale & Norcross	.25	Yellow Jacket	.52
Julia	.20		

TONOPAH.		Daisy	.10
Belmont	.10	Diamondfld. B. B.	.06
Jim Butler	.35	Goldfield Con. M.	4.50
McNamara	.18	Goldfield Merger	.23
Midway	.26	Great Bend	.02
Montana	.10	C. O. D.	.11
North Star	.25	Jumbo Extension	.26
Rescue Eula	.21	Florence	.60
Tonopah Ext.	1.67½	Lone Star	.04
West End	1.10	Red Hills	.01
GOLDFIELD.		Sandstorm-Kend.	.03
Adams	.01	Vernal	.15
Atlanta	.15	Silver Pick	.06
Bluebell	.01	Nevada Hills	2.27½
Comb. Fraction	.15	Manhattan Con.	.16
Booth	.05		

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	6¾	7¼	Jackpot	7	7½
Elkton	55½	56	McKinney	52½	53
El Paso	66⅝	67⅝	Old Gold	3½	4
Findlay	3	7	Portland	90	91
Gold Dollar	14½	16	Vindicator	70	71
Isabella	11½	12½	Jen. Sample	4½	7

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

News that the anthracite coal operators had rejected all demands of the miners incited some selling in the closing dealings on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. At the same time the reaction which ensued was not extensive. Strength almost equal to buoyancy had developed earlier in the day, the market rising under the lead of Steel common and Union Pacific, with the list broadening out and business enlarging heavily. Among the lower priced stocks Erie common and American Beet Sugar were features.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,780	Amal. Copper	69¼	69⅜	68⅝	68⅝
1,190	Am. B. Sugar	57⅛	58	57⅛	57½
20	Am. Can	12½	12½	12½	12½
20	Am. Can pf.	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
20	Am. Car & F.	52⅞	53	52⅞	53
110	Am. Ice	21⅛	21⅛	21	21
10	Am. Locmot's.	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
2,640	Am. Smelting	74	75⅛	74	74⅞
20	Am. Sugar	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾
130	Anaconda Cop.	36⅞	37⅛	36⅞	37
220	A., T. & S. F.	105⅛	105⅝	105⅛	105⅝
190	Balt. & Ohio	103	103⅜	103	103⅜
600	Brook. R. T.	80⅛	80⅝	80⅛	80⅝
50	Can. Pacific	228	228½	228	228½
150	Cent. Leather	18⅞	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛
60	Cent. Leath. pf.	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛
140	Ches. & Ohio	73⅛	73⅝	73⅛	73⅝
440	C., M. & St. P.	108	108⅜	107⅞	107⅞
160	Con. Gas	139⅛	140⅝	139⅛	140⅛
20	Corn Products	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
90	Dist. Securities	30⅛	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝
3,080	Erie	32⅞	33⅜	32⅞	33⅜
350	Erie 1st pf.	53⅞	54	53⅞	53⅞
260	Gt. North. pf.	131⅛	131⅛	131⅛	131⅛
30	Inter.-Met	18	18	17⅞	17⅞
80	Inter.-Met. pf.	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛
220	Lehigh Valley	159⅞	160⅜	159⅞	160⅜
20	Louis. & Nash	155⅛	155⅛	155⅛	155⅛
30	Mo., K. & T.	27	27	27	27
360	Mo. Pacific	39⅞	40⅛	39⅞	40
110	Nevada Con	20	20	19⅞	19⅞
280	N. Y. Central	111⅛	111⅝	111⅛	111⅝
20	N. Y., O. & W.	36⅞	37	36⅞	37
500	Nor. Pacific	118⅛	119⅛	118⅛	118⅞
60	Pacific Mail	32⅛	32⅛	32	32⅛
20	Pennsylvania	123⅛	123⅛	123⅛	123⅛
10	People's Gas	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
14,880	Reading	155⅛	157	155⅛	155⅞
30	Rep. Steel pf.	71	71	70⅞	70⅞
110	Rock Island	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
10	Rock Island pf.	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛
400	Southern Pac	108⅛	109⅛	108⅛	109⅛
120	Southern Ry	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
180	Tenn. Copper	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
50	Third Av	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
14,480	Union Pac	165⅛	167⅝	165	166⅝
20	U. S. Rubber	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
20,340	U. S. Steel	62⅞	64⅛	62½	63⅝
10	U. S. Steel pf.	108⅞	109⅛	108⅞	109⅛
290	Utah Copper	58⅛	58⅛	58	58
10	Va.-Car. Chem.	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
40	Wabash pf	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
10	West. Union	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛
66,570					

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
300	Brunswick	.05	.05	.05	.05
400	Con. Virginia	.85	.85	.85	.85
200	Elkton	.55	.55	.55	.55
50	Goldfield Con.	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
100	Jim Butler	.35	.35	.35	.35
1,000	Jumbo Ext	.27	.27	.27	.27
1,500	Mexican	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15
100	Montana	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
300	Ophir	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45
50	Quicksilver	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
1,000	Rescue Eula	.23	.23	.23	.23
450	Tonopah Ext.	1.55	1.62½	1.55	1.62½
300	West End	1.00	1.02½	1.00	1.02½
400	Yellow Jacket	.50	.51	.50	.51
6,850					

Review and forecast of the stock and bond markets in The New York Times Weekly Financial Review. Full quotation tables, railroad earnings, declared dividends, correspondence from leading financial centres. Every Monday. Mailed to any address in the United States for One Dollar a year. Strong binder to hold the Review—sent for One Dollar—adv.

BOURSES OF EUROPE

London Market Much More Cheerful Owing to Belief Coal Strike Will Soon End.

PRICES FIRM ON CONTINENT

Americans Higher in London, Canadian Pacific Leading the Advance—Money There Plentiful.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 6.—The Times says in its City article to-day:

"There was no material change in the position of the money market yesterday. Day-to-day advances were again arranged at 3¼ per cent. in the morning, but the rate soon gave way, and at the close most houses had balances over, which they found it difficult to lend. The fairly large sum which fell due at the Bank of England was repaid, and afterward a trifling amount was borrowed for the week.

"Discount rates were well supported and in fact three months' paper was a shade higher. Business was not on a large scale, but holders were rather more willing to part with bills, and there appeared to be more readiness to take them on the part of finance houses and foreign banks. The latter seemed to have more money available.

"In some cases the increased supply in this quarter was, we believe, of American origin. As our New York cablegram mentioned yesterday, Berlin is offering tempting rates to New York for loans, and American balances in London may also be made available for the needs of Germany, where money rates are higher than here, German exchanges still moving decidedly against London, while other foreign Exchanges, including New York, are moving in our favor.

"At the opening of the stock markets the tone of the home markets was inclined to be dull. There was nothing of an encouraging character in the morning papers with regard to the coal crisis. Soon after midday, however, the report came that the Scottish coal owners had agreed to come into line with the Government's proposals. This induced bear closing. Consols and home railways stock quickly responded. A more hopeful feeling prevailed in all departments in the late dealings, and consequently at the close quotations showed a fairly general advance. Consols rose 5-16, and in the home railway market advances ranging from ½ to 1¼ were numerous.

"Business in the American market was more active and the tone at the close was quite buoyant, the leading copper shares sharing in the upward movement. Foreign stocks were also firmer on the whole, in spite of the fact that communication with the Continent was almost entirely suspended owing to the havoc wrought by the previous night's gale."

LONDON, March 5.—Money was plentiful and discount rates were quiet to-day.

The stock market developed a decidedly cheerful tone, owing to the belief that the coal conference will soon take a more favorable turn, as the Scottish mine owners are inclined to accede to the demands of the men. Home rails were especially firm, and gained from 1 to 2 points, and consols advanced five-sixteenths. Copper shares and foreign securities were also firm, but business for Paris account was small, owing to interrupted wire communication with that city.

American securities were firm and higher during the forenoon. Canadian Pacific was an active leader, and advanced about a point. In the afternoon New York bought United States Steel, Southern Pacific, and Amalgamated Copper, and values slowly improved. The closing was firm.

Money, 2¾@3¼ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3¼ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3⅜@3 7-16 per cent.

Gold premium at Madrid, 7.70; at Lisbon, 9.

PARIS, March 5.—Prices were generally firm on the Bourse to-day.

Three per cent. rentes, 94f 62½c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 24½c for checks.

Private discount rate, 3⅛ per cent.

BERLIN, March 5.—Prices improved on the Boerse to-day on less fear of a coal strike in Germany, quieter reports from China, and better New York advices. American shares were strong.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46 pfennigs for checks.

Money, 4@5 per cent.

Private discount rate, 4½ per cent.

LONDON CLOSING PRICES.

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	77⅜	..	..	+5-16
Consols, account	77⅜	..	..	+5-16
Anaconda	7⅝	37¼	36⅞	+ ⅛
Atchison	107⅝	105¼	105⅝	+ ⅛
Canadian Pacific	233⅜	227¼	227¼	+ ⅝
St. Paul	110⅞	108	108	+ ..
Erie	33⅜	32⅞	32⅞	+ ⅝
Erie 1st pf.	54⅞	53⅞	53⅞	+ ⅛
Illinois Central	140¼	137¼	137	+ ⅛
Louis. & Nash	159⅝	155⅝	156	− ⅛
N. Y. Central	114⅝	111⅝	111⅝	+ ¼
Pennsylvania	63	122⅝	123¼	− ¼
Reading	80	156	155⅞	+ ⅛
Southern Pacific	*111⅝	110⅝	109⅞	+ ½
Union Pacific	169⅝	165¼	165¼	+ ½
U. S. Steel	65	63¼	62⅝	+ 1¼
U. S. Steel pf.	111¼	108⅛	108⅝	− ⅛

*Ex dividend. Exchange, $4.87½.

American Mining Stocks in London.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Camp Bird	1	7	9	Esperanza	1	13	0
Tomboy	1	1	3	Dolores	1	10	0
El Oro	0	16	6	Stratton's Ind.	0	3	1½

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
4½s..May, '57, old	107½	107⅞	107¼	107⅞
4½s..Nov., '57, new	107½	107⅞	107½	107⅞
4½s..Nov., '17, old	102½	103	102½	103
4½s..Nov., '17, new	102½	103	102½	103
4½s..Mar., '30-'60, old	102⅝	103	102⅝	103
4½s..Sept., '60, new	102⅝	103	102⅝	103
4s ..May, '59, l'chg	100	100⅜	100	100⅜
4s ..Nov., '58, l'chg	100	100¼	100	100¼
4s ..May, '57, l'chg	100	100¼	100	100¼
4s ..Nov., '55-'56, reg	99¼	99⅝	99¼	99⅝
4s ..May, '19, l'chg	99⅝	100¼	99⅝	100¼
3½s..Nov., '54, l'chg	87⅛	87⅝	87⅛	87⅝
3½s..May, '54, coup	87⅛	87⅝	87⅛	87¾
3½s..May, '54, reg	87	87½	87¼	87⅝
3½s..Nov., '41, reg	88½	89½	88½	89½

FINANCIAL NOTES.

E. R. Humpage, formerly Vice President and general Manager of the E. R. Thomas Motor Car Company of Buffalo has been elected President of the corporation to succeed E. P. Chalfant.

James M. Pratt, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company, resigned yesterday to become Vice President of the Standard Trust Company.

Tax on Brooklyn Ferry Valid.

ALBANY, March 5.—The Court of Appeals declared valid to-day the franchise tax levied by the State on the properties of the Brooklyn Ferry Company in 1906 and 1907. The New York Terminal Company, which bought the property at a foreclosure sale in June, 1908, after the company had gone into the hands of a receiver, demanded that these taxes be declared void. The Appellate Division, Third Department, declared the taxes were duly assessed and a valid lien upon the property, and this decision is upheld by the Court of Appeals.

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50 N. Y. State Rys. Com.
20 Northern Pipe Line
15 Ohio Oil
5 Pat. & Pas. Gas & El. 5s
25 Standard Oil Co. Subs.

Will Sell:
1 Com'w'lth Water & Lt. 5s (Summit, N.J.)
10 Indiana Pipe Line
20 National Transit Co.
25 N. J. & Hudson Riv. Ry. Fy. Pfd.
3 N. J. & Hudson Riv. Ry. Fy. 4s
15 Pacific Coast Co. 1st Pfd.
25 Pacific Coast Co. 2d Pfd.
10 Prairie Oil & Gas
25 Singer Mfg. Co.
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100 International Smelting & Refining Stock
50 Prairie Oil & Gas Stock
50 Standard Oil of California

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell
40 American Cigar Com. Stock
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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Tuesday, March 5, 1912.

Total sales March 5, 1912.......... 620,065
From Jan. 1, 1912.......... 19,668,408
Same period last year.......... 22,764,884

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
4	4½	400	Allis-Chalmers pf	4½	4¾	4½	4½	+ ½
68¾	68⅞	26,600	Amalgamated Copper	69	69⅜	68¾	68¾	− ⅛
60	60¼	1,100	Am. Agricul. Chem	60⅛	60½	59¾	60⅛	− ⅛
57¼	57½	6,810	Am. Bet Sugar	57¼	57⅞	57¼	57¼	+ ¼
99	100	400	Am. Beet Sugar pf	98½	99⅝	98½	99⅝	+1⅛
12	12¼	8,200	Am. Can	12	12⅜	11⅞	12⅛	...
94	94¼	9,900	Am. Can pf	93¼	94	93	94	+1
53¼	53½	1,000	Am. Car & Foundry	53	53⅜	53	53⅜	+ ⅜
49⅛	49⅞	100	Am. Cotton Oil	49½	49½	49½	49½	− ½
21	21⅞	100	Am. Hide & Leath. pf	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+1⅜
20¾	21	300	Am. Ice Securities	21	21	21	21	+ ½
83½	84½	600	Am. Locomotive	83¾	84¼	83¾	84¼	+1
48½	49½	200	Am. Malt pf	48⅝	49	48⅝	49	− ¾
74⅝	74¾	9,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref	73¾	75½	73¾	74⅝	+ ⅝
104	104½	300	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	103⅞	104¼	103⅞	104¼	+ ⅜
86⅝	87⅛	300	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. B	86⅝	86⅞	86⅝	86¾	− ⅜
106	107¼	110	Am. Snuff pf	106½	106½	106½	106½	− ¾
118	118¼	600	Am. Sugar Refining	118¼	118⅞	118¼	118⅞	+ ⅜
145½	145⅝	3,335	Am. Tel. & Tel	145⅝	146	145⅝	145⅝	− ⅛
246	248	200	Am. Tobacco	245⅞	247	245⅞	247	− ½
102¼	102½	125	Am. Tobacco pf. new	102	102	102	102	...
27½	29	100	Am. Woolen	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ¼
88½	89	500	Am. Woolen pf	87½	88½	87½	88½	+1½
29½	30	500	Am. Writing Paper pf	30¼	30¼	29⅞	30	− ¼
36¾	36⅞	2,800	Anaconda Copper Co	36⅞	37⅛	36¾	36¾	+ ⅛
105½	105¾	5,700	Atch., Top. & S. F	105¼	105⅞	104¾	105½	+ ⅜
103⅜	103¾	200	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	103½	103½	103½	103½	...
137¼	137¾	1,300	Atlantic Coast Line	137⅞	138⅛	137½	137½	...
103¼	103⅜	3,000	Baltimore & Ohio	103	103½	102⅞	103¼	+ ⅜
88½	89	42	Baltimore & Ohio pf	88½	88½	88½	88½	...
29¼	29⅝	700	Bethlehem Steel	29⅛	29½	29⅛	29½	+ ⅛
80½	80¾	4,000	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	80⅜	80¾	80¼	80⅝	+ ½
228¼	228½	3,150	Canadian Pacific	228	228⅝	227⅞	228⅜	+1⅛
18¾	19	1,900	Central Leather Co	18⅝	19¼	18⅝	19	+ ⅜
83¾	84⅛	900	Cent. Leather Co. pf	84	84⅛	83½	84	+ ¼
73⅝	73¾	2,800	Chesapeake & Ohio	73⅝	73⅞	73½	73⅝	+ ⅛
18¼	18¾	100	Chicago Gt. Western	18½	18½	18½	18½	...
107½	107⅝	6,900	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	108⅛	108⅜	107½	107½	− ½
144	145¼	600	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	145	145	145	145	...
140½	140⅞	2,000	Chi. & Northwestern	141	141	140¾	140⅞	...
138	140	100	Chi., St. P., M. & O	138	138	138	138	−1
25½	25¾	1,150	Chino Copper	25¾	25¾	25⅝	25¾	...
25½	26¼	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	26	26	26	26	...
75½	77	25	Col. & South. 1st pf	76	76	76	76	...
..	..	200	Comstock Tunnel	*12	13	12	13	...
139¾	140	2,500	Consolidated Gas	140	140⅜	139¾	140¼	...
10¼	10½	220	Corn Products Ref	10½	10½	10½	10½	+ ¼
169	170	300	Delaware & Hudson	170	170⅝	170	170	+ ⅛
30¼	30¾	1,450	Distillers' Securities	30¼	30⅝	30⅛	30½	+ ½
33	33⅛	37,400	Erie	32⅝	33½	32½	33	+ ⅝
53⅞	54	11,200	Erie 1st pf	53¼	54⅛	53¼	54	+ ⅞
43¾	44⅛	1,300	Erie 2d pf	43⅛	44	43⅛	44	+1⅛
38½	39	200	Federal M. & S. pf	38¼	38¼	38	38	...
164½	164¾	2,940	General Electric	163⅞	165	163¾	164¾	+ ¾
32	33	200	General Motors	32	32	32	32	+1
75	77	100	General Motors pf	76½	76½	76½	76½	+1½
4⅜	4½	800	Goldfield Consol	4½	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
131¼	131⅜	7,200	Great Northern pf	131¼	131¾	131⅛	131¼	...
37¼	38	300	Gt. N. certs. ore prop	38	38	38	38	+ ⅜
136½	137½	200	Illinois Central	137	137	137	137	...
17¾	17⅞	600	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs	18	18	17⅞	17⅞	− ¼
57½	57¾	2,000	Inter.-Met. pf	58	58	57¼	57¼	− ⅝
108	109	1,200	Int. Harvester	107	109	107	109	+2
10½	10¾	200	Int. Paper	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
54½	55	700	Int. Paper pf	54⅛	54½	54⅛	54½	− ⅜
28	28¼	200	Int. Steam Pump	28	28	28	28	...
80½	82	100	Int. Steam Pump pf	81	81	81	81	+ ½
26	26½	200	Kansas City South	26	26	26	26	...
160	160¼	6,825	Lehigh Valley	159½	160⅝	159½	160	+ ⅝
169	170	50	Liggett & Myers	169¾	169¾	169¾	169¾	...
107	108½	150	Liggett & Myers pf	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	− ¾
43½	46	100	Long Island	44	44	44	44	+ ½
155	155¾	1,300	Louisville & Nash	155¾	156	155½	155½	− ½
70¼	70½	100	Mackay Cos. pf	70½	70½	70½	70½	+ ¼
137½	138½	100	Manhattan Elevated	138	138	138	138	+ ⅜
4¼	4⅝	800	Mercantile Marine	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	...
19½	20⅛	500	Mercantile Marine pf	20	20	20	20	...
24⅝	24¾	1,000	Miami Copper	24⅝	24¾	24⅝	24¾	...
22	24	100	Minn. & St. Louis	23	23	23	23	− ¼
133½	135	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M	133½	133½	133½	133½	−1
27	27⅛	400	Mo., Kansas & Texas	27	27	26⅞	26⅞	...
61¼	62	200	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	...
39⅝	40	8,200	Missouri Pacific	39¾	40¼	39½	39¾	+ ⅛
146½	147½	650	Nat. Biscuit Co	147½	148	147½	147½	...
54⅝	55	300	Nat. Lead Co	55⅛	55⅛	54¾	54¾	− ¼
19⅞	20	1,800	Nev. Consol. Copper	19⅞	20	19⅞	20	...
111½	111¾	2,400	New York Central	111½	111⅞	111⅜	111½	− ⅛
20	22½	600	New York Dock	20	20	20	20	...
139¾	140	300	N. Y., N. H. & Hart	140	140	140	140	...
36½	36¾	700	N. Y., Ont. & West	37	37	36½	36½	− ½
109¼	109½	1,650	Norfolk & Western	109½	109⅝	109½	109½	− ⅛
78½	78¾	400	North American	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	...
118¾	119	8,500	Northern Pacific	118¼	119¼	118⅛	118⅞	+ ⅜
108	110	100	Pabst Brewing pf	109	109	109	109	...
31¾	32¼	1,700	Pacific Mail	32	32½	32	32⅜	+ ⅜
123⅛	123⅜	2,903	Pennsylvania R. R	123¼	123⅜	123⅛	123⅜	+ ⅛
106⅜	106½	500	People's Gas, Chi	106¼	106⅜	106¼	106⅜	+ ⅛
106⅝	106¾	500	P., C., C. & St. Louis	106¾	106¾	106½	106½	...
17	18	800	Pittsburgh Coal	17¾	17¾	17	17	− ¼
80	80¾	600	Pittsburgh Coal pf	80¾	80¾	80	80½	+ ½
30	30½	520	Pressed Steel Car	31	31	30½	30½	− ½
158½	159	115	Pullman Company	159	159	159	159	...
3¾	4⅛	800	Quicksilver	4	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅜
17⅝	17¾	2,300	Ray Consol. Copper	17⅞	18	17¾	17¾	− ⅛
29¼	29½	100	R'way Steel Spring	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	+1½
100	102	200	R'way Steel Sp. pf	102	102	102	102	− ½
155⅝	155¾	79,600	Reading	155¾	156⅛	155⅜	155⅝	− ¼
89¼	91	150	Reading 1st pf	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	−1¼
96¼	97	300	Reading 2d pf	97	97	96¾	96¾	...
18⅞	19¼	1,400	Rep. Iron & Steel	19¼	19¾	19¼	19½	+ ⅜
69¾	70½	1,100	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	71	71	69¾	69¾	− ¼
23⅜	23½	3,000	Rock Island Co	23½	23¾	23	23¼	− ¼
48⅞	49¼	1,500	Rock Island Co. pf	49	49½	48⅝	48⅝	− ¾
25	27	100	St. Louis & San Fran	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	− ¾
39⅜	39½	425	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	39⅜	39⅝	39¼	39⅝	− ⅛
32¼	32¾	100	St. Louis Southwest'n	32½	32½	32½	32½	− ½
73¼	73½	1,200	St. L. Southwest'n pf	72⅞	73½	72⅞	73½	+ ¾
156½	157¼	720	Sears, Roebuck & Co	159	159	157½	157½	−1¾
123	125	100	Sears-Roebuck pf	123⅞	123⅞	123⅞	123⅞	− ⅛
108⅞	109	4,700	Southern Pac., ex div	108¾	109⅛	108½	109	[illegible] ⅝
28⅛	28¼	5,100	Southern R'way ext	28¼	28⅜	28⅛	28¼	...
73⅛	73⅜	1,400	South. R'way pf., ext	73½	73⅝	73⅜	73½	...
56½	57	10	Standard Milling pf	57	57	57	57	...
38¼	38½	8,700	Tennessee Copper	38⅜	38⅞	38¼	38¼	− ¼
94¾	95	400	Texas Co	94½	95	94½	94¾	+ ¾
43⅝	43¾	1,000	Third Avenue, w. i	43¾	43⅞	43¾	43¾	− ¼
13¼	13¾	500	Tol., St. L. & West	12⅞	13⅝	12⅞	13⅝	+ ¾
32¼	32½	1,100	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	32	32⅝	32	32⅝	+ ⅞
166⅝	166¾	70,200	Union Pacific	165¼	167¼	165	166¾	+1½
91	91⅜	300	Union Pacific pf	91⅜	91⅜	91	91	− ⅞
97¼	100	100	United Dry Goods	98½	98½	98½	98½	+ ½
103½	104	100	United Dry Goods pf	104	104	104	104	+ ⅝
34½	35¼	100	United Rys. Inv	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	− ⅜
63	64	200	United Rys. Inv. pf	63½	63½	63½	63½	...
50⅞	51¾	140	U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	+ ⅛
67½	68½	300	U. S. Realty & Imp	67	67	67	67	− ½
47	47½	1,100	U. S. Rubber	47¼	47½	47⅛	47¼	+ ¼
109½	110½	100	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	110	110	110	110	...
63⅜	63½	205,450	U. S. Steel	62¾	64¼	62½	63½	+1⅛
108½	109	1,400	U. S. Steel pf	108⅝	109⅜	108⅝	109	+ ⅜
58	58⅛	5,550	Utah Copper	58⅛	58⅜	58	58	− ⅛
53⅝	54¼	400	Va.-Caro. Chemical	53½	53½	53½	53½	...
58	65	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C	57	57	57	57	+2
44	47	100	Va. Ry. & Power	46½	46½	46½	46½	+ ¼
19	21	200	Vulcan Detinning	22	22	22	22	−4½
7	7⅛	400	Wabash	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅞
18½	19	400	Wabash pf	19	19	18½	18½	...
57½	58¼	300	Western Maryland	57½	57⅞	57½	57¾	− ¾
77⅛	80¼	100	Western Maryland pf	78	78	78	78	...
84⅝	84¾	800	Western Union Tel	84⅞	84⅞	84½	84⅝	− ⅛
73	74	600	Westinghouse E. & M	74¼	74¼	73½	73½	−1
7¼	7⅝	800	Wheel. & Lake Erie	7½	7½	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅝
52	53¾	100	Wisconsin Central	53	53	53	53	+1

*Cents per share.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales March 5, 1912.......... $2,766,500
From Jan. 1, 1912.......... 173,243,000
Same period last year.......... 177,619,000

U S 4s, coupon
5,000....113¾
Argentine Gov 5s
3,000.... 97¼
Chinese Ry 5s, rcts, full paid
500.... 95
Jap Gov 4½s, st ln
11,000.... 93¼
1,000.... 93½
4s, sterl loan
1,000.... 86
Rep of Cuba 5s
5,000....103
Sao Paulo 5s
6,000.... 97½
N Y State 4s, 1961
2,000....102¾
N Y City 4s, 1957
2,000....100
1958
1,000....100
1959
3,000....100⅛
8,000....100
5,000....100⅛
N Y City 4¼s
8,000....103
4½s, 1957
1,000....107⅝
new
3,000....107¾

Alb & Susq 3½s
22,000.... 92¼
Allis-Chalmers 5s
13,000.... 60½
6,000.... 61
Am Ag Ch conv 5s
10,000....102½
Am Hide & L 6s
10,000.... 99½
Am Ice Secur 6s
1,000.... 77¾
Am Smelt Secur 6s
2,000....103⅝
Am T & T col 4s
14,000.... 91⅛
convertible 4s
5,000....114
4,000s20f....114
16,000....114
10,000....114⅛
Am Tobacco 6s
5,000....120⅝
Am Writg Pap 5s
7,000.... 89
Armour & Co 4½s
5,000.... 91⅞
25,000.... 92
13,000.... 92⅛
A, T & S F gen 4s
11,000.... 99¾
registered
15,000.... 99½
adjustment 4s
9,000.... 91¾
stamped
11,000.... 91⅞
conv 4s, 1960
48,000....101⅞
20,000....101¾
27,000....102
conv 4s, 1955
53,000....106
convertible 5s
10,000s10f....108⅛
Trans St L 4s
10,000.... 93⅛
Atl Coast Line 4s
1,000.... 95⅝
23,000.... 95¾
8,000.... 95⅝
Lou & N col 4s
8,000.... 94⅝

B & O pr lien 3½s
5,000.... 92⅝
gold 4s
4,000.... 99
S W Div 3½s
500.... 90¾
B R T gold 5s
9,000....104
ref conv 4s
15,000.... 86¼
2,000.... 86½
52,000.... 86⅜
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s
1,000....102⅝
Cent of Ga R con 5s
7,000....109¾
Cent Leather 5s
10,000.... 94⅛
39,000.... 94¼
Cent Pac gtd 4s
2,000.... 96⅝
7,000.... 96¾
2,000.... 96⅞
Ches & O con 5s
5,000....111
fund 5s
2,000....103½
general 4½s
8,000....101½
2,000....101⅝
Chi & Alton 3½s
5,000.... 63⅜
5,000.... 63¼
C, B & Q gen 4s
2,000.... 96¼
2,000.... 96⅜
joint 4s
4,000.... 97⅜
1,000.... 97¼
20,000.... 97⅜
47,000.... 97¼
Denver Div 4s
2,000....100
Ill Div 3½s
1,000.... 87½
Ill Div 4s
2,000....100
Chi & East Ill ref & imp 4s
1,000.... 80⅜
Chi Gt Westn 4s
5,000.... 82¼
Chi, Mil & St P, Wis Valley 6s
1,000....112¾
Chi, M & P Sd 4s
2,000.... 94½
Chi & N W gen 4s
18,000.... 98
Chi, Rock Isl & P Ry ref 4s
1,000.... 90
3,000.... 89⅝
5,000.... 89⅜
C, R I & P R R 4s
79,000.... 71¾
10,000.... 71⅞
55,000.... 72
17,000.... 71⅞
5,000.... 72
C, St P, M & O 6s
2,000....124
Col F & I gen 5s
2,000....100¼
Col & So 1st 4s
2,000.... 97⅝
ref & ext 4½s
24,000.... 97½
Del & Hud conv 4s
3,000.... 98⅝
1st & ref 4s
21,000.... 99⅝
Den & Rio Gr 1st & ref 5s
5,000.... 88½
Det Un R con 4½s
1,000.... 78⅝

Dist Secur Corp 5s
3,000.... 74½
3,000.... 74⅜
6,000.... 74⅞
66,000.... 75
1,000.... 75¼
5,000.... 75
Du Pont de Nem Powder 4½s
41,000.... 90¼
E T, Va & G con 5s
1,000....110⅞
1,000....111¼
Edison Elec Ill of N Y 1st con 5s
5,000....113¼
Erie 1st con 4s
2,000.... 89½
1st gen 4s
1,000.... 78½
5,000.... 78⅝
conv 4s, Ser A
5,000.... 86⅞
20,000.... 87
Series B
25,000.... 77¾
8,000.... 77⅞
76,000.... 78
35,000.... 77⅞
51,000.... 78
10,000.... 78⅛
5,000.... 78
20,000.... 78⅛
7,000.... 78¼
1,000.... 77⅞
Penn col tr 4s
1,000.... 89⅛
Ft Sm L & Trac 5s
1,000.... 93
Green Bay & Wn deb Ctfs B
1,000.... 11
Hudson Co Gas 5s
1,000....105⅛
Ill Cent ref 4s
18,000.... 96¼
Inter-Met 4½s
52,000.... 83½
16,000.... 83⅜
20,000.... 83½
6,000.... 83⅜
10,000.... 83½
17,000.... 83⅜
33,000.... 83¾
Internatnl Nav 5s
1,000.... 80½
K C, Ft S & M 4s
6,000.... 80⅛
Kansas City So 5s
9,000.... 99⅞
2,000.... 99¾
Kings Co E L & P 5s
5,000....105
Lack Steel 5s, 1915
3,000.... 91½
L E & Wn 1st 5s
5,000....109⅛
Lake Shore & Mich So 4s, 1928
9,000.... 94
2,000.... 94⅛
7,000.... 94
1931
35,000.... 93½
Lex Av & P F 1st 5s
4,000....103
Liggett & Myers 7s, temp bonds
23,000....121
5s, temp bonds
10,000.... 94⅞
1,000.... 94¾
7,000.... 94⅞
Lou & N unifd 4s
3,000.... 99¼
3,000.... 99⅛

Atl, K & Cin 4s
1,000.... 92⅞
25,000.... 92¾
Mer Mar col tr 4½s
6,000.... 67⅛
4,000.... 67
Met St gen 5s
15,000....100
Trust Co ctfs
6,000....101
Met St Ry ref 4s, Tr Co ctfs, stpd
1,000.... 59½
adj mtg inc 5s, when issued
9,000.... 55⅞
10,000.... 56
13,000.... 55⅞
ref 4s, w i
24,000.... 81¼
45,000.... 81⅛
10,000.... 81⅜
Mich Cent 3½s
5,000.... 86½
Mo, Kan & Tex 1st & ref 4s
1,000.... 80½
Mo, K & T of T 5s
1,000....103¼
Mo Pac 1st 6s
2,000....107¾
convertible 5s
1,000.... 87⅛
2,000.... 86¾
500.... 87½
2,000.... 87
Mut Fuel Gas 5s
10,000....101
Nassau El R R 4s
1,000.... 80½
Nat R R of Mex 1st con 4s
2,000.... 79¾
N Or, M & Chi 5s
15,000.... 94
N O Ry & Lgt 4½s
1,000.... 85¼
N Y Central deb 4s, 1934
5,000.... 93⅞
17,000.... 93⅞
general 3½s
1,000.... 87⅞
Lake S col 3½s
4,000.... 83¼
18,000.... 83
1,000.... 82⅞
N Y & Erie 3d ext 4½s
1,000....102½
N Y G, El L, H & P col trust 5s
4,000....103⅞
pur money 4s
11,000.... 88½
N Y, N H & H conv deb 6s
2,000....132
convertible 3½s
25,000.... 93¼
1,000.... 93
non-conv deb 4s, 1956
11,000.... 93
N Y, O & W ref 4s
2,000.... 94¾
N Y Telephone 4½s
1,000....100½
Nor & Wn con 4s
15,000.... 98⅝
convertible 4s
7,000....109⅝
sub rcts, 1st pd
1,000....108¼
sub rcts, full pd
1,000....[illegible]
4,000....[illegible]

divisnl 1st 4s
1,000.... 93
Northn Pac 4s
3,000.... 99⅞
Ore R & N con 4s
18,000.... 95⅞
Ore S L 1st con 5s
2,000....111⅛
Pac Tel & Tel 5s
2,000....100⅛
8,000....100
1,000....100⅛
1,000....100¼
Penn conv 3½s, 1912
11,000....100
1915
1,000.... 97½
2,000.... 97⅝
5,000.... 97¾
500.... 98
1,000.... 97⅝
1,000.... 97½
25,000.... 97⅝
4s, 1943
1,000....102½
1948
1,000....103
Penn R R 1st real estate 4s
6,000....101
Peop Gas & C of Chi ref 5s
20,000....102
P Lorillard Co 7s, temp bonds
8,000....122
9,000....122⅛
5s, temp bonds
5,000.... 95⅝
19,000.... 95⅞
Pub Serv Cor s f 5s
2,000.... 92¾
3,000.... 93
Reading general 4s
2,000.... 98⅜
11,000.... 98½
Rio Gr Wn 1st 4s
10,000.... 87
St L, Ir Mt & So unify & ref 4s
1,000.... 83
St L & San Fran R R gen 5s
1,000.... 88
1,000.... 87¾
10,000.... 88⅛
refunding 4s
3,000.... 80¼
2,000.... 80⅛
1,000.... 80¼
St L S W 1st 4s
2,000.... 92¼
3,000.... 92½
con 4s
2,000.... 81¾
San An & A P 4s
5,000.... 86⅞
Seab Air L adj 5s
17,000.... 79½
4,000.... 79¾
7,000.... 79⅞
4,000.... 80
So Pac conv 4s
9,000.... 96⅛
12,000.... 96¼
1,000.... 96
1st ref 4s
40,000.... 95⅛
Southn Ry 1st 5s
6,000....108⅛
general 4s
4,000.... 79¼
7,000.... 79¼
11,000.... 79⅜

Ter Assn of St L ref 4s
5,000.... 95½
Texas Co conv 6s
3,000.... 97⅜
1,000.... 98
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
4,000....110⅜
5,000....110¼
Third Av 1st 5s
10,000....109¼
1,000....109½
ref 4s, w i
42,000.... 85¼
adj 5s, w i
4,000.... 76⅜
23,000.... 76⅝
6,000.... 76½
Un El Lgt & Pow ref & ext 5s
1,000.... 97
Union Pac 1st 4s
2,000....100¾
3,000....100⅝
14,000....100¾
500....100½
convertible 4s
10,000....102¼
1st & ref 4s
2,000.... 97¾
U S R & Imp 5s
15,000.... 89
U S Rubber 6s
11,000....105
U S Steel Cor s f 5s
15,000....102⅞
2,000....103
5,000....102⅞
3,000....103
Va-Car Ch 1st 5s
10,000....100⅛
Va & S W con 5s
6,000.... 97¾
Wabash 1st 5s
1,000....107¼
5,000....107⅜
Wabash R R ref & ext 4s
14,000.... 56¼
2,000.... 56⅝
3,000.... 56½
Wab-Pitts Ter 1st Cent Trust ctfs
1,000.... 38¼
1,000.... 38½
1,000.... 38¾
14,000.... 39
1,000.... 39⅛
1,000.... 39¼
4,000.... 39⅜
20,000.... 39½
5,000.... 39⅝
6,000.... 39¾
8,000.... 39½
2,000.... 39⅝
10,000.... 39¼
14,000.... 39
25,000.... 38½
Colum Tr ctfs
8,000.... 38½
2,000.... 39
Westn Maryld 4s
3,000.... 88⅛
1,000.... 88¼
West Shore 4s
1,000....100⅜
W N Y & Pa gen 4s
1,000.... 88
Westingh El & M 1st conv s f 5s
7,000.... 94¾
Wis Cent gen 4s
1,000.... 93⅛

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	100⅜	100⅝
2s, c, 1930	100⅛	101
3s, r, 1918	102¼	102⅞
3s, c, 1918	102	
4s, r, 1925	113¼	113¾
4s, c, 1925	113¼	114
Pan 2s, r, 1936	100⅛	..
Pan 2s, r, 1938	100¼	..
Pan 3s, r, 1961	101½	102
Pan 3s, c, 1961	101⅜	102

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Exp.	190	198
Alb & Sus.	265½	..
Alle & W.	128	..
Allis-Chalm.	⅞	1
A A C pf.	102½	103
A B S & F	94	95½
A B S & F pf.	132	135
A C & F pf.	114⅞	118
Am Coal.	72	95
A Cot O pf.	98¼	..
Am Exp.	210	214
A H & L.	3¼	3¾
Am Linseed	9¾	10¼
Am Lin pf.	30¼	31
Am Locom pf.	106	..
Am Malt.	8½	8¾
Am Snuff.	125	128
Am Sn pf. new	100	..
Am St Fd.	28	28½
Am S R pf.	116	117
A T & C.	70	80
Am Tob pf.	103⅝	103⅞
Ann Arbor.	15	35
Ann A pf.	60	80
Assets Real.	106	107½
Bald L pf.	103½	104½
Batopilas M.	1¼	1⅝
Beth St pf.	58¾	59½
B Un Gas.	138	141
Bruns Ter.	8	9½
B, R & P.	102	105
B,R & P pf.	126	150
But'k Co.	29¼	30
Canada So.	67½	71
C R R of N J.	355	370
C & S A T.	120½	121½
Chi & Alt.	17	20
C & A pf.	35	65
C Gt W pf.	36	36¼
C, I & L pf	50	80
C & NW pf.	192	196
Chi, St P, M & O pf.	150	160
Chi Un Tr ctfs sta.	1¼	2¼
Chi Un Tr pf ctfs sta	4	5
C, C, C & St L.	52	58
C, C, C & St L pf.	95	100
Cleve & P.	166	..
C & P Sp.	95⅛	..
C F & I pf.	..	115
Col & So.	43	45
C & S 2d pf.	65	70
C P R pf.	77	79
Crex Carpet	70	76
Cub-Am S.	..	45
C-Am S pf.	94½	96½
D, L & W.	540¼	564
D & R G.	21¾	22
D & R G pf	42	42½
D M & Ft D	5	11¾
D M & Ft D pf.	25	..
Det & M.	115	..
D & M pf.	105	..
Det Un R.	55	..
D, S S & A.	8	9
D, S S & A pf.	16	17
Du P de N Pow pf.	90¾	95
Ev & T H pf.	..	105
F M & S.	11	15
Gen Chem.	127	133
Gen C pf.	108½	110
G & S Tel.	115⅛	..
Granby Con.	..	60
G.W.Helme.	150	168
G.W.Helme pf.	105	114
Hav E Ry.	105	..
Hock Val.	120	127½
Homestake.	85	87½
Ill C l l.	92¼	..
Inger-Rand.	100	..
Inger-R pf.	97	..
Int H pf.	119	120¼
Iowa Cent.	10½	11
Iowa C pf.	23	26
K C, Ft S & M pf.	78	80
K C So pf.	62	65
K & D M.	6	8
K & D M pf	40	50
Kings Co El L & P.	126	..
Lack Steel.	28	30
Lacl G, ex div.	104⅜	105⅜
L E & W.	12	14
L E & W pf.	32	34
Mackay Cos	82½	83½
Mah C R.	800	1,000
May Dep St.	71	72
M D St pf.	111½	..
Mich Cent.	150	190
M & St L pf.	40	54
M, St P & S S M pf.	147	150
M, St P & S S M l l.	88⅜	89
N,C & St L.	165	173
Nat B pf.	127	130
Nat Enam.	12½	13¼
Nat En pf.	83	90
Nat L pf.	107	108
Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	65	68
N O, M & C pf.	30	..
N Y A B.	50	53
N Y, C & St L.	55	57
N Y, C & St L 1st pf.	97½	103
N Y, C & St L 2d pf.	86½	88
N Y D pf.	40	55
N O T & L.	56⅝	75
Norf So.	46⅛	48½
N & W pf.	90	92
Ont Mining.	1¼	1⅝
Pac Coast.	89	99
P C 1st pf.	85	105
P C 2d pf.	90	105
Pac T & T.	47½	47⅞
Pac T & T pf.	98¼	..
Peo & E.	11	16
P. Lorillard.	167	170
P. Lor pf.	109½	110
Pere Marq.	..	30
P M 2d pf.	..	38
Phelps-D'ge.	200	..
Phila Co.	107¼	107¾
P, C, C & St L pf.	110	117
P, Ft W & C.	165⅛	..
Pitts St pf.	101	103
P,Y & A pf.	160½	..
Pr St C pf.	97	99
Pub S Cor.	106	109
Q'ksil'r pf.	4¾	5
R R S, Ill C stk ctfs	86¼	87½
Rens & S.	185⅛	..
R, W & O.	122	..
Rutland pf.	50	80
St L & S F 1st pf.	65	67½
St L & S F, C & E I ctfs.	150	200
St L & S F, C & E I new ctfs.	54	60
St L & S F, C & E I pf ctfs.	108	125
S-S S & I.	40	45
S-S S & I pf	97	108¼
So P R S.	81	88
S P R S pf.	107½	115
So Ry, M & Ohio ctfs.	80	89
Stand Mill.	17¼	18
Texas Pac.	22½	22¾
T P L Tr.	89	93
Third Av, f paid	52½	56½
T, P & W.	16	..
T R & L.	3	4
T C R T.	106	107
T C R T pf.	140	145
Und Typew.	101¼	104½
Und T pf.	111	112
Un B & P.	5	6
U B & P pf.	49⅞	53
U C M pf.	107	108
U S C I P.	14	15½
U S Exp.	92¼	96
U S Ind A.	28	30
U S I A pf.	95½	99
U S R & R	1⅛	2¾
U S R & R pf.	..	12
U S R 2d pf.	74	75
Va-Car Ch Co pf.	119½	120
Va R & P pf.	..	88½
Vul Det pf.	77	83
W F Exp.	143	145
Weyman-B.	170	185
Weym-B pf.	105	114
Westingh'se 1st pf.	117¼	120¼
W & L E 1st pf.	19¼	19½
W & L E 2d pf.	10	10½

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

On the Metal Exchange yesterday a generally steady tone was shown. Copper was up ⅛c in the asking price for late deliveries. Spelter advanced 20 points. Tin rose ¾c in the bid and ½c in the asking price, 25 tons of March selling at 43.50c and 25 tons of May at 43.25c. The closing bid and asked prices follow:

Standard Copper.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
Spot	14.25	14.37½	14.25	..
March	14.25	14.37½	14.25	14.37½
April	14.25	14.50	14.25	14.37½
May	14.25	14.50	14.25	14.37½
Lead	4.00	4.10	4.00	4.10
Spelter	6.90	7.00	6.70	6.80
Tin	43.50	44.00	43.25	43.50

The following table of prices obtained yesterday on the Metal Exchange in London for spot and future deliveries of copper and pig tin. These final prices compare with Monday's closing quotations:

	Tuesday. £	s	d	Monday. £	s	d
Copper, spot	65	1	3	67	7	6
Copper, futures	65	15	0	65	2	6
Pig tin, spot	196	10	0	194	10	0
Pig tin, futures	191	0	0	189	10	0

The market ended quiet. Spanish pig lead was unchanged at £15 15s. Spelter at £26 10s. Cleveland warrants were a share higher at 40s 10½d.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Treasury statement issued to-day gives receipts and expenditures for yesterday and for the elapsed periods of the current month and of the fiscal year as follows:

	March 4.	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$727,498	$3,208,399	$205,066,607
Internal rev.	343,109	2,659,081	198,520,504
Corp. tax	8,071	108,873	2,861,075
Miscellaneous	84,437	702,172	35,641,807
Total receipts	$1,163,117	$6,678,527	$442,089,994
Expenditures	1,533,770	6,202,376	462,183,609
Surplus	*370,653	476,150	*20,093,674

*Deficit.

These figures exclude Panama Canal and public debt transactions.

At the beginning of business to-day the condition of the United States Treasury was: Working balance in Treasury offices, $61,855,690; in banks and Philippine Treasury, $32,979,314. The total balance in general fund was $123,212,144.

Detailed Information on
AMERICAN COAL Products Co.
M. Rumely Co.
Best service in executing orders
J. Thomas Reinhardt
Direct private wires connect offices at
54 Devonshire St., Boston. 18-20 King St. W., Toronto. | 38 BROAD ST. New York.

AMERICAN TOBACCO SUBSIDIARIES
BOUGHT AND SOLD
Fractional Lots at the Market
SEND FOR OUR CIRCULAR
RAYMOND, STARR & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
74 Broadway Telephone 1930 Rector

Chicago, Memphis & Gulf 5s.
Douglas Fenwick & Co.
34 Wall Street, New York.

Safety Car Heating & Lighting Co. Stock
J. A. MORRILL
Telephone 1829 Rector. 5 Nassau St.

For Sale
50 Singer Mfg.
Hallowell & Henry
Tel. Bd. 4995. 52 Beaver St., New York.

WE WILL BUY
Cumberland Pipe Line
Offerings Wanted.
GWYNNE BROS.
Tel. Broad 3232. 38 Broad St.

WILL BUY
25 S. O. of N. J. with sub. at 825
Subsidiaries bought separately.
Gude, Winmill & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange,
20 Broad St. Tel. Rector 445.

Chartered 1836.
Girard Trust Co.
PHILADELPHIA
Capital and Surplus $10,000,000
E. B. Morris, President

CHARTERED 1864
Union Trust Co. of New York
80 BROADWAY
Fifth Ave. & 38th St. Fifth Ave. & 60th St.
Capital & Surplus, $8,900,000
Allows Interest on Deposits

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY
Fifth Ave. & 34th St. 60 Broadway.
Lenox Ave. & 125th St. Third Ave. & 149th St.

Windsor Trust Co.
65 CEDAR STREET
FIFTH AVE. and 47th STREET
CLARK WILLIAMS, . . President

To all Holders of Convertible Four Per Cent. (4%) Redeemable Gold Bonds of The Western Union Telegraph Company.

Notice is hereby given to all holders of the convertible four per cent. (4%) redeemable gold bonds of The Western Union Telegraph Company, issued under and pursuant to and secured by the trust agreement made by said The Western Union Telegraph Company, with the Bowling Green Trust Company as Trustee, dated November 26th, 1906, that The Western Union Telegraph Company, by action duly had by its board of directors, has declared its intention to and will pay off, cancel and redeem the whole amount of the bonds issued under and secured by said trust agreement, pursuant to the power and authority so to do contained therein; that the date fixed for said payment and cancellation and redemption is May first (1st), 1912, upon or prior to which date The Western Union Telegraph Company will deposit with the Equitable Trust Company of New York, New York City, as successor Trustee to the Bowling Green Trust Company, named as Trustee in said trust agreement, a sum sufficient to pay the principal of all of said bonds, five per cent. (5%) premium thereon, and the interest accrued thereon to May first (1st), 1912; that said Equitable Trust Company of New York, on said date, and thereafter as presented, will pay the principal of said bonds, five per cent. (5%) premium thereon, and the accrued interest to said date to the holders of said bonds respectively.

That said bonds will cease to bear interest after May first (1st), 1912, and that it is the intention of The Western Union Telegraph Company upon making such deposit and after said date, to have said trust agreement dated November 26th, 1906, cancelled and discharged by said trustee.

The Western Union Telegraph Company.
By THEO. N. VAIL, President.

New York, January 22, 1912.

N.Y.R.O. BONDS ARE SAFE.

Because principal is assured by assets five times the amount of bonds issued.
Because this company has never deviated from the principle of purchasing Real Estate for permanent ownership.
Because its business has been successful for 15 years, with increasing strength, security, profits and dividends.
Because its securities are not influenced by political or financial uncertainties.

SPECIAL INCOME BONDS PAY 6.66%

10-YEAR 6% BONDS, $100 EACH, interest paid semi-annually by check, can be bought outright or in annual payments over a period of years.

Over $1,000,000 repaid Investors to date

Circular E will interest you. Sent on request

NEW YORK REALTYOWNERS
Assets $3,500,000. Cap. & Sur. $2,500,000
489 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Absolute Safety of Principal and High Rate of Interest

are combined in our Guaranteed First Mortgages on New York City Real Estate.

Amounts of from $1,500 up netting 5½%.

First Mortgage Guarantee Co.
Bridge Plaza—North, Long Island City, N. Y.
Send for Booklet A.

LOST—Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company Preferred Stock, Certificate Number 14101 for 15 shares, registered in the name of Kountze Brothers. All persons are hereby notified to show cause why a new certificate should not be issued in lieu thereof.

Money for Travelers

Travelers going abroad will find it of distinct advantage to use the Letters of Credit issued by this company on its own correspondents and available in any part of the world. By reason of the extensive foreign exchange business conducted by the Guaranty Trust Company, these Letters of Credit may be cashed at any bank in every important foreign city.

Fifth Avenue Branch
Guaranty Trust Co. of New York
Fifth Avenue & 43rd Street
Telephone, 2600 Bryant
Main Office, 28 Nassau St. London Office, 33 Lombard St., E. C.

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK
Fifth Avenue and 44th Street
NEW YORK
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $1,000,000
DEPOSITS $7,500,000

The capital and surplus of this bank have been increased in response to local mercantile demands for more ample banking facilities and to correspond with the rapid growth of deposits. Accounts invited on the basis of accommodation warranted by character of business, financial responsibility and balances. Banking hours: 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

High Grade Guaranteed Notes

The investor who desires to go through the disturbing period of Presidential election with his funds safely employed at a high rate of interest finds in the short-term guaranteed notes of good public utility corporations AN EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE INVESTMENT combining three highly important requisites; safety of principal and interest, attractive yield, and a minimum of price fluctuation.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

Smith-Tevis-Hanford Company
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
60 Broadway New York City

TO THE HOLDERS OF
SIX PER CENT. GOLD MORTGAGE BONDS
Due December 1, 1948
of
INTERNATIONAL SILVER COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of Article 5th of the Mortgage of International Silver Company, dated November 22, 1898, that the undersigned as Trustee under said Mortgage has drawn by lot for redemption on June 1st, 1912, out of moneys in the Sinking Fund, the following numbered bonds issued thereunder, viz.:

67	406	1115	1599	2264	3260
93	473	1130	1748	2289	3433
115	494	1131	1751	2325	3457
151	552	1214	1843	2426	3795
180	598	1266	1902	2495	3838
204	609	1279	1957	2690	3839
299	904	1354	1988	2872	3840
375	965	1551	2027	3216	3853
398	1031	1580	2212	3219	

The bonds herein designated by number will be paid at 110 per cent. of their face value and accrued interest to June 1st, 1912, upon surrender thereof with the coupons maturing that date, at the office of THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 Broad Street, New York, on or after June 1st, 1912, on which date interest on said bonds will cease.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Successor to Continental Trust Company of the City of New York, Trustee,
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
February 26th, 1912.

CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS, ST. LOUIS & CHICAGO RY. CO.

Grand Central Terminal, N. Y., Nov. 6, 1911.

The undersigned, Sinking Fund Commissioners under the C., I., St. L. & C. First Consolidated Six Per Cent. Mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day drawn bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund Account as of Nov. 1, 1911, in accordance with the provisions of the said mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz.: 106, 108, 138, 760, 1085, and 1091, have been drawn for such purpose; that interest on the said bonds will cease on the first day of May, 1912, and that the bonds will be taken up on and after that day at 105 per cent. and accrued interest at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

W. C. BROWN,
W. A. WILDHACK,
WALTER P. BLISS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

BUSINESS MEN

Is it feasible for business men to buy Stocks? If so, what methods should they follow in order to be successful?

A booklet by Roger W. Babson treats of this subject and will be mailed gratis.

Address Compiling Offices of the Babson Statistical Organization, at Wellesley Hills, Massachusetts.

Largest Organization of Its Class in U. S.

A MAN OF HIGH ABILITY AND WIDE EXPERIENCE IN FINANCIAL NEGOTIATIONS, INVESTMENT SECURITIES, AND CORPORATION AFFAIRS DESIRES AN ENGAGEMENT. ADDRESS T 274 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BUENA VISTA, VA., BONDS
For special information holders inquire of
H. C. Spiller & Co., 27 State St., Boston, Mass.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The Franklin Society 4½%
Savings institution, founded 1888, under New York State Bank Law. Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before April 3d earn from April 1st. Write for Booklet A, or start at once. 38 Park Row, New York City.

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held on the 24th day of February, 1912, declared its regular quarterly dividend of Three Per Cent.; also a bonus dividend of Seven Per Cent., making a total of Ten Per Cent., payable on the First day of April, 1912, on its outstanding capital stock, to all stockholders of record at the close of business on the thirteenth day of March, 1912.

The transfer books of the Company will not be closed.

THE McKINLEY-DARRAGH-SAVAGE MINES OF COBALT, LIMITED.
W. L. THOMPSON, Treasurer.
Dated at Toronto, Feb. 14th, 1912.

OFFICE OF
J. G. WHITE & COMPANY, INC.,
43 Exchange Place, New York.
ENGINEERS—MANAGERS.

THE MANILA ELECTRIC RAILROAD AND LIGHTING CORPORTION.

The Board of Directors of The Manila Electric Railroad and Lighting Corporation has declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, payable Monday, April 1st, 1912, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Monday, March 18th, 1912.

T. W. MOFFAT, Secretary.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURING CO.
No. 65 Wall Street.
New York City, March 1st, 1912.

THE 60TH CONSECUTIVE QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) and an ADDITIONAL DIVIDEND of TWO PER CENT. (2%) have been declared on the stock of this company, payable March 30th, 1912, to stockholders of record March 15th, 1912.

HENRY R. MURRAY, Secretary.

PRODUCERS' OIL COMPANY,
HOUSTON, TEXAS.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Producers' Oil Company, held February 24th, 1912, a dividend of 1½% on the capital stock of the Company was declared, payable March 30th to stockholders of record March 16th, 1912. Books remain open.

W. E. LOCKHART, Treasurer.
New York, March 4th, 1912.

THE TEXAS COMPANY,
Houston, Texas.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of The Texas Company, held February 24, 1912, a dividend of one and one-quarter per cent. on the outstanding capital stock of the Company was declared, payable March 30th, 1912, to stockholders of record March 16th, 1912. Books remain open.

R. E. BROOKS, Treasurer.
New York, March 4th, 1912.

Mexican forest, 20,000,000 trees, each guaranteed over 10 years old; rich in turpentine; 6 hours from railroad station; to be sold outright. Offers, Box 97 Times Downtown.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.
NOTICE OF MEETING.
165 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Southern Pacific Company will be held at the Office of the Company in Beechmont, Jefferson County, Kentucky, on Wednesday, April third, 1912, at twelve o'clock noon, standard time, for the election of Directors and the transaction of all such other business as may legally come before the meeting, including the approval and ratification of all action of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee since the last annual meeting of the stockholders of the Company.

For the purposes of the meeting the books for the transfer of stock will be closed at three o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, March 5, 1912, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M., April 4, 1912.

By order of the Board of Directors.
ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.
Dated February 6, 1912.

GEORGE W. HELME COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of George W. Helme Company will be held at the principal office of said Company at 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey, at two o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday, March 20, 1912, at which meeting there will be presented a statement of the financial condition of the Company on December 31, 1911, and there will be considered and acted upon a proposed by-law providing for participation by certain officers of the Company in profits, if any, earned by the Company in excess of profits earned during the year 1911 on the brands and business now owned by the Company, not exceeding in the aggregate 10% of such excess, to the end that this Company offers a premium to such officers to develop and increase its business.

E. D. CHRISTIAN, Secretary.
Dated March 4, 1912.

Election Notice.
THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
New York, January 26th, 1912.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held at the general office of the Company, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 12th, 1912, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held at the same office on the same day at twelve o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, February 6th, 1912, at three o'clock P. M., and will be reopened on Wednesday, March 13th, 1912, at ten o'clock A. M.

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
By B. F. BUSH, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

Jersey City, N. J., February 20th 1912.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of P. Lorillard Company, for the election of Directors, the consideration of and to take action on a proposed by-law for participation by certain officers of the Company in profits, if any, earned by the Company in excess of profits earned during the year 1910 on the brands and businesses now owned by the Company, not exceeding in the aggregate 10% of such excess, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the Home Office of the Company, Newark Avenue and Senate Place, Jersey City, N. J., on the 12th day of March, 1912, at 11:00 o'clock A. M.

WM. B. RHETT, Secretary.

BOSTON PIANO SUPPLY CO.
Notice of Special Meeting of Stockholders.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to call by resolution of the Board of Directors, a special meeting of the stockholders of the Boston Piano Supply Co., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, will be held at the offices of the company, Robbins Avenue and 140th Street, in the Borough of Bronx, New York City, on the 20th day of March, 1912, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of voting upon the proposition that said corporation be forthwith dissolved, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

Dated New York City, February 17, 1912.
EDWARD B. FINK, Secretary.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders of the STAVE ELECTRICAL COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 131 Hudson Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of March, 1912, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing five (5) Directors for the ensuing year, and two (2) Inspectors of Election, to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the said meeting. Polls will remain open for one hour.

W. E. STAVE, Secretary.
Dated New York, March 6th, 1912.

New York, N. Y., February 26th, 1912.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held on Monday, March 11th, 1912, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung, 182 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

JOSEPH E. RIDDER, Secretary.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company.
Wilmington, Delaware.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 51 Newark Street, Hoboken, New Jersey, on Monday, the 18th day of March, 1912, at twelve o'clock noon.

ALEXIS I. DU PONT, Secretary.

Every employer who wants efficient and reliable help may obtain it through the Want columns of The New York Times.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Frederick W. Vanderbilt Places His Fifth Avenue Home on the Market, Asking $4,000,000—Justice Gerard Buys Site for New Residence—Alcourt Company Assembles Big Plot in Midtown Loft Zone.

Frederick W. Vanderbilt has placed his valuable Fifth Avenue property, including his old four-story brownstone residence, on the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fortieth Street, on the market for business purposes. The asking price for the corner, which includes the additional property on Fortieth and Thirty-ninth Streets, bought last October by Mr. Vanderbilt from J. Pierpont Morgan, is $4,000,000.

The combined plot is an unusually large one, and, with the exception of the Burton holdings on the west side of the avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Streets, including everything but the Thirty-ninth Street corner, is probably the largest available parcel of Fifth Avenue property for trade uses between Thirty-fourth and Forty-second Streets.

Its frontage on Fifth Avenue is about 113 feet, on Fortieth Street 175 feet, with a twenty-five-foot extension at 5 East Thirty-ninth Street, adjoining the Union League Club. The property completely surrounds the club, which occupies the remainder of the Fifth Avenue block, being 84.7 feet on the avenue and 152 feet on Thirty-ninth Street. The club property is owned by the Bixby estate, and the club has a lease of about five years to run.

When Mr. Vanderbilt bought the two residences at 6 and 8 East Fortieth Street, adjoining his home, and the stable at 5 East Thirty-ninth Street last Fall from Mr. Morgan, who acted as trustee in the sale for the estate of his deceased sister, it was rumored that at an early date the residence would be abandoned for trade. With the exception of the Wendel house, on the opposite northwest corner of Fortieth Street, and the old Dr. Isaac Kip house, just to the north, reported sold to the Burton brothers a short time ago, the entire avenue between Thirty-fourth and Forty-second Streets is virtually bereft of residences. Only a few days ago the old Hoyt house, at the northwest corner of Thirty-sixth Street, was sold for trade. Th old Furniss house, on the northeast corner of Fortieth Street, directly opposite the Vanderbilt house, but which has long been unoccupied, was bought last week by George L. Slawson and Frederick H. Hobbs for about $700,000 from Roland F. Knoedler.

The Vanderbilt plot is occupied by six buildings. Just below his residence, at 453 Fifth Avenue, adjoining the Union League Club, is a five-story brownstone dwelling, altered many years ago for business. A yard separates this house from the Vanderbilt dwelling. In the rear, on Fortieth Street, is the Vanderbilt stable, and then come the two Fortieth Street houses lately acquired and the stable in Thirty-ninth Street.

The entire plot contains about 21,300 square feet, and at the asking price of $4,000,0000 the average per square foot is $183. It is assessed on the land valuation alone at $1,830,500, the improvements figuring at only $100,000 more. In realty circles it is regarded as a good price, but its value is naturally enhanced on account of the large dimensions to any firm anxious to secure a large plottage in the heart of the Fifth Avenue retail district and close to the transit centre of the Grand Central Station.

Mr. Vanderbilt was reported to have paid about $500,000 for the fifty-foot frontage on Fortieth Street and the abutting twenty-five-foot plot on Thirty-ninth Street, which he bought from the Morgan estate last October.

Buy Site for 37th Street Loft.

An important transaction in the midtown loft zone that foreshadows the erection of another big commercial structure was reported yesterday by Heil & Stern, who sold for Leo Feist 134 West Thirty-seventh Street.

The property, which consists of an old-fashioned four-story remodeled dwelling, occupying a lot 21 by 98.9, located between Broadway and Seventh Avenue, was purchased by the Alcourt Realty Company, of which A. E. Lefcourt is President.

The buyer now controls a plot 93 by 98.9, having recently purchased the property known as 136, 138, 140, and 142, adjoining, consisting of three parcels, 72 by 98.9, through the same brokers.

At the expiration of the present leases a twelve-story mercantile building will be erected, the entire operation involving over $800,000. This is the third sale of this property through the same brokers, they having originaly sold it for the Herald Square Holding Company to L. Randolph Jacobs and for Mr. Jacobs to the Alcourt Realty Company.

Justice Gerard Buys on 5th Avenue.

Justice James W. Gerard has purchased a new Fifth Avenue site for the residence he intends to build on that thoroughfare. He has acquired the forty-foot plot, 102.2 feet deep, between Ninety-fourth and Ninety-fifth Streets, being 61 feet south of Ninety-fifth Street. It was bought from Emanuel Blumenthal and Al Hayman. Francis B. Robert was the broker in the deal.

Justice Gerard will erect a five-story English basement residence similar to the one occupied by Gen. Lloyd Bryce, at 1,025 Fifth Avenue. The cost of the land and building will aggregate about $325,000. An interesting feature was that Justice Gerard agreed to start building within six months. The sellers own the balance of the block front between Ninety-fourth and Ninety-fifth Streets.

In part payment he gives a lot 30 by 100 on Fifth Avenue, 100 feet south of Ninety-sixth Street, acquired some time ago for a residence, but the plan was abandoned because additional property could not be purchased. Justice Gerard's present home is at 725 Fifth Avenue, which he leases, adjoining the Huntington mansion.

West 53d Street Deal.

The estate of Thomas J. Drummond has sold to an investor 133, 135, and 137 West Fifty-third Street, an old four-story dwelling and stable, on a plot 42.9 by 100.5. The buyer will improve the site with a commercial building. John J. Clancey & Co. negotiated the sale.

Buxton Estate Sells Plot.

The Buxton estate has sold to Jacob Koltek 100 to 104 Christopher Street, three three-story buildings, on plot 69.9 by 82.10 by irregular, between Bleecker and Bedford Streets. Negotiations are pending for a resale of the parcel to a builder for improvement.

The Private Dwelling Market.

Mrs. M. Le Brun Cooper has sold to a client of Pease & Elliman 34 East Sixty-fourth Street, a four-story and basement dwelling, on a lot 17.6 by 100. The buyer will occupy.

Tenements for Investment.

Patrick J. McSherry has purchased for investment from Rosa Doctor 724 Amsterdam Avenue, a five-story tenement, with stores, on a lot 25 by 86, between Ninety-fifth and Ninety-sixth Streets. Slawson & Hobbs were the brokers.

The Herman Arns Company has sold for Ida A. Noew 508 West Forty-sixth Street, 100 feet west of Tenth Avenue, a four-story double tenement, on pot 20 by 100.5 feet.

Leases Bronx Factory Site.

John Jacob Astor has leased to the National Lace and Embroidery Company a plot of twelve lots just north of 150th Street fronting on both Cromwell and River Avenues. The lease is for twenty years, and it is the intention of the company to erect at once a two-story factory building.

Bronx Sales.

Louis Reiss has sold for Henry Robben to Caspar Bornmann the three-story double flat, with rear house, 868 East 160th Street, on lot 25 by 100.

Williamson & Bryan have sold for Berlin & Green the plot on the west side of Southern Boulevard, 100 feet south of 176th Street, 65 by 100, to the Dwyer & Carey Construction Company. It will be improved with five-story apartment houses.

Brooklyn.

Richard Goodwin has sold 1,048 Halsey Street, a two-family house, for J. Gelhardt, to C. E. Spye; 516 Lexington Avenue, a two-family residence, for F. G. Isles to a client; 26 Central Place, a two-family house, for George A. Drake, to a client, and 1,047 Hancock Street, a two-family house, for Mrs. Fox, to a client.

Long Island Sales.

Shields & Co. have sold at Great Neck Villa, for Frank J. Foster, his house of old English design, located on the northwest corner of Villa Road E and Villa Road B, on about one-quarter of an acre of ground. This is one of a number which have been built at Great Neck Villa during the past year. The new owner intends to immediately occupy the house.

Susan M. Corning has sold to John P. Corning a parcel, 150 by 100, on the west side of Eldert Avenue, Rockaway Beach.

William A. De Groot has sold to William Volk of Manhattan a parcel, 25 feet on the south side of Scutt Place and 30 by 144 on the north side of Scutt Place, Jamaica Terrace.

The McKnight Realty Company reports the sale to E. M. Murray of Plot 426 in Section B of their Great Neck Estates. This plot has a frontage of 256 feet on Vista Drive, one of the most attractive portions of the Estates. They also report the sale to Mrs. I. P. Roberge of three lots 20 by 120 on Cedar Drive of their Great Neck Estates. They also report the sale of house on Linwood Avenue, Bayside-Flushing property, to Mrs. H. P. Burdett.

Suburban.

Kurz & Uren, Incorporated, have sold for Mr. Leist a plot 50 by 100 on the north side of Iden Avenue, about 250 feet west of Pelhamdale Avenue, Pelham, N. Y.

Irving H. Wolfe has sold for Electa B. Williams to Jason C. Cameron a tract of land situated at Cranford, N. J., fronting on the Rahway River and adjoining property purchased recently by Thomas Sperry of the Sperry & Hutchinson Trading Stamp Company.

Recent Buyers.

Oliver S. Lyford, Jr., is the buyer of the three-story dwelling, 123 East Sixty-fifth Street, sold recently by Mrs. May O. Conville. Mr. Lyford will remodel the house into an American basement type for his own occupancy.

Clara L. Craft is the buyer of the dwelling, 249 West Seventieth Street, sold last week by Florence Kraft.

Leopold Haas, the present tenant, is the buyer of the four-story building at 36 West Thirty-sixth Street, sold Monday by Isabel C. Smith.

Country Dwellings Leased.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Mrs. Arthur Gibb her handsome estate known as Gageboro, at Glen Cove, L. I., to a client for the Summer.

De Blois & Eldridge have leased the Fairchild place in Bellevue Avenue and the Cliffs at Newport, R. I., to Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock of Manhattan for the Summer of 1912.

Fish & Marvin have leased the H. Ward Leonard property at Sagamore, Bronxville, for a long term to J. W. Cowper, Vice President of the Lackawanna Bridge Company.

Architects for Cafe Martin Loft.

Schwartz & Gross have been selected as the architects for the new twenty-story building, which is to be erected on the site of the Café Martin, occupying the block front on the south side of Twenty-sixth Street, between Fifth Avenue and Broadway, with frontages of from 55 to 60 feet on the avenues. The building will be strictly a loft structure. The new owners, including the Johnson-Kahn syndicate, will take possession of the old restaurant on June 1, and soon after that date building operations will begin.

Omnibus Line in Thirty-second St.

The Public Service Commission has set for a hearing on March 11 the application of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company for permission to operate a motor omnibus line from Fifth Avenue through Thirty-second Street to the Pennsylvania Station. This is the company which operates motor omnibuses on Fifth Avenue.

To Sell Hotel Endicott.

The Hotel Endicott occupying the block front in the west side of Columbus Avenue between Eighty-first and Eighty-second Streets is to be sold at foreclosure proceedings late this month as a result of two actions brought by the executors and trustees of the Marshall O. Roberts estate to secure loans aggregating about $650,000. Back taxes, water charges, &c., amounting to about $90,000, are also against the property.

John D. Rockefeller appears as one of the defendants in the actions, along with Charles A. Fuller, George W. Murray, the New Endicott Company, and others. The property is to be sold under the direction of Alfred Steckler, Jr., as referee, at the stand of Joseph P. Day.

Plans for Sterns' New Store.

Plans for Stern Brothers' new department store in Forty-second Street, to cost $1,500,000, were filed yesterday. The building will be located on the north side of Forty-second Street, 208 feet east of Sixth Avenue, running through the block to Forty-third Street, and covering the southeast corner of Sixth Avenue. The frontage on Forty-second Street will be 234 feet; on Forty-third Street, 442 feet, and on the avenue, 100.5 feet. It will be eight stories high, fireproof, and will be known as 29 to 45 West Forty-second Street, 38 to 76 West Forty-third Street, and 746 to 754 Sixth Avenue.

Louisa M. Gerry is the owner of 43 and 45 West Forty-second Street, 50 to 76 West Forty-third Street, and 746 to 754 Sixth Avenue. The Pentalpha Realty Company, of which Raymond Hoagland is President, is the owner of 29 to 41 West Forty-second Street and 38 to 48 West Forty-third Street. The building will be equipped with twenty-five elevators, including fifteen passenger, seven freight, two combination freight and passenger, and one large elevator for automobiles. John B. Snook's Sons are the architects.

Leases.

Duff & Conger have leased the two stores 1,163 and 1,165 Madison Avenue in their building, corner Eighty-sixth Street, to Frederick B. Kohlhepp for a term of years.

The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company has leased for Thomas Robbins the two three-story and basement houses, 44 and 46 East Twenty-fifth Street, on plot 50 by 100, to John Wallace Brett for business purposes.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased for J. Langdon Erving the new five-story American basement dwelling at 62 East Eightieth Street, on lot 18 by 100, to Miss Ethel Kingsland, who has lately occupied the fifty-foot house at 62 Fifth Avenue, owned by Thomas F. Ryan, and adjoining the old Ryan resdence, on the northwest corner of Twelfth Street.

Mortgage Brokers to Organize.

A number of mortgage loan brokers of the City of New York met at the rooms of the Real Estate Board of Brokers, 115 Broadway, yesterday afternoon to discuss the desirability of forming a permanent organization of mortgage brokers. The following firms were represented at this meeting: Albert B. Ashforth, Robert Baker, William S. Baker, William M. Benjamin, Remsen Darling, De Selding Brothers, Omar A. Jenks, A. W. McLaughlin & Co., A. L. Mordecai & Co., M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co., George R. Read & Co., Elisha Sniffin, Wetmore & Van Winkle, F. R. Wood, W. R. Dolson Company, and Folsom Brothers.

Letters approving of the formation of such an organization were received in addition to the above from the following: McVickar Gaillard Realty Co., John N. Golding, Frank E. Smith, E. D. MacMannus, and the Charles E. Duross Company.

Elisha Sniffin was appointed Chairman of the meeting, and M. Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary. After a full open discussion it was the unanimous opinion of those present that the organization should be formed and its whole object should be to raise the standard on which mortgage business is conducted, and further the business of the mortgage brokers by cooperation, publicity, legislation, &c.

It was finally decided that a luncheon should be held one week from Saturday, March 16, at a place to be determined, and that all those interested in the furtherance of an organizaton of mortgage brokers should be invited to attend.

The Chairman appointed a committee to take up the matter of organization and report at the meeting to be held on the 16th. The Committee on Organization consists of the following firms, together with Chairman, ex-officio: A. W. McLaughlin & Co., De Selding Brothers, M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co., Albert B. Ashforth, and the McVickar Gaillard Realty Company.

It was the opinion of the majority of those present that the standard of the business could best be raised by securing legislation for the licensing of mortgage brokers and making it a misdemeanor for any one to offer a mortgage application without having a license or being the properly accredited agent of some one holding a license.

Lexington Avenue Auction Offerings

Several Lexington Avenue parcels will be sold to-day by Bryan L. Kennelly in the Vesey Street salesroom. They include 805 and 807 Lexington Avenue, adjoining the corner of Sixty-second Street, and 833 and 858 Lexington Avenue, all four-story dwellings. Mr. Kennelly will also sell 306 West Eighty-sixth Street, a four-story dwelling; a large plot on the west side of Convent Avenue, near 131st Street, and 159 West Seventy-second Street, a four-story apartment house.

$1,199,246 for Queens Buildings.

Plans were approved during the week ended March 2 for 166 new buildings in Queens, estimated to cost $576,025; for 23 alterations, to cost $17,262, and for 71 plumbing permits, to cost $19,841; total, $613,128. This shows the beginning of a revival of the active conditions that prevailed last year. The total number of new buildings for the month of February was 292, the estimated cost of which, including plumbing, was $1,199,246.

Notes.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has negotiated a $95,000 mortgage at 4½ per cent. for five years for the No. 412 Broadway Company, owners of No. 412 Broadway.

M. M. Hayward & Co. have removed their offices to 2,640 Broadway, northeast corner of 100th Street.

William H. Wheelock of the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company, at a hearing before Justice Davis on the application of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for a reduction of its assessments under the franchise tax proceedings, testified that he estimated the value of all the taxable real estate the company owns at $11,375,000. The property is assessed to the value of from $15,000,000 to $16,000,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By J. H. Mayers.

120th St, 118 East, s s, 215 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.10, five-story tenement; foreclosure, to I. L. Broadwin, $20,400.

AT 815 THIRD AVENUE.

Tremont Av, n s, 213.2 ft w of Aqueduct Av, 92.10x134.2x35x122.1, vacant; foreclosure, to Terence T. Kane, $8,875.

Hall Place, 1,072, e s, 163.2 ft s of 167th St, 80x52.7x56.7, to Intervale Av, x 28.1x48.1x 51.8, two-story dwelling and one-story rear building; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Mary Leimbacher, $9,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

18th St, 216 to 222 West, for a twelve-story loft, 100x142.6; Monahan Express Co., 61 Greenwich Av, owner; G. M. McCabe, 96 5th Av, architect; cost....$400,000

42d St, 29 to 45 West; 43d St, 38 to 76 West, and 6th Av, 746 to 754, for an eight-story department store, 234 ft on 42d St, 100.5 ft on 6th Av by 442 on 43d St; L. A. Gerry, Newport, R. I., and Pentalpha Realty Co., 22 William St, owners; John B. Snook's Sons, 73 Nassau St, architects; cost......$1,500,000

Marvin Place, w s, 167.98 ft n of St. Raymond's Av, for a two-story brick dwelling, 18x36; Angelo Vagnuco, 565 Van Nest Av, owner; B. Ebeling, 1,136 Walker Av, architect; cost....$2,200

Leland Av, e s, 150 ft n of McGraw Av, for two two-story frame dwellings, 21x50 each; Tillie M. Stadler, 1,861 McGraw Av, owner; Henry A. Stadler, Jr., 1,861 McGraw Av, architect; cost....$11,000

Washington Av, w s, 20 ft n of 186th St, for a one-story brick factory, 30x86; William Ward, 186th St and Park Av, owner; Krevmborg Architectural Co, 1,330 Wilkins Av, architects; cost....$25,000

Kelly St, w s, 165.42 ft s of Westchester Av, for two five-story brick tenements, 43.9x88 each; 182d Street Realty Co., Frank Gallatto, 2,289 1st Av, owner; Kreymborg Architectural Co, 1,330 Wilkins Av, architects; cost.$70,000

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Madison Av, 1,759, to a five-story apartment; S. Williams, 71 West 118th St, owner; Gronenberg & Leuchtag, 7 West 22d St, architects; cost....$5,500

Park Place, 24, and Barclay St, 19, to a six-story office building; National Railways Publishing Co, 75 Church St, owner; M. J. McQuillan, 100 William St, architect; cost.$6,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, MARCH 5.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BRADHURST AV, n e corner of 154th St, 50.11x99.7; Bradhurst Av, e s, 50.11 ft n of 154th St, 51x100.3; Birch Realty Co to Gussie Raabe, 847 Riverside Drive, Feb. 26; attorneys, Phillips & Avery, 41 Park Row....$100

CLAREMONT AV, n e corner of 125th St, 100x100, (mtg $179,500;) 135th St, 506 West, s s, 45.10x99.11, (mtg $55,000;) Nehtul Realty Co. to New York Real Estate Security Co., 42 Broadway, March 1; attorney, Lawyers' Title Co., 160 Broadway....$100

ELM ST, w s, 80 ft n of Frankl'n St, 17.9x78; Louisa Ehrsam to Frederick W. Ehrsam and another, 525 Wales Av, Feb. 23; attorney, Harry Robitzek, 160 Broadway....$100

EDGECOMBE AV, w s corner of 165th St, 80.9x140.8; Woodmont Realty Co. to Martha Lemmon, 138 West 117th St, March 2; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway..$100

GREENWICH ST, 122-126, n w s, 60.2x79x 55.10x80.4; Adelaide M. Von Krisel to Emil Loeb, 47 West 96th St, (mtg $18,000,) ¼ part, all title, Feb. 26; attorney, Title Guarantee Co, 176 Broadway....$100

GRAND ST, n s, 43.10 ft e of Ridge St, 49.8x 100; Houston Realty Co to Morris Berman, 1,212 Beverly Road, Brooklyn, all liens, March 1; attorneys, Bondin & L., 302 Broadway....$1

MADISON AV, 1,523, e s, 16.8x70; Edna M. Scott and another to E. A. Manice & Co, 1 Broad St, composed of Edward A. Manice, 100 East 64th St, and Arthur R. Manice, 17 East 81st St, all title, quitclaim, Feb. 21..$1

MARBLE HILL, e s, 362.1 ft n of 225th St, 30x100; Architects and Builders' Co to Louis Brandt, 38 Marble Hill Av, (mtg $18,000,) Nov. 10, 1900, (probably intended for 1911;) attorney, Alwin R. Brandt, 41 Park Row.$100

MORNINGSIDE AV EAST, n w corner of 124th St, 50.5x100; Cornelia G. Chapin to Amsterdam Grocery Co., 186 Manhattan St, Feb. 26; attorney, John H. Judge, 261 Broadway....$100

RIDGE ST, e s, 175.5 ft s of Broome St, —x 100; Sarah Schwarz, executrix, to Bernard Galewski, 26 West 120th St, Jan. 24, (mtg $9,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$20,000

SAME PROPERTY; Charles Simon, executor, to same, Jan. 25, (mtg $9,000;) attorney, same....$20,000

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 225 and 226, e s, 50.5x 98.5; Gustav Obendorfer to Union Land Holding Co., 170 Broadway, March 5; attorney, William L. Levy, 170 Broadway....$100

SPRING ST, 149, n s, 25x100; Ella V. Eldredge to Pondista Realty Co, 165 Broadway, Feb. 29; attorneys, Thompson & Fuller, 165 Broadway....$1

WATER ST, 142, n w s, 23.10x99.5; Maimie E. Cohn and others to A. Cohn & Co., 142 Water St, Feb. 16, (3 deeds;) attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$1

7TH AV, 471 and 473, e s, 29.4x60; Kate C. Boyer to Theophile Kick, 142 West 92d St, March 5; attorney, Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway....$100

25TH ST, s s, 162.6 ft w of Lexington Av, 20.10x98.9; Mary F. Duff to Archibald Gracie, Washington, D. C., (mtg $19,000,) March 29, 1910, re-recorded from March 29, 1910; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway....$100

30TH ST, 340 West, s s, 22x98.9; William McDonough, executor of John McDonough, to James McDonough, 340 West 30th St, ½ part, Feb. 7....$9,000

34TH ST, n s, 44.6 ft w of Lexington Av, 22x 64; Charles H. Russell to John A. Wyeth, 244 Lexington Av, March 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

34TH ST, 238 East, s s, 18.3x98.9; William Hilton to John T. Watson, 489 Sanford Av, Flushing, L. I., (mtg $12,000,) March 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$100

44TH ST, 3 East, 27x100.5; D. R. Robinson and another, trustees, to Margaret E. Moran, North Philadelphia, Penn., March 4; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

46TH ST, s s, 153.4 ft e of 6th Av, 16.8x100.5; Felix Isman to Warren Leslie, 110 West 69th St, (mtg $42,501,) Feb. 29; attorney, Warren Leslie, 165 Broadway....$100

59TH ST, 375 ft e of 9th Av, 100x100.5; 58th St, n s, 396.5 ft w of 8th Av, 21.5x100.5; George G. Benjamin to Eugene S. Benjamin, 1,019 Madison Av, ½ part, all liens, March 1; attorneys, Kurzman & F., 25 Broad St....$1

68TH ST, s s, 319.2 ft e of 3d Av, 18.2x100; Esther S. Goldstein to Robert E. Kelly, 206 Mount Hope Pl, (mtg $9,500,) March 4; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$100

80TH ST, 144 West, s s, 20x102.2; Charles H. Ellingwood to M. Ralston Hart, 56 West 68th St, March 2; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$1

80TH ST, 144 West, s s, 200x102.2; C. H. Ellingwood, executor Lyman H. Ellingwood, to M. Ralston Hart, 56 West 68th St, (mtg $22,000,) March 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$26,000

93D ST, n s, 130.6 ft w of 3d Av, 90x100.8; Pauline Cohen to Rosanna Rosenfeld, 431 East 138th St, Feb. 26; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100

98TH ST, 148 East, s s, 25x100.11; Fannie Goldenberg to Rebecca Goldenberg, 923 Fox St, all liens, Jan. 2; attorney, Edward A. Brown, 135 Broadway....$1

109TH ST, 20 East, s s, 81x100.11; Morris Levy to Max L. Schallek, 145 West 111th St, (mtg $28,000,) ½ part, all title, March 1; attorneys, Strasbourger, E. & S., 74 Broadway....$1

134TH ST, n s, 178 ft e of 8th Av, 47x99.11; Joel M. Marx to Carrie Lasker, 114 West 69th St, (mtg $38,000,) Dec. 1, 1911; attorneys, Houghton & Marx, 220 Broadway....$100

135TH ST, 506 West, 45.10x99.11; Terrace Holding Co to Nethul Realty Co, 103 East 125th St, March 1, (mtg $50,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co, 160 Broadway....$100

146TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Broadway, 20.3x 99.11, (mtg $6,500;) 53d St, 319 and 321 East, 40x100.5, (mtg $35,000;) 42d St, s s, 255 ft e of 3d Av, 50x—, (mtg $52,400;) Frank Dobson to Christian F. Tietjen and another, trustees, Mount Vernon, N. Y., Feb. 24; attorneys, Deyo & B., 111 Broadway....$1

159TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of Broadway, 25x99.11; Mathilda Bruggemann and others to John Davis, Montclair, N. J., March 1, (mtg $17,000;) address, Montclair, N. J....$100

Bronx.

BRYANT AV, 1,527, w s, 25x100; Sophia Levy to Adela M. Harrington, 1,478 Vyse Av, mtg $6,000, March 4; attorney, W. J. Egan, 277 Broadway....$1

BOSTON ROAD, s e corner of 166th St; Ellen Morse to Pauline Levy, 100 West 121st St, May 25, 1909; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1

CLINTON AV, 2,006, e s, 16.8x100; William A. Keener, referee, to Elizabeth Lins, 743 Fairmount Pl, March 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$3,600

EDGEWATER ROAD, n w s, 289.2 ft from Garrison Av, 25x—; James E. Dougherty to Timothy D. Gleason, 563 Southern Boulevard, July 26, 1911; attorney, Benjamin Franklin, 140 Nassau St....$1

HOE AV, w s, 67.3 ft s of Home St, 30x65; Jerome H. Buck, referee, to Colonial Import and Export Co., 24 Stone St, mtg $9,750, march 4....$500

LOCUST AV, n w s, 50 ft n e of 140th St, 23.3x100; Michael Martin to Elizabeth J. Martin, his wife, 305 Locust Av, March 4; attorney, M. J. Sullivan, Willis Av. and 148th St....$1

LOT 17, Block 57, map of Section 1, Morris Park; Fidelity Development Co. to Alfred V. Johansen, 5,520 15th Av, Brooklyn, Feb. 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1

PROSPECT AV, 1,323, 31.5x100; John Old to George Koch, Jr., Town of Union, N. J., March 2, (mtg $30,000;) attorneys, Koch Brothers, Weehawken, N. J....$100

RANDALL AV, n s, 100 ft e of Amundson Av, 25x101.5; Minnie Hilding to August J. Olin, 736 Albert St, Long Island City, March 4; attorney, J. F. Klein, 736 Albert St, Long Island City....$1

VYSE AV, 1,476, e s, 25x100; Adela M. Harrington to Sophie Levy, 1,517 Bryant Av, mtg $13,000, March 4; attorney, S. Deutsch, 809 Broadway....$1

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e s, 825 ft n of McGraw Av, 50x125; Adam Vorndran to George Costar, 1,922 East 177th St, ½ part, mtg $8,500, Feb. 17; attorney, M. J. Sullivan, Willis Av and 148th St....$100

133D ST, s s, 425 ft w of Cypress Av, 100x 100; Augustus Gareiss and others to Caroline Gareiss, 2,999 Marion Av, Dec. 18, 1911; attorney, Gustav Frey, 3,429 3d Av....$100

145TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Leggett Av; Longwood Av, s e corner of Barry St, 70.4x—; Joseph Schwartz and others to Worthen Realty and Construction Co., 1,358 Boston Road, (mtg $15,000,) Feb. 27; attorney, Hugo H. Ritterbusch, 150 Nassau St....$100

169TH ST, 779 East, 25x100; Jacobina Fisher to McKinley Square Casino Co., 775 East 169th St, March 4, (mtg $8,000;) attorney, Max Monfried, 150 Nassau St....$100

171ST ST, 444 East, 25x90; Herman D. Junge to Charles Seiferd and another, Mount Vernon, N. Y., March 4, (mtg $10,000;) attorney, H. H. Holbert, 1,511 3d Av....$100

216TH ST, s s, 50 e of 6th Av, 50x100; Ferdinand Gallo to Rosaria Genoa, 448 East 115th St, mtg $1,600, March 4; attorneys, Pantell & G., 63 Park Row....$1

235TH ST, n s, 450 ft e of Keppler Av, 25x 100; Louis Eickwort to Henrietta E. Caulkins, 245 East 235th St, Feb. 21, (mtg $3,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

ALLEN ST, 5, w s, 25x87.6; Gershon Hausman to Annie Siegel, 85 Lenox Av, March 4, due Jan. 1, 1914, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Siegel & S., 320 Broadway....$3,500

CLAREMONT AV, n e corner of 125th St, 100 x100; 135th St, 506 West, s s, 45.10x99.11, supplemental mortgage; New York Real Estate Security Co. to New York Trust Co., 26 Broad St, prior mtg $234,500, March 4, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....

CHAMBERS ST, 125 to 131, 75x100; Nathaniel Huggins to Margaret Johnson Johns, 6 West 83d St, Feb. 29, 1 year, p. c. as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$20,000

EDGECOMBE AV, n w corner of 165th St, 80.9x —; Martha Lemmon to Lawyers Mortgage Co, 59 Liberty St, March 4, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$120,000

GREENWICH ST, 122 to 126, 60.2x79; Emil Loeb to Fulton Trust Co. of New York, 30 Nassau St, March 4, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$40,000

HOUSTON ST, 51 East, 24.8x84.3; William Fisher to Gussie Pollak, 1,854 7th Av, March 5, prior mtge $19,000, due as per bond; attorney, Mrs. G. Pollak, 1,854 7th Av....$2,000

MORNINGSIDE AV EAST, n w corner of 124th St, 50.5x100; Amsterdam Grocery Co. to Cornelia G. Chapin, 57 East 26ist St, March 1, 5 years; attorney, J. H. Judge, 261 Broadway....$53,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Henry Schwanewede, 501 West 122d St, prior mtg $53,000, March 5, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, George H. Hyde, 41 Park Row....$5,000

MADISON AV, 137-143, e s, 98.9x —; 31st Madison Co. to Associate Owners Corporation, 258 Broadway, Feb. 29, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Harris & Towne, 258 Broadway....$35,000

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 225, e s, 50.5x98.5; Union Land Holding Co. to Gustav Obendorfer, 2,118 Broadway, March 5, due as per bond; attorney, William L. Levy, 170 Broadway....$20,000

WEST END AV, s w corner of 73d St, 24.4x95; Ellie F. Moffitt to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, March 5, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$67,000

3D AV, e s, 41.1 ft s of 4th St, 20.6x84; Adolph Bruckman to Sarah Gens, 204 West 119th St, 1 year, 6 p. c.; March 1; attorney, Leo Lerner, 230 Grand St....$1,200

3D AV, 254, w s, 23x75; Agnes M. Cregier to German Savings Bank, 100 East 14th St, March 5, prior mtg $3,000, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$2,000

4TH ST, s s, 362.11 ft e of Avenue B, 24.9x 96.2; Henry M. Bloch to Jacob Bloch, 54 East 122d St, March 2, prior mtg $28,000, due April 1, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Bloch & Hoffman, 346 Broadway....$7,000

6TH ST, n s, 265.6 ft e of 1st Av, 21.10x90.10; Zbarazer Realty Co. to Mania Neustaedter, 111 East 2d St, Jan. 3, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Isidore Neustaedter, 63 Park Row....$3,247

7TH AV, 469 to 475, e s, 98.9x140; Theophile Kick to New York Mortgage and Security Co., 135 Broadway, March 5, prior mtg $240,000, 2 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway....$100,000

34TH ST, 129 East, 22x64; John A. Wyeth to Edward E. Black, Yonkers, N. Y., due as per bond, March 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$25,000

34TH ST, 238 East, 18.3x98.9; John T. Watson to Kate Hilton, 109 Main St, Flushing, L. I., March 1, prior mtg $12,000, 3 years; attorney, William J. Canary, 2 Rector St....$1,500

44TH ST, 3 East, n s, 27x100.5; Margaret E. Moran to D. Remsen Robinson, Fishkill Plains, N. Y., and another, executors, March 4, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$125,000

57TH ST, 105 East, 17.6x80.5; Henry B. Anderson to Edward E. Black, Yonkers, N. Y., Feb. 20, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$40,000

80TH ST, s s, 290 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x 102.2; M. Ralston Hart to Charles H. Ellingwood, Englewood, N. J., prior mtg $22,000, March 1, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$1,000

80TH ST, 218 and 220 East, 50x102.2; 22d St, 338-340 East, 50x97; Kramer Contracting Co. to David Gallert and another, 2,880 Broadway, July 11, prior mtg $94,000, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, Adam Wiener, 320 Broadway....$10,000

82D ST, 158 East, 25x102.2; John H. Welsh to Henry Sonn, 33 West 86th St, 5 years, Feb. 29; attorneys, Goldfogle, C. & L., 271 Broadway....$25,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to William Walitschka and another, 158 East 82d St, Feb. 29, prior mtg $25,000, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Goldfogle, C. & L., 271 Broadway.$3,000

93D ST, 179 East, 30x100.8; Adolph Cohen, executor, to John E. O'Brien, 723 St. Nicholas Av, March 4, prior mtg $20,000, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$4,000

116TH ST, 362 West, 18.9x100.11; Michael J. Farrell to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Feb. 5, due as per bond; address, 176 Broadway....$12,000

122D ST, 425 East, 16.8x100.11; Caledonia Golf Cleek and Mfg. Co. to Sarah Goldberger, 110 West 84th St, March 2, prior mtg $5,800, 5 years, 6 p. c.; address, 110 West 84th St....$5,000

129TH ST, 39 and 41 West, 50x99.11; Blume Hochberg to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, March 4, 5 years; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St....$54,000

Bronx.

BAILEY AV, e s, 295.8 ft n from beginning of curve of n e corner of Bailey and Heath Avs, 16.8x100; Gustave Larsen to Tessler Building Co., 37 East 28th St, Feb. 2, prior mtg $5,250, due Jan. 25, 1915, 6 p. c.; address, 37 East 28th St....$2,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, 3 years, 6 p. c., Feb. 2; attorney, same....$750

BARNES AV, e s, 124.8 ft s of 1st Av, 31.2x 88.1x30x96.6; John E. Kelly to North Side Mortgage Co, 391 East 149th St, March 1, due, &c., as per bond; attorneys, Clocke, K. & R., 391 East 149th St....$2,000

CLINTON AV, 2,066, e s, 16.8x100; Elizabeth Lins to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, March 12, due as per bond; address, 176 Broadway....$2,000

CRIMMINS AV, s e corner of Oak Terrace, 100 x61; Katie Schneider to Eberhard Schmid, New Canaan, Conn., March 5, 3 years; attorney, F. B. Chedsey, 320 Broadway....$5,000

LOTS 73 and 74, map of property of W. F. Duncan, at Williamsbridge; Nicoletta Angelli to Sadies B. Clocke, 520 West 183d St, March 4, due, &c., as per bond; attorneys, Clocke, K. & R., 391 East 149th St....$1,400

MORRIS AV, s w corner of 165th St, 79.7x 80; 165th St, s s, 80 ft w of Morris Av, 36.9x —; 165th St, s s, 66.9 ft w of Morris Av, 36.9x —; Mitchell McDermott Construction Co. to Patrick J. Mitchele, 1,917 Crotona Av, Jan. 30, prior mtg $14,400, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, R. B. Honeyman, 2 Rector St....$7,500

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 35 ft n of 185th St, 45.6x100x45x106.11; Cioffi Co to Charles Lopard, 822 Jennings St, prior mtg $28,000, March 4, 3 years, 6 p. c.; address, 822 Jennings St....$6,000

POTTER PLACE, n s, 75 ft e of Villa Av, 26x98.7; Antonia Natale to Maria C. Faraci, 110 East 106th St, March 1, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway....$1,000

163D ST, 791 East, 21x52.6; Rudolph Hofmann to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, March 5, 10 years, 5½ p. c.; address, 176 Broadway....$2,500

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

BROADWAY, n e corner, 146th St, 99.11x irregular to s s 147th St, and 50x199.10 146th St and 225 ft to beginning land; Florence A. Alker to Bradhurst Amusement and Building Company, 35 Bond St, 2½ years from March 1, 1912; attorney Myron Sulzberger, 38 Park Row....taxes and $12,000 to $20,000

BOSTON ROAD, s e corner 166th St, 2 stores and cellars, Bronx County Construction Company to Matthias Ossenbruggen, 1,619 Trinity Av, 10 years, from May 1, 1912; address, 1,019 Trinity Av....$1,800 and $1,980

EAST BROADWAY, 91, ground floor, &c.; Lazarus Realty Company to David Harris, 231 Rodney St, Brooklyn, 3 years, from May 1, 1912; attorney, M. S. Schill, 205 West 119th St....$2,750

INTERVALE AV, s e corner Westchester Av, the Nicolet; Jacob Leitner to Felix Amusement Company, 966 Intervale Av, 5 years, from Oct. 1, 1911; attorney H. G. Guttman, 320 Broadway....$2,400

NEWSSTAND in cafe near Broadway entrance of Cafe Martin; John B. Martin to Jacob L. Marks, 1,184 Broadway, 2 years, from Oct. 1, 1912; attorney, N. D. Levy, 198 Broadway....$600

PEARL ST, 468-468½, all; Lawrence Drake to Joseph Oliver, 468 Pearl St, 3 years, from May 1, 1911; attorney, N. F. Walsh, 37 City Hall Place....$1,440

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 2,171, all; Emile Blaesius to Fred J. Frasch, Jr., 7 years, from April 1, 1912; attorney, Ebling B. Co., 760 St. Ann's Av....$2,300

WEST BROADWAY, 436-438, s store; Joseph Rosenberg to George S. Lapkin, 1,061 St. Nicholas Av, 3 years from May 1, 1912; address, 1,061 St. Nicholas Av....$300

2D AV, 875, store and basement; Adam Roland to Frederick Neuscheler, 875 2d Av, 5 years, from May 1, 1912; address, 875 2d Av....$960

3D AV, 423 store and rear basement; Theresa McGilian to John D. Meyer, 145 East 30th St, 5 2-12 years, from March 1, 1912; attorney, Jaburg Brothers, 10 Leonard St....$1,500

41ST ST, 448 West, store floor; Abr. Shimans and another to V. Loewers Gambrinus Brewing Company, 528 West 42d St, 3 years, from May 1, 1912; attorney Charles T. Rudershauser, 140 Nassau St....$650

45TH ST, 60 West, store and basement; Building Operating Company to Senagas Company and another, 1,437 Broadway, 10 years, from May 1, 1912; attorney, Lyman da F. Brandon, 80 Wall St....$3,500

MECHANICS' LIENS.

ANDREWS AV, 2,341; Henry Mencher against John E. Scharsmith, owner and contractor....$944

AQUEDUCT AV, 1,492 and 1,494; Henry Raabe against Towanda Construction Co., owner and contractor....$1,600

BATHGATE AV, n e corner of 191st St, 157x 98; Adam Happel against Fordham University and St. John's College at Fordham, owners; Thomas J. Reilly Co., contractor, (renewal)....$14,250

CHARLTON ST, 34 to 40; H. Krantz Manufacturing Co. against New York City Mission Tract Society, owner; Joseph S. Waintrob, contractor....$350

WESTCHESTER AV, s s, 4.3 ft e of 3d Av, 70.11x181.3 to Bergen Av x 51; Cross, Austin & Ireland Lumber Co. against Richard Seligman and J. Clarence Davies, owners, (renewal)....$2,394

6TH AV, n w corner of 30th St, 30x188.6x irregular; Centurian Concrete Steel Co. against Henry Morgenthau, Edmund E. Mooney, and Henry J. Mooney, owners; Abraham Goldsmith and Samuel Jackman, lessees; Fleischman Brothers Co., contractor, (correction)....$4,118

14TH ST, 203 East; Louis Moeschen against L. Buchler and Eugene J. Flood, owners, (renewal)....$105

44TH ST, 107 West; Frederick H. Meier against John T. Dupont, owner; William J. Wright, contractor....$84

50TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 9th Av, 95.10x100.5; Luigi Costabile against New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital, owner; Samuel Russoff, Packard & Co., and Saverio Nappi, contractors....$357

77TH ST, 502 East; Holland Machine Co. against Open Stair Tenement Co., owner; William Messer Co., contractor....$146

167TH ST, West Farms Road and Hoe Av, block, gore, 148.1x271.11x228.1; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. against Aldiv Realty Co., owner and contractor; Henry Mandel, contractor....$112

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

4TH ST, 293 to 297 West; Gaetano Carretta against Christian Yore and others, March 11, 1911....$15,254

SAME PROPERTY; William A. Thomas Co. against same, March 4, 1911....$377

SAME PROPERTY; Harlem River Lumber and Woodworking Co. against same, March 8, 1911....$500

SAME PROPERTY; Harry Hemlin and others against same, March 3, 1911....$2,095

SAME PROPERTY; Commonwealth Roofing Co. against same, March 10, 1911....$340

135TH ST, 506 West; Rudolph Federman against Terrace Holding Co. and others, Aug. 9, 1911, (by deposit)....$29

SAME PROPERTY; Isador Krisansky against same, (by deposit)....$14

77TH ST, 231 East; Luigi Costabile against Joseph H. Boldblatt and others, Aug. 10, 1911....$396

LIS PENDENS.

BEAUMONT AV, 2,345; Louis Epstein against Tuchman Brothers Construction Co. and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. O. Ernst.

BRISTOW ST, n w corner of 170th St, 55.3x 48.6; William J. Willett against Charles H. Sproesssig, Jr., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Knox.

CRESTON AV, e s, 205.2 ft s of 189th St, 70x 95; Addie B. Seligman and others against James T. Doyle and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Wechsler.

FULTON ST, w s, Lot 171, map of Washingtonville, Bronx; William W. Penfield against Charles J. Brause and others, (amended action to determine claim, &c.;) attorney, G. Roberts.

LOT 48, map of Washingtonville, Bronx; Sarah A. Sneden against William W. Penfield and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.

MONROE ST, 326 and 328; Samuel Willets against Max Cohen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. M. Powell.

PRINCE ST, n w corner of Wooster St, 40x 94.4x irregular; New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations, against Mamie Landauer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Haviland.

11TH ST, 323 and 325 West; Helman S. Isaacs against Herman Liebman and others, (partition;) attorneys, House, Grossman & Vorhaus.

42D ST, n s, 383.4 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x100.5; Henry V. Schuyt against Rosa Zahn and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Christmann, Jr.

80TH ST, 218 and 220 East, and 338 and 340 East 22d St; David Gallert and others against Kramer Contracting Co. and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Weiner.

111TH ST, 69 to 73 West; United States Trust Co. of New York against Abraham Rothstein and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Stewart & Shearer.

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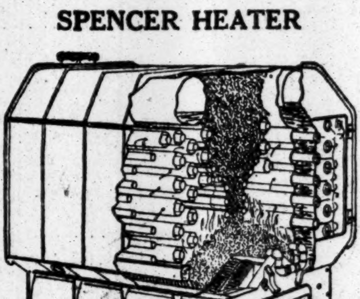

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TO SUBLET
7-room apartment to Oct. 1st; regular rent $110; immediate possession, $75; every improvement; modern fireproof building; fashionable neighborhood.
302-306 W. 79TH ST. Bet. West End Ave. and Riverside Drive.

Washington and Jefferson
318-328 WEST 51ST STREET.
Attractive apartments, six and eight large, light rooms, bath, elevator, and all modern improvements. Premises, or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Ave.

83d St., 71 West.
Beautiful single Apartment, eight large, light rooms; suitable for doctor or dentist. Janitor, or ALEXANDER WILSON, 489 5th Av.

27th 361 W. ALBEMARLE. Minute Penna. Depot. 5 attractive, sunny rooms, bath; extra large closets; steam heat; all-night elevator service; rents $40-$45.

CORNER APARTMENT, 7 ROOMS & BATH.
301 WEST 46TH ST.
MODERATE RENT.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

West Side.
Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

EMSWORTH HALL,
435 Convent Av., S. E. Cor. 149th St. W.
Nine large, light rooms. All improvements. Most desirable location. Convenient to Subway and "L"; $110 monthly. Inquire on premises.

BRONX.

APARTMENT
All sizes at all prices; various style apartments, prices very low, near Subway and elevated station; latest improvements. Phone 4600 Melrose.
Henry Morgenthau Co., 1028 E. 163d St.
Take Bronx Subway to Simpson Street station and walk one block.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Trinity Building
111 Broadway
United States Realty Building
115 Broadway
Flatiron Building
Broadway and 23d St.
Whitehall Building
17 Battery Place
Modern Fireproof Construction
Superior Offices At Reasonable Rents
Apply to Owner
United States Realty & Improvement Co.
GEORGE T. MORTIMER, Agent
111 BROADWAY

The Marbridge Building

Broadway, 34th and 35th Streets

Most Commanding Location in the City

A modern, up-to-date office building in the heart of the now recognized retail business section, and in proximity to all the leading hotels, as well as the two railway terminals—Pennsylvania and New York Central. It is, therefore, particularly advantageous for business purposes.

High class offices and show rooms
Single and en suite

For information as to rentals apply to Manager, Room 622

Randall Building
136-146 West 52d St.,
Near Broadway

Absolutely FIREPROOF 12-story Building. 150x100. Light on 4 sides.
LOFT
9,000 SQ. FT. GROSS. Moderate rental. Will divide. Capacity 250 lbs. per sq. ft. 4 Elevators.

APPLY ON PREMISES, OR
McVickar, Gaillard Realty Co.,
489 5th Av., below 42d St.

DEPEW BUILDING,
487 to 491 Fifth Ave.,
Between 41st and 42nd Sts.
OFFICES
Single and Connecting.
Facing Public Library.
Complete Service.
Very Moderate Rentals.
McVickar, Gaillard Realty Co.
AGENT ON PREMISES.

LOFT TO SUBLET
63 CLIFF (near Beekman).
Third floor, Schieren Building, 7,500 sq. ft.; model factory space in the heart of printing trade district; concrete; sprinkler risk; will sublet five years.
—Also—
82 FULTON (cor. of Gold).
Third floor, 5,000 sq. ft.; elegant light corner office and stock room; will sublet reasonably.
SHEPPARD CO., 82 Fulton St.
'Phone, 295—John.

FIFTH AVE.
STORE FOR RENT
Near 46th St.
Lease $8,000 per annum.
For full particulars see Mr. Landay,
27 West 34th St.

41 Park Row & 147 Nassau St.
Junction Park Row, Spruce & Nassau Sts.
Opposite City Hall Park.
OFFICES TO LET, Bldg. 16 stories high.
3 sides open on 3 streets.
Modern Building. Continuous Service
Apply E A. TREDWELL, on premises.

HANDSOME STORE TO LET, 33x100, WITH BASEMENT, ADJOINING HERALD SQUARE; $1,500 PER ANNUM. APPLY SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES, 149 WEST 35TH ST., OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

Attractive Store and Showroom.
17 W. 31ST ST.
On one of the main thoroughfares leading to the Pennsylvania Station; main floor, 995 square feet; mezzanine floor, 1,150 square feet, which can be used for offices and workroom; immediate possession. Apply Superintendent.

EXCEPTIONALLY LIGHT LOFT; ALSO STORE, CORNER BANK AND GREENWICH STS., EACH CONTAINING ABOUT 5,000 SQUARE FEET; ALSO STORE, HUDSON, BETHUNE, AND GREENWICH STS.; POWER IF DESIRED. APPLY ESTATE OF PETER M. WILSON, 589 HUDSON ST., or Your Own Broker.

374-376 WEST 12TH ST.
S. W. CORNER WASHINGTON ST.
To lease for a long term of years.
Owner will erect building to suit tenant.
FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY TO
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

NO. 141 WEST 20TH ST.
LOFTS 25x92, steam heat; elevator service; low rents, also storefloor, 135-7-9 West 20th St. Inquire Spacesaving Appliance Company, No. 135 West 20th St., New York City.

LOFTS 50x100; light four sides; $1,800. modern; fireproof. 50 West 21st.
Duross Co., 155 West 14th St.

Will sell lease in new Bush Building, South Brooklyn, 10,500 sq. ft., on very favorable terms. Apply J. Westphal, Bush Building, No. 1, 37th St. and 2d Av., Brooklyn.

Lofts.—60x80, light three sides; steam heat and elevator service; moderate rents. Colwell Lead Company, Lafayette & Walker Sts., New York City.

$15 Up Month Exceptionally light and cheerful OFFICES in Modern Fireproof Bldg. **109 Broad St.**

161ST ST., corner Amsterdam Av.—Entire building, suitable for furniture store; $150 per month.

RESTAURANT FLOOR, 5 W. 16th St

48th St., 19 East.—Building to lease, long term, and stores. Hall; 'phone 4404 Bryant.

Half of a very desirable office to rent, Textile Building, 66 Leonard St. Fix Mfg. Co.

Notice to Manufacturers.
New East Side Lofts.

A new 12-story building at the Southwest Corner of Canal and Orchard Streets will be completed about March 15, 1912. There will be ten lofts to let well adapted for manufacturing purposes. Each loft contains about 4,800 square feet, having light on all sides. The building is located between the approaches of the Manhattan and Williamsburg Bridges, and in the heart of the laboring population. This building will be absolutely fireproof, which will make insurance very low. It will be the only one of its kind on the East Side.

Fred'k Southack & Alwyn Ball, Jr.,
Agents,
395 Broadway. Tel., 2760 Franklin.

Skylight lofts, 50x110, new building, 17th-7th Av., $2,000. Duross, 155 West 14th.

A well-lighted, steam-heated office, 20x40, one flight up. 60 John St., New York.

Brooklyn.

To Lease.—Factory; three story and basement; 75x70; can be equipped to order; location, 172 to 176 North 10th St.; shipping facilities the best. Apply by mail, W. D. Chase, 120 Clymer St., Brooklyn; tel. 1833W Williamsburg.

FOR SALE.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED
3 Months for $5
and upwards. Every machine is in fine working order, and will be kept so during term of rental. Initial payment allowed to apply if purchased. WE SELL rebuilt machines, guaranteed for one year, at a saving of 50% to 75%. Send for catalogue.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO.,
345 Broadway, Cor. of Leonard St. Tel. 5408 Franklin.
10 Barclay St., 7 Doors from B'way. Tel. 6353 Cortlandt.

DESKS Roll and Flat Top. Chairs, Filing Cabinets. Office Partition. HAMBURGER, 33 E. 20th St.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

WINTERROTH PIANOS,
105 East 14th St. and 14 West 125th St.
Bargains, upright pianos, $75 up; $5 monthly. Chickering Grand, $100; player-pianos, $350 up.

RECEIVERS' SALES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Southern District of New York.—MATTHIAS H. CONNELL, Complainant, against THE MEERSCHAUM COMPANY OF AMERICA, Defendant.—In Equity.

Pursuant to an order of this court dated the 4th day of March, 1912, the undersigned, Ancillary Receiver of the above-named defendant corporation, will offer for sale as an entirety the property, assets and effects of said corporation, consisting of office fixtures, machinery, tools and equipment designed for the manufacture of meerschaum products, such as pipes, pipe parts, etc., and certain stock on hand and in process of manufacture, consisting of pipes, pipe parts, meerschaum ore, etc., which said property will be sold as an entirety at public auction by Charles Shongood, auctioneer, at No. 33 East 32d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of March, 1912, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day. The property may be inspected at the above mentioned premises between the 11th and 20th days of March, 1912, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock M.

Dated the 4th day of March, 1912.
WALBRIDGE S. TAFT,
Ancillary Receiver.
ARTHUR P. McKINSTRY,
Attorney for Ancillary Receiver,
60 Wall Street, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 15,493.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—CHARLES BOURSTEIN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Charles Bourstein, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 5th, 1912, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, April 8th, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, March 5th, 1912.

The Short Cut.

Temper, time, carfare, shoe leather—why waste all these hunting down that comfortable, cozy room? The short cut lies through the Furnished Room columns of The New York Times.

Constant vigilance frees the Want columns of The New York Times from objectionable advertisements. An advertisement in The New York Times commands confidence. The Times advertisers are of the desirable class. You will be glad to live in their homes, and sit at their tables.

RESORTS.

1 time per line, 25c. 7 times, consecutively, $1.40. 30 times, consecutively or every other day, $5.00

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY
NEW JERSEY

Golf is a favorite sport enjoyed by many and the links of the Country Club and its well-known hospitality are enjoyed daily by the throngs of guests. Roller chairing on the Boardwalk, horseback riding and motoring are a few of the popular outdoor sports to be found here. Leading hotels always open.

TRAYMORE CHALFONTE HADDON HALL

HOTEL CHELSEA
Atlantic City, N. J.
Occupying an entire block of ocean front, with no obstruction to the view; in the fashionable residence section offers the highest standard of hotel excellence in appointments, cuisine, and service; 300 luxuriously furnished bedchambers and suites have private baths (fresh and sea water) attached. Large solarium and dining hall overlooking the ocean and boardwalk. High-class orchestra. Billiards, cafe, grill, etc. French chefs. Golf privileges. Autos meet trains. Booklet and terms upon request. Open all the year.
J. B. THOMPSON & CO.

Hotel Traymore
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.
Famous as the hotel with every modern convenience and all the comforts of home.
D. S. WHITE, President.
CHAS. O. MARQUETTE, Manager.

HOTEL DENNIS
Spring Days at ATLANTIC CITY are Delightful. HOTEL DENNIS, directly on the ocean front, is always open and is an ideal home for the Winter guest. WALTER J. BUZBY.

Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Josiah White & Sons Company.

WIENER'S HOTEL,
New Jersey Av. and Beach, Atlantic City.
Offers special rates for the Winter months.
No extra charge for salt water baths.

HOTEL SHOREHAM Virginia Av., near Beach.
First class in every particular; elevator, private baths, steam heat, phone; open surroundings; $2 daily, $10 weekly upward; booklet. W. B. COTTEN.

FRONTENAC Kentucky Ave. and Beach. Cap. 250. Steam heat; Sun Parlor, Elevator, etc. $8 up weekly; $1.50 up daily; Sat. to Mon., $3. Booklet. W. F. WATTS.

Ask Mr. Foster | Free information. Flatiron Arcade. B'way & 23d St.

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.

LAKEWOOD, N. J.
An attractive Fall, Winter and Spring resort among the Pines, offering a dry, healthful climate, social advantages and every opportunity for outdoor recreations. The ideal place to seek freedom from the cities' discomfort.
THE LAUREL HOUSE
Now Open. A. J. MURPHY, Mgr.
THE LAUREL IN THE PINES
Now Open. FRANK F. SHUTE, Mgr.
Booklets and Information on request.
Reached from New York City via
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Write for illustrated booklet and rates.
BARTLETT INN
THE ONLY EUROPEAN PLAN HOTEL IN LAKEWOOD, N. J.

NEW JERSEY—Summit.

NEW PARK HOUSE, SUMMIT, N. J.
Now open. First-class family hotel. Private baths. Rooms single or en suite. Good family table. Rates moderate. JOHN D. BAILEY, Mgr.

NEW YORK—Sharon Springs.

PAVILION HOTEL Open June 25th.
Sharon Springs, N.Y. **AND COTTAGES**
THE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS AND BATHING ESTABLISHMENT OPEN MAY 15TH. Folders sent Free. J. H. GARDNER & SON. W. H. CRAIG, Mgr.

NEW YORK—Westchester County.

Hotel Gramatan
Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N. Y.

NEW ENGLAND—Connecticut.

OLD PEOPLE'S HOME
For old people, nervous or invalids. Overlooking the Sound. One hour from N. Y. Write for terms, Old People's Home, So. Norwalk, Conn.

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NEW YORK—Manhattan.

Ethical Culture School
33 Central Park West

Open Air Classes for Anaemic and Nervous Children

CLASSES located on roof overlooking Central Park, and protected from wind and weather. Expert instruction in simplified branches. Constant medical supervision.

Frequent excursions to the country in Spring and Fall.

The number of pupils is limited to sixty, confined to the 4th, 5th and 6th grades. The number of new pupils must be restricted, as patrons of The Ethical Culture School will be given first opportunity.

The School will open late in September. Examination of new pupils on Mondays in March at 3 P. M. Circular of information on request. Application should be made at once to

Franklin C. Lewis, Superintendent.

SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT
We offer thorough courses of instruction coupled with guidance in practical application on this subject.
Our plan of Home Study is unique which will be found effective in increasing your Earning Power
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Efficiency Engineers
School of Scientific Management
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The Berlitz School of Languages
Madison Square (1122 Broadway).
Harlem Branch, 343 Lenox Av., nr. 127th St.
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All languages by superior native teachers.
Terms Reasonable. Trial Lessons Free.
Private lessons and classes. School or Residence. New classes constantly forming.

ITALIAN FRENCH
SPANISH, GERMAN, ENGLISH, ETC.
Taught by Native Graduated Teachers.
"Logical Method" used.
THE ITALIAN SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES,
315 Fifth Ave., corner 32d St.

PRATT'S BUSINESS SCHOOL, Individual Instruction. Day, Evening. 62-64 W. 45th St.

BOXING taught by master of the art; physical culture taught to ladies and gentlemen. 208 West 59th, facing Park. 7594 Columbus.

Berkeley School FOR BOYS. 72d St. & West End Av.

INSTRUCTION—Musical.

Pianist, Teacher.—Gentlewoman would assist club or churches in giving operettas or musical entertainment; also desires a few pupils; terms reasonable. Reliable. D 161 Times.

Eastman School Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Penmanship, Civil Service and Academic Departments. Day & Night Sessions. Call or write for Catalogue. 123d Street and Lenox Avenue.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NORTH AMERICAN TRADING CO., Bankrupt.—No. 16,009. Notice of sale at auction.

To the creditors of the above named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of Walbridge S. Taft, Esq., the Trustee, at public auction by Charles Shongood, auctioneer, at No. 113 Leonard St., in the City of New York, on the 6th day of March, 1912, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. of said day; a general description of said property is as follows: Office furniture and fixtures, various kinds of hardware, lawn mowers, coffee mills, &c., also velocipedes, framed pictures, glass lamp shades, &c.

Said property is located at the auction rooms of the above named auctioneer, and may be inspected there on March 4th and 5th, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five per centum of the appraised value. STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 71 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.
WALBRIDGE S. TAFT, Esq., Receiver, 40 Wall St.
Dated February 21, 1912.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SCHIFRIN, WISEMAN & CO., bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, March 12, 1912, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 16 West 27th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of furs, raw skins, safe, fixtures, &c.
WILLIAM HENKEL, Jr., Receiver.
ARCHIBALD L. PALMER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC TISCH, bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, March 12, 1912, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 318 West 125th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of jewelry, diamonds, watches, clocks, silverware, wall cases, outside cases, safe, fixtures, &c.
EDWARD B. BOISE, Receiver.
STRAUSS & SINGER, Attorneys for Receiver, 160 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY A. GOULD CO., bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, March 12, 1912, by order of the court, at 2 P. M., at 227 Fulton St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of desks, chairs, safe, and other office furniture and fixtures, &c. HENRY MELVILLE, Receiver.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PERLHEFTER & SHATZ, a copartnership composed of JOHN R. PERLHEFTER and BARNETT SHATZ, and BARNETT SHATZ, individually, Bankrupts.—No. 11,379.

Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Thursday, March 21st, 1912, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, 189 Montague St., Borough of Brooklyn, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of certain real estate, bounded and described as follows:

PARCEL A:

All that certain lot, plot, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, City and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Wyona Street distant one hundred sixty-two and one-half (162½) feet southerly from the southeasterly corner of Wyona Street and Glenmore Avenue; running thence southerly along Wyona Street thirty-seven and one-half (37½) feet; thence easterly parallel with Glenmore Avenue one hundred (100) feet to the centre line of the block; thence northerly along said centre line and parallel with Wyona Street thirty-seven and one-half (37½) feet; thence westerly, again parallel with Glenmore Avenue, one hundred (100) feet to the easterly side of Wyona Street, the point or place of beginning.

Said Parcel "A" is subject to a mortgage of $4,500.00.

PARCEL B:

All that certain plot or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, City and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Wyona Street, distant one hundred (100) feet southerly from the southeasterly corner of Wyona Street and Glenmore Avenue; running thence southerly along Wyona Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence easterly parallel with Glenmore Avenue one hundred (100) feet to the centre line of the block; thence northerly along said centre line and parallel with Wyona Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence westerly again parallel with Glenmore Avenue one hundred (100) feet to the easterly side of Wyona Street, the point or place of beginning.

Said Parcel "B" is subject to a mortgage of $600.00.

PARCEL C:

All that certain plot or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, City and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Bradford Street, distant one hundred thirty-seven feet six inches (137.6) from the southwesterly corner of Bradford Street and Glenmore Avenue; running thence southerly along the westerly side of Bradford Street forty (40) feet; thence westerly parallel with Glenmore Avenue one hundred (100) feet to the centre line of the block; thence northerly along said centre line and parallel with Bradford Street forty (40) feet; thence easterly parallel with Glenmore Avenue one hundred (100) feet to the westerly side of Bradford Street, the point or place of beginning.

Said Parcel "C" is subject to a mortgage of $1,500.00.

PARCEL D:

All that certain plot or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, City and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Wyona Street, distant one hundred twenty-five (125) feet southerly from the southeasterly corner of Wyona Street and Glenmore Avenue; running thence southerly along Wyona Street thirty-seven and one-half (37½) feet; thence easterly parallel with Glenmore Avenue one hundred (100) feet to the centre line of the block; thence northerly along said centre line and parallel with Wyona Street thirty-seven and one-half (37½) feet; thence westerly again parallel with Glenmore Avenue, one hundred (100) feet to the easterly side of Wyona Street, the point or place of beginning.

Said property may be inspected at any time.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of the said property from sale, unless it shall bring at least 75 per cent. of the appraised value.

Dated New York City, Manhattan Borough, January 19, 1912.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee,
45 Cedar Street, New York.
MARCUS J. WALDHEIMER, Trustee.
BAMBERGER & LOWENTHAL, Attorneys for Trustee, 309 Broadway, New York City, Manhattan Borough.
For further information, apply to said Trustee or to his said attorneys.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—FANNIE M. WALLACE, Plaintiff, against JAMES FANTO and others, Defendants.

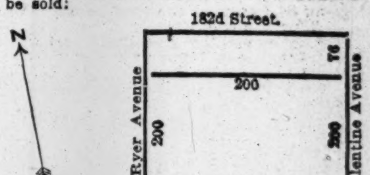
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 10th day of October, 1911, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 3,156 Third Avenue, in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, on the 28th day of March, 1912, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of ground, situate, lying and being in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, County and State of New York, being lots numbers Twenty-eight and Twenty-nine, as the same are laid down on a Map, entitled "Map of the south part of the farm belonging to Peter Valentine," situated in the Village of Fordham, Town of West Farms, County of Westchester, New York, made by R. Henwood, Surveyor, dated April 24th, 1852, and filed in the Office of the Register of Westchester County as Map 315, excepting from said lots so much thereof as has been taken by the City of New York for the opening and widening of Ryer and Valentine Avenues, said plot being bounded and described as follows:

BEGINNING at a point in the Westerly side of Valentine Avenue as the same now exists where the same intersects the Northerly line of Lot Twenty-eight on said Map, which point is 76 feet more or less south of the Southerly side of 182nd Street; running thence Westerly along the Northerly side of Lot Twenty-eight, two hundred feet to the Easterly side of Ryer Avenue as the same now exists, thence Southerly along the Easterly side of Ryer Avenue two hundred feet to the Southerly side of lot No. Twenty-nine on said Map; thence Easterly along the Southerly side of Lot Twenty-nine two hundred feet to the Westerly side of Valentine Avenue, thence Northerly along the same two hundred feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, March 5, 1912.
M. JAMES WRIGHT, Referee.
JOHN H. ROGAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 148 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is Twenty-six thousand one hundred and eleven 78-100 ($26,111.78) Dollars, with interest thereon from the 5th day of October, 1911, together with costs and allowance, amounting to Three hundred and forty-five 40-100 ($345.40) Dollars, with interest from October 10th, 1911, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assesments and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $7,110.28 and interest.

Dated New York, March 5th, 1912.
M. JAMES WRIGHT, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JULIA A. GROH, Plaintiff, against SAMUEL SHENKER et al., Defendants.

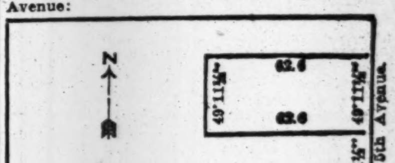
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 1st day of February, 1912, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of March, 1912, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Fifth Avenue distant forty-nine (49) feet eleven (11) and one-half (½) inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One hundred thirty-seventh (137th) Street with said westerly side of Fifth Avenue; running thence westerly parallel with One hundred thirty-seventh (137th) Street and part of the distance through a party wall sixty-two (62) feet six (6) inches; thence northerly parallel with Fifth Avenue forty-nine (49) feet eleven and one-half (11½) inches to the centre line of the block between One hundred thirty-seventh (137th) and One hundred thirty-eighth (138th) Streets; thence easterly along said centre line of the block sixty-two (62) feet six (6) inches to the westerly side of Fifth Avenue; thence southerly along the westerly side of Fifth Avenue forty-nine (49) feet eleven and one-half (11½) inches to the point or place of beginning. Be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, February 13th, 1912.
EMANUEL TEPPER, Referee.
JAMES, SCHELL & ELKUS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street Number is 2,254 Fifth Avenue:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is Twenty-seven thousand two hundred ninety-five 67-100 Dollars ($27,295.67) with interest thereon from the 15th day of January, 1912, together with costs and allowance amounting to $480.71 with interest from February 5th, 1912, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $2,798.31 and interest.

Dated New York, February 13th, 1912.
EMANUEL TEPPER, Referee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DIStrict of New York.—GUERNSEY MYERS, Complainant, vs. DAIRY PRODUCTS COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Defendant.

Pursuant to decree duly entered in the above entitled case, dated February 21, 1912, the undersigned Receiver offers for sale the New York City business and effects of the above-named Dairy Products Company of New York, including the good-will of the wholesale and retail routes and business, ice plants, horses, wagons, trucks, harness, bottles, cans, office fixtures, and all equipment of any kind whatsoever, used in the distribution of milk either at wholesale or retail in the City of New York. All said property, except the effects located at the Harlem Branch, hereinafter named, will be sold at public auction, by Charles Shongood, Official Auctioneer, at the premises at No. 406-8 West 45th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on Friday, March 8, 1912, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. Immediately after such sale the said auctioneer will also sell, at the premises at No. 1,351 Amsterdam Avenue, New York City, the horses, wagons, stock and fixtures used at the Harlem Branch of said Company.

Dated March 2, 1912.
MATTHEW C. FLEMING,
Receiver.
SHATTUCK, GLENN, HUSE & GANTER,
Solicitors for Receiver,
26 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan,
New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—GUERNSEY MYERS, Complainant, vs. DAIRY PRODUCTS COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Defendant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, NORTHern District of New York.—GUERNSEY MYERS, Complainant, vs. DAIRY PRODUCTS COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Defendant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, DIStrict of New Jersey.—GUERNSEY MYERS, Complainant, vs. DAIRY PRODUCTS COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Defendant.

Pursuant to decrees of the above-named courts, dated respectively February 21, 1912, February 24, 1912, and February 24, 1912, duly made and entered in the above-entitled actions, all creditors of said Company are required to file sworn proofs of their claims with the undersigned Receiver at his office, No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the eighth day of April, 1912. And said decrees further provide that no person failing to comply therewith shall be entitled to share in the forthcoming distribution of funds derived from sales of the Company's assets.

MATTHEW C. FLEMING, Receiver of Dairy Products Company of New York.
SHATTUCK, GLENN, HUSE & GANTER, Solicitors for Receiver, 26 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
Dated New York, February 26th, 1912.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT TO the provisions of Section 12 of Article 3 of the General Corporation law, that a petition will be presented to the Supreme Court, at a special term, Part I. thereof, to be held in and for the County of New York, in the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 27th day of March, 1912, by the New York Loan and Investment Company for leave to assume the name of the "Eastern Credit Company," and that application will be made to said court upon such presentation for such leave and for such other and further relief that may be proper and necessary. GATES HAMBURGER,
Attorney for Petitioner, 220 Broadway, New York City, Manhattan.
Dated New York, March, 6, 1912.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Will exchange for Long Island acreage my 1910 Stearns 30-60 landaulet, in perfect condition. R. L. W., Box 101, 1,570 Broadway.

THE COURTS.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court Proceedings.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Following were the Supreme Court of the United States proceedings to-day:

9, original—The State of Wyoming, complainant, vs the State of Colorado et al.—Demurrer assigned for hearing on Oct. 15.

187—The Kansas City Southern Railway Co., plaintiff in error, vs. J. M. Carl.—Argued.

188—Guarantee Title and Trust So., trustee, &c., appellant, v. Title Guaranty and Surety Co.—Argued.

189—Alexander D. McKnight, plaintiff in error, v. Robert T. Hodge, Sheriff, &c.—Dismissed.

191 and 192—Albert S. Bigelow, plaintiff in error, v. Old Dominion Copper Mining and Smelting Company.—Argued.

The day call for Wednesday: Nos. 191, (and 192,) 193, (and 196,) 161, 194, 195, 197 (and 761,) 198, 199, (and 523,) 203, and 204.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APpeals—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Noyes, JJ. 185—Ferguson v. Willard. 182, 183—Parke Davis & Co v. Mulford Co. 184—Emanuel v. U S. 192—Davis v. Smokeless Fuel Co. 199—Walker v. Monad Eng Co. 196—In re Condon. 197—Williams v. Molther.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J. Admiralty. 40—Roney v. Wood. 143—Mitre S S Co v. Duval. 55—Jamisen v. Derby & Beyley. 72—Astral Ship Co v. Howell.

STATE.

SUPREME COURT — Appellate Division — Ingraham, P. J.; Laughlin, Clarke, Scott, and Miller, JJ. Enumerated motions. 488—Walsh v. Joline. 435—Coulter v. J Quick Milling Co. 464—People v. Michaelson. 275—Abel v. Nat Reserve Bank. 416—Fund v. Spivack. 395—Kingston Cotton Mills v. Kuhne. 491—Unterberg v. Elder. 492—Breck v. Brewster. 494—Stein v. Stein. 498—Welch Motor Car Co v. P Brady & Son. 502—Ward v. P J Rainey Pier Co. 504—Previdi v. City of N Y. 506—City of N Y v. Dickey. 507—Steinberg v. Boston Ins Co. 508—D Gilmour Door Co v. Shea.

SUPREME COURT — Special Term—Part I.—Gavegan, J. Litigated motions. 1—Farmer v. Keller & Farmer Co. 2—Koltek v. De Witt. 3—Matter of Rollo, (Northcote.) 4—Stoll v. Cramer. 5—Matter of Gumley. 6—Sheldon v. Sheldon. 7—Davis v. Fariss. 8—Daimler Motor Co v. Mercedes Repair Co. 9—Matter of Goldel. 10—Matter of Pape, (Morris Park Av.) 11—Matter of Canning. 12—Ferber v. Coleman. 13—Feldmark v. Getzler. 14—Matter of Keller, (Bacon.) 15—Same v. same. 16—Agnew v. N Y C & H R R. 17—Howell v. Christlieb. 18—Kelly v. Kelly. 19—Newburg Sav Bank v. Seitz. 20—Matter of Lawrence. 21—Riley & Brice Realty Co v. Nichol. 22—Berner v. Riker & Son Co. 24—Mackenzie v. Williams. 25—City of N Y v. Suskind. 26—Matter of Simpson. 27—American Mortgage Co v. Napier. 28—People v. Bertolino. 29—Gottlieb v. Bernstein. 30—N E Theatres Co v. Workingmen's Co-operative Pub Assn. 31—Lemon v. Wallace. 32—Goodnoff v. Levy. 33—Same v. same. 34—Stuyvesant Mtg Co v. Alterisi. 35—Willcox, Rich & Hughes v. Betts. 36—Brunswick, Balke & Collender Co v. Palm Bldg Co. 37—Lawyers Title Guar & Trust Co v. Diamond. 38—Bloodgood v. Kings County Trust Co. 39—Matter of Russian Monopole Co. 40—Aetna Life Ins Co v. Hudson Terrace Realty Co. 41—Hochstim v. Sonntag. 42—Mackie v. Mackie. 43—Leichamitz v. Leichamitz. 44—Hoeffstretter v. Schinkel. 45—Scholl v. Scholl. 46—Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Co v. Keene. 47—Goldstein v. Minsky. 48—Mundy v. Mundy. 49—Corcoran v. Heinzer. 50—Western Elec Co v. Harrison. 51—People v. Carlesi. 52—Butts v. Carey. 53—Wilt v. Butterworth. 54—Doede v. Loewenstern. 55—Reubenstone v. Reubenstone. 56—Fabian Const Co v. Monaton Realty Inv Corp. 57—Matter of Carnegie Trust Co, (Mendlson.) 58—Matter of Carnegie Trust Co, (Duncan.) 59—Matter of Carnegie Trust Co, (Wallkill River Co.) 60—Merchant v. Along-the-Hudson Co. 61—Gibbons v. Skinner. 62—Schwartz & Co v. City of N Y. 63—Sternberger v. Koppleman. 64—Goldberg v. Levine. 65—Rosenfield v. Singer. 66—Plantier v. Plantier. 67—Matter of N Y Square Bed Co. 68—Bohan v. Minsky. 69—Flurscheim v. Garner. 70—Nash v. Boyd.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Hendrick, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Page, J. Motions. Preferred cause. 4115—Admiral Realty Co v. Gaynor. General calendar. 1369—Wellson v. N Y C & H R R R. 3758—Manz v. same. 3283—Milliken Bros, Inc, v. City of N Y. 4070—Bernhard v. Bernhard. 4346—Hoagland v. Leask. 4384—Tubbs v. Hulse. 4393—Hogenauer v. Hand. 4397—Bercowitz v. Balaban. 4408—Johnson v. France. 4411—Paul, Jr., v. Conver. 4414—O'Beirne v. Callan. 236—Hodgson v. Chinatown Charley Co. 301—Hajek v. Hildebrand. 1596—Cowlin v. Cowlin. 2119—Schwahn v. Creme De Mohr Co. 4061—Hopper v. Boehm. 4360—Fordon v. Fordon. 1854—Goldman v. Goldman. 4047—Engelking v. McKenzie. 4111—Casalici v. Realty, &c, Co. 4338—Hlavacek v. McKenna. 4073—Levitsky v. Rubin. 4079—Mishkin v. Weise. 4167—Still v. Gerhardt. 4028—Bookstaver v. Bookstaver. 4035—Mulligan v. Lambert. 4078—Wertheimer v. Wertheimer. 4985—Sentner v. Goldschlag. 4098—Dietz v. Dietz. 4103—Barker v. Barker. 4105—Freeman v. Miller. 4100—Grosso v. Sirano. 4126—Goldner v. Goldner. 4147—Greason v. Roosevelt. 4307—Shapiro v. Columbia Board of Brokers. 4311—Haffey v. Haffey. 4315—Jackson v. Glentworth. 4321—Fischman v. Berkowitz. 4333—Goldman v. Mallenick. 4335—Steinberg v. Steinberg. 4369—Hill v. Bernheimer. 4382—Troyano v. Egan. 4392—Meutner v. Janzlik. 857—Beuggen v. Ashley. 1440—Along-the-Hudson Co v. Ayres. 3873—Ulmer v. Ulmer. 3635—Bolek v. Bolek. 4028—Tischer v. Fuchs. 4290—Dodd v. Dodd. 4376—Rogers v. Rogers. 4024—Shipman v. Shipman. 1218—Kriegsman v. Kriegsman. 4306—Willets v. Carter. Undefended divorces. 4438—Porterfield v. Porterfield. 3970—Peters v. Peters. 4444—Honig v. Honig. 4446—Seraphine v. Seraphine. 4450—Hirschorn v. Hirschorn. 4463—Volk v. Volk. 4464—Everett v. Everett. 4470—Brumberg v. Brumberg. 4478—Schlesinger v. Schlesinger. 4481—Greenhouse v. Greenhouse. 3219—Marshall v. Marshall. 4207—Burkhardt v. Burkhardt. 4212—Rich v. Rich. 4254—Gordon v. Gordon. 3497—Raum v. Raum. 4666—James v. James. 4653—Downing v. Downing. 4665—Freistadtl v. Freistadtl. 3923—Jaffe v. Jaffe. 4436—Zaring v. Zaring. 4897—Sussman v. Sussman. 1196—Kearney v. Kearney. 4461—Osborne v. Osborne. 4830—Hart v. Hart. 5096—Evans v. Evans. 5070—Rosen v. Rosen. 5071—Bloom v. Bloom. 5072—Beckett v. Beckett. 5073—O'Hare v. O'Hare. 5074—Wolf v. Wolf. 5075—Goldberg v. Goldberg. 5076—Donovan v. Donavan. 5077—Haut v. Haut. 5078—Lapolla v. Lapolla. 5079—Overton v. Overton. 5080—Lubitz v. Lubitz. 5081—Lowenberg v. Lowenberg. 5082—Cohen v. Cohen. 5083—McDermott v. McDermott. 5084—McVitty v. McVitty. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV., case on; Part V., case on; Part VI., case on; Part VIII., clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I. (Criminal Term)—Seabury, J. 1—David Jones. 2—Vincenzo Mastrogiacomo. 3—Benjamin Wychodz. 4—Joseph F. Wiggins. 5—Allan Black (3). 6—Moritz Taub. To fix a day for trial: 1—Willis V. Cole. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Newburger, J. 5942—Hudson Trust Co v. Peet. 7047—Mayer v. Raudenbush. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Goff, J. 363—Martin v. L I R R. 688—Nolan v. B H R R. 691—McEvoy v. Linch. 692—Same v. same. 682—Solomon v. same. 1210—Cohen v. L I R R. 1211—Simon v. same. 38—Maneri v. Joline. 643—Ryder v. Whitridge. 566—Kaminsky v. B, Q Co, &c. 623—Maloney v. City of N Y and Central Park Ry. 701—Korngold v. Interborough Rapid Transit. 704—Roth v. Whitridge. 709—Van Dernoot v. Joline. 710—Beskowitz v. Bklyn R T. 711—S. Miller v. same. 712—A. Miller v. same. 713—Beskowitz v. Bklyn R T. 715—O'Ryan v. Nassau Elec R R. 721—Lehnert v. F V Smith Cont Co. 722—Hesse v. Linch. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—McCall, J. Inquest. 3986—Goehring v. Hauck. 3232—McDermott v. Dairy Prod Co. 2295—Unlach v. Merchants Union Ice Co. 3731—Strauss v. Shiachetzki. 1784—Thursby v. Press Pub Co. 3853—Slotnikoff v. Tonkonogy. 4003—Halman v. Gillen. 3952—Feig v. Sabel. 4013—Bourne v. N Y Livery & Auto Co. 4017—Pizza v. Brook Const Co. 4021—Kanefsky v. Columbia Type Co. 3892—Kulick v. Rocco. 4025—McHughes v. C Britton Trucking Co. 4028—Coulan v. Ehlers. 4035—Kirk v. Electric Cab Co. 4039, 4040—Rafferty v. Beck & Co. 4047—Kaplan v. Brennan. 4051—Gibbons v. Western Elec Co. 4052—Slaviz v. Consol Chandelier Co. 4058—Evers v. Heutschel. 4070—La Puma v. Wolff. 4071—La Barca v. same. 2100—Man Storage & Warehouse Co v. N Y & L I Traction Co. 3678—Causa v. Kenny. 585—Dorfman v. Nat Bank of Commerce. 3939—Quinn v. Rosenzweig. 3948—Kelly v. United Fruit Co. 3706—Scheel v. Inter-State Fireproofing Co. 3749—Saylor v. City of N Y. 3861—Hahn v. Conried Met Opera Co. 3816—Anderson v. Thompson-Starrett Co. 2247—Laven v. N Y Transp Co. 2264—Cullen v. Gaine. 2182—Kalmuck v. Kosofsky. 2327—Elkin v. Guterson. 2846—Acker v. Scott. 2750—Hermann v. Royal Co. 2092—Lennon v. Carlson. 1312—Belluscl v. Williams. 3884—Wabnich v. same. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV., case on; Part VI., case on; Part VII., case on; Part IX., case on; Part X., clear; Part XI., case on; Part XII., case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Greenbaum, J. 1760½—Thacher v. N Y & West R R. 3911—Schlecht v. Hooker. 896—Canavan Bros Co v. Hedden Const Co. 4055—Hanover Const Co v. N Y & Richmond Gas Co. 4280½—White v. P J Carlin Const Co. 3749—Morgenthau v. Friedlander. 2710—Crompton v. Seaich. 1216½—Sullivan v. Ryan-Parker Const Co. 4402—Candee, Erckeler & Co v. Wills. 4420—Dessar v. Stern Bros. 4432—Bartnett v. Smith. 4497—Friedlander v. Sherlock. 4705—Conant v. Dackendorff. 4512—Spiegelberg v. Enuch. 4514—Cholaki v. Gottlieb. 4538—Severance v. Schultze. 4543—Nat Res Bank v. O'Neil. 3591—Baer v. Swartwout. 4011—Taft-Pierce Mfg Co v. Jebb. 4509—Stone v. Donaldson. 2480—Black, Starr & Frost v. Randolph. 4169—Lenz v. Gen Dev Co. 4553—Schwerner v. Moschero. 4564—Standard Plumbing Supply Co v. Joywick. 4580—Hoch v. Ben Strauss Co. 4582—McMillan v. Elliott. 4584—Carnegie Trust Co v. State Bank of Commerce. 4594—Myers v. Quardet Color Co. 4606—Baker v. R S Redfield & Co. 3007—J Marcus Woodworking Co v. Gulliver. 1936—Makeener v. Aetna Indemnity Co. 1941—Same v. Nat Surety Co. 394—China & Japan Trading Co v. J S Turner Co. 1897—Lintz v. Robinson. 3415—Netter v. Trenton Whisk Broom Wks. 3169—Favish v. Hotel Astor. 3170—Favish v. same. 4367—Sutherland v. Whitner. 280½—Clark Bros & Co v. Eysler. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII., case on; Part XV., case on; Part XVI., case on; Part XVII., case on.

SURROGATES' COURT — Chambers. — Fowler, S. Wills for probate: Mary C Barry, Julia A Boorum, William A Atkinson, George Dattler, Helen A Laurent, Caroline Hart, John J Kornahrens, Mary T Thain, Fitz A Flinn, Morris Myers, Philip Bear, William W Waddell, Bernard Rothenberg, David W Bishop.

CITY COURT—Trial Term.—Part I., Donnelly, J.; Part III., Schmuck, J.; Part IV., O'Dwyer, J.; Part V., Lynch, J.; Part VI., Delehanty, J.; Part VII., McCray, J.; Part VIII., Green, J. Calendar called in Trial Term, Part I. Room, at 9:45 A. M. 6134—Hanigsberger v. Man Pork and Provision Co. 6814—Vogel v. Vogel. 6269—Farrante v. Degnon Cont Co. 6270—Mannera v. same. 6281—Novick v. Lakin. 6294—London v. Legal Mtg, &c, Co. 6296—Levinson v. Royal Turkish Tobacco Co. 6297—Friedman v. Greenhut-Siegel Cooper Co. 6298—Cummings v. Bush Terminal Bldg Co. 5709—Carnegie Trust Co v. Mendelsohn. 6192—Morowitz v. Schaller. 6198—Ring v. Anderson. 5637—J W Thompson Co v. Helm. 5435—Horn v. Liebowitz. 6106, 6107—Brooklyn Bank v. Leavitt. 674—Degener v. Goldstone. 4730—Garmiser v. Goidansky. 5811—Stumpf v. Cohen. 6322—Sceurba v. Mennes. 5015—Mann v. Northern Lumber Co. 6302—Tighe v. Mail and Express Co. 6303—Larson v. Fitzpatrick & Coombes. 6304—Webel v. Richards. 6308—Beechner v. Feuer. 1410—Jaffe v. Star Fire Ins Co. 1114—Robinson v. Fargo. 6309—Webster v. Herbert. 6310—Auerbach v. Schiffman. 6312—Barry v. Marmon. 6313—Esman v. Cohen. 6314—Kinney v. Associate Cont, &c. 6317—Anhalt v. O'Brien. 6319—Tressanti v. Mallory S S Co. 6320—Riordan v. Urban Concrete Co. 6321—Gibson Distilling Co. v. Southwood. 828—Herman v. Kessler. 829—Nedderman v. Kenny. 5511—Hartog Candy Co v. Eckert. 4159—Mackers v. Hayes. 5974—Richter v. Straus. 4617—Jacobs v. Roncoroni. 5474—Biddle Piano Co v. Kelly. 2070—Robinson Mfg Co v. Duhrenheimer. 5440—Phillips v. Linch. 3087—Strumpf v. Rapaport. 3088—Geiger v. Same. 3089—Nechamie v. Same. Clear.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III., Schmuck, J., clear; Part IV., O'Dwyer, C. J., clear; Part V., Lynch, J., clear; Part VI., Delehanty, J., case on; Part VII., McAvoy, J., clear; Part VIII., Green, J., clear.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Smith, J. 4101—Higgins v. Simpson. 3999—Kron v. Stern. 4018—Garcewich v. Flagg. 4067—Schiff v. Kramer. 4081—Architectural, &c, Co. v. Doniger. 3977—Meyer v. Miller. Case on.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—Bigelow v. Eastman—Sumner Gerard. In re Baker—Wm. Allen. Kupferman v. Dieterlen—Henry M. Goldfogle. Kupferman v. Lomax—Henry M. Goldfogle. Board of Foreign Missions v. Addison—Wm. Klein. Rothschild v. Salkin—Chas. A. Conlon. In re Hauswald—Chas. A. Edgerton.

SUPREME COURT—Gavagan, J.—Bacharach v. Bisch & Half R. & C. Co.—Edwd. D. O'Brien. Haacke v. Viau Land Co.—Henry B. Ketcham. Meyer v. Durian—Michael J. Horan. Arnold v. Penfield—Samuel H. Wandell. Met. Sav. Bank v. Kelly—Walter L. McCorkle. Harris v. Wachter—James A. Allen. Worthington v. Cannon—Benjamin R. Buffett. Eisenstein v. Wildhoff Const. Co.—Richard B. Aldcroff. Elias v. Kopf—Theodore T. Baylor. Betts v. Learner—Elmer C. Miller. Betts v. Moses—Sanford A. Crummey.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—Dora Wagner v. Rosie Rosenblatt—Dora Wagner.

CITY COURT—La Fetra, J.—The Kenny Mfg. Co. v. Bloch—Patrick Walsh. Joseph P. Casey v. Paul M. Kaminsky—Joseph Kelly.

Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department—Jenks, P. J.; Hirschberg, Thomas, Carr, Woodward, JJ. 147—Mechanics' Bank v. City of N Y. 149—Cohen v. Acme Motor Co. 173—Cross v. C I & B R R. 133—Truozzo v. Sutherland. 106—Werst v. Mann. 107—Van Zuilen v. Mann. 71—Hendrick v. Biggar. 123—Rossi v. L I R R. 279—Same v. same. 198—People v. Scala. 199—People v. Uttal. 200—Peddide v. O'Neil. 201—Simon v. Eigen. 202—Butterly v. Deering. 204—Ferris v. Black. 206—Watts v. Hewlett Bay Co. 207—De Cristofano v. Risolo. 208—Banton v. Terry & Tench Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Jaycox, J.; Part II., Kelby J.; Part III., Aspinall, J.; Part IV., Benedict, J.; Part V., Crane, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Clark, J.—3534—Hanna v. Standard Oil Co. 3548—Moore v. same. 3630—Lewis v. Robins Co. 3541—Greave v. City of N Y. 3555—Rimmer v. Nassau R R. 3564—Peluso v. Coney I & B R R. 3565—Lombardo v. Nassau R R. 1394—Hochberg v. Richmond Light & R R Co. 3568—Dellavecchia v. Transit Development Co. 3571—Hess v. Boulander. 2571—McDonald v. South Brooklyn R R. 2942—Hanson v. Standard Oil Co. 5535—Srulowitz v. Van Wart. 5309—Count of Turin Italian Soc v. Cangro. 1961—O'Donohue v. Merksamer et al. 6638—Stillwell v. Bateman. 2704—Greinsky v. Blume. 2664—Weber v. Eppig Brewery. 3439—Scully v. B H R R. 5954—Jacobs v. Koehler Sporting Goods Co. 2649—Johnstone v. Flint et al. 1954—Purcell v. American Mfg Co. 6522—Bulger v. Thorburn. 6792—Cameron v. Sperry. 1855—Van Varick v. Suburban Investment Co. 2122—McGrane v. Nassau R R. 3578—Daly v. Smith et al. 3579—Miano v. Empire State Surety Co. 3586—Hart v. B, Q Co & Sub R R. 6762—N W Electric Co v. Tibbits. 6563—Parshelsky Bros v. Mathias. 833—Neeson v. B H R R. 3510—Silverman v. Agricola. 3589—Sullivan v. Brooklyn El R R. 3590—Blum v. B H R R.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call. 3597—Holt v. City of N Y. 3599, 3600—Lloyd v. City of N Y et al. 3601—Thatcher et al v. Bogart. 3602 Cocchiarra v. B H R R. 3603—Rehder v. same. 3605—Oliva v. Nassau R R. 3607—Payne v. B H R R. 3609—Howard v. same. 3610—Doran v. O'Shea. 3614—Goldsmith v. Meyers. 3615—Clark v. Gallaway. 3618—Hines v. B H R R. 3619—O'Brien v. Frischbier. 3620—Strammer v. Weinberg. 3622—Austin v. Thrigg. 3623—Sparaci v. Brooklyn Mason Cont Co. 1453—Catania v. Nassau R R. 7020—Behrman v. Behrman. 3093—Heritz v. Tutty. 3624—Thompson Co v. Dix. 3625—Naschalsky v. Schurrmeister, Jr. 3626—Sutphin v. Bliss Co. 3627—McElwee v. Nassau R R. 3629—Jeshtowski v. Wiarda & Co. 3630—Montamorano v. Planet Mills Mfg Co. 3631—Benevento v. same. 3632—Rivlin v. Ritaro Realty Co. 3633—Williams v. Edmead. 3635—Donegan & Swift v. American Ever Ready Co. 3636—De Lisser v. Nost. 3639—Harris v. Nassau R R. 3640—Solomon v. same. 3641—Kallis v. same. 3643—Train v. McKee. 3645—Clancy v. Carter & Weeks Co. 3646—Morton v. Portelroy. 3647—Charmak v. N Y C & H R R R. 3648—Von Glahn v. Campbell. 3649—Wilund v. N Y C & H R R R. 3650—Nelson v. Cummings. 3651, 3652—Kornblum v. Brooklyn Taxicab Co. 3653—Fischetti v. Norton & Gorman Co. 3654—Simon v. Freedman et al. 3655—Wengrowsky v. Clarke. 3659—Bassist v. American Ice Co. 3660—McLean v. N Y Telephone Co. Highest number reached on regular call, 3661.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Kelly, J. 1762—Merit Construc Co v. Thousand Realty Co. 1023—Sengstack v. Moeser. 164—B H R R Co v. Steers Prect &c. 1388—Stanchi v. Sessa. 1435—Kitzler v. Kitzler. 1589—Hayes v. Hayes. 1457—Horn v. Baylis. 1347—Desmond Dunne Co v. City of New York. 1357—Skelly v. City of New York. 1510—Carberry v. Prendergast, Controller. 1598—Elway Co v. Pettit. 1592—Munich v. Munich. 1511, 1617—Rider (7 cases) v. Gallo. 1618—Tracy v. Tracy. 1623—Borgrasser v. Risch. 1625—Geiger v. Bluel. 1626—Dettefson v. Erie Basin Yacht Co. 1635—Wallace v. Mayhew Hotel. 1636—McGahey v. McGahey. 1639—Boulton v. Meehan. 1640—Ebert v. Ebert. 1644—Carnel v. Kriendels. 1646—Clyne v. McDonald. 1647—Dillmeier v. Palmleaf. 1650—Smith v. Gibford Co. 360—McGovern v. Pope. 1412—Castel v Di Maio. 1671—Gabriel v. Gabriel et al. 1672—Ciaccia v. Ricciardo. 1679—Hobbs v. Weisenborn. 1680—Lakin v. Lakin. The balance of the cases marked ready on the reserved calendar, on the previous call, will be added to the ready calendar of March 7 to 12. Highest number reached on the regular call, 1696.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Blackmar, J. Motions. 1—Matter of Bogart St. 2—Matter of Tuthill. 3—Ralston v. Ocean Electric Railway Co. 4—Warner v. Ocean Elec Railway Co. 5—Schlepegrell v. L I R R Co. 6—Long v. L I R R Co. 7—Klein v. Tritschler. 8—Levinthal v. Shiffman. 9—Jones v. Sandiford et al. 10—German Savings Bank v. Katlowitz et al. 11—Eckmann v. Nagle Iron Works. 12—De Baum v. Levy & Co. 13—Di Genito v. Dunn. 14—Whitney Duplicating Check Co v. White. 15—Moses v. Interrante et al. 16—Gruenberg v. Wasserman and another. 17—N Y Connecting R R Co v. Van Cuxo et al. 18—People ex rel Conjorsky v. U S Grand Lodge, Order Brith Abraham. 19—Matter of Cordes. 20—Breding v. Breding. 21—Bruen v. Doscher and another. 22—Boorstein v. Seligman and another. 23—De Baum v. Webster et al. 24—Thode v. Foster and another. 25—Fedeman v. Reiger. 26—Weisfeld v. Wright. 27—Goldstein v. Goldstein. 28—Sweeney v. Stone. 29—Criscuoli v. Criscuoli. 30—Meyer v. Wilcox. 31—Stirrup v. Stirrup. 32—Matter of Jerome Av. 33—Curtis v. Crook et al.

Westchester County.

SUPREME COURT—Part I., Morschauser, J.; Part II., Keogh, J. 215—Brown v. City of New Rochelle. 228—McAllister v. Hampton. 234—Evdokinoff v. Dravo Contracting Co. 396—Lao v. Transit Cons Co. 91—Herman v. New England Navigation Co. 220—Borup v. Diesend. 244—McCann v. N Y C & H R R. 350—Hawkins v. N Y, N H & H R R. 218—Borup v. Von Kokeritz. 259—Wallbillich v. Village of Tarrytown. 304—Damon v. Palmer. ...—Cotter v. N Y & Stamford Ry. ..—Klanzouski v. Ansbucher.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call: 461—Dolen v. Town of Somers. 649—Lorenz v. N Y C & H R R. 9—Bullock v. same. 37—Droogan v. Westchester Light Co. 114—Reusens v. Morton. 141—Dalzell v. Westinghouse Elec & Mfg Co. 193—Bales v. Zinsser. 239—Cooper v. Whit Fireproof Cons Co. 256—Young, as receiver, v. Maier. 261—Jarvis v. Haight. 362—Cleary v. Young, as receiver. 403—Hudson v. Lent. 407—Nessler v. N Y Housewrecking Co. 407½—Nessler v. N Y Housewrecking Co. 409—Fallon v. Hickey. 415—First Nat Bank of Yonkers v. Dean. 420—Jacoby v. Lynch. 240—Jewell v. Witt. 245—Piciotti v. Gore Machanco. 246—Yonkers Brewery v. Margartte. 247½—Thomas v. Benz Auto Co. 252—Santoro v. Johnson. 257—Amanna v. Village of Mount Kisco. 262—Johnson v. Jackson. 267—Jacobs v. Lucke. 270—Textor v. Levin. 272—Park v. Dagg. 274—Jeffries v. Deballo. 275—McCabe v. McGrane. 276—Connolly v. Casey.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Mills, J. ...—Merlino v. Terrain Bldg Co. 154—Derevere v. Clarkson. 165—Westchester Trust Co v. Condor. 187—McGovern v. Brownline Realty Co. 188—Sister of Charity v. Taylor, as Supervisor. 189—Russo v. Deviro. 190—Paino v. Mattern. 190½—Paino v. Shay. 191—Cohny v. Hermann. 192—Delgiudice v. Gillooley. 193—Foshay v. Foshay. 194—Lawrence Bros v. Harris. 195—Turner v. Boross. 196—Greene v. Geppert. 197—Boscia v. Delillo. 198—Mesick Coal Co v. Chatfield. 199—Barton v. Barton.

COUNTY COURT—Platt, J. People v. Cooper Jones. People v. Peter Boscho. People v. Frank Cicio. People v. Nicholas Cross. People v. William Doremus.

Queens County.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Calendar for Wednesday, March 6, 1912. Part I., Maddox, J.; Part II., Marean, J. 466—Green v. N Y Cent & H R R R Co. 602, 603—Maczinkas v. B H R R Co. 526—Homestead v. same. 1020—People of the State of N Y v. Hagmier. 845—Kieley v. Rosenthal. 59—Beacorn v. B, Q Co & Sub R R Co. 535—Crowley v. Am Druggist Syndicate. 441—Weir, an infant, v. B, Q Co & Sub R R Co. 585—Weir v. same. 332—Harper, an infant, v. Newell Holding Co and another. 830—Muller v. Pope-Hartford Auto Co. 541—Vleck v. Gaffney. 186—Blumenthal v. B Un R R Co and L I R R Co.

The following cases, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set for a day upon this call: 230A—Lyons v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 945—Springer v. Watson. 346—Manley v. Miller. 584—Schoener v. B. Q Co & Sub R R Co. 28B—Walsh v. Sheehy. ..—Vosnack v. Vosnack. 610—Collella v. B H R R Co. 614—Mercer v. Bklyn Realty Sellers. 615—Butler v. B H R R Co. 617—Schmidt v. Stehn and another. 620—Prusienski v. Collins. 966—Kraemer v. Williams. 621—Benedict v. Clarke. 622, 623—Lechtman v. Barnard. 624—Treamor, an infant, v. Degnon Contracting Co. 625—Wurtz v. N Y & Q Co Ry Co. 626—Shlecht v. James Cavanagh Corporation. 627—Boettinger, as admx, v. Stackwell. 628—Sullivan, as admx, v. Greenhut-Siegel-Cooper Co. 629—Ferry v. City of N Y. Highest number reached on general calendar, 629.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Term—Calendar for Wednesday, March 6, 1912—Humphrey, J. 3432—People v. Clarence Donnelly. 3409—same v. Andrew Cause.

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Whereas, William Leverich Brower of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing and the codicil thereto relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of Sethelia Matilda Clark, late of East Orange, New Jersey, deceased, therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York at his office in the County of New York on the 19th day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twelve, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 22d day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twelve.

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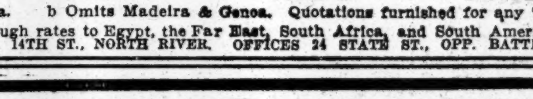

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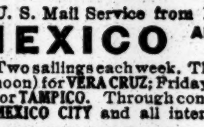

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Kronprinz Wilhelm, Tuesday March 12
George Washington, Saturday March 23
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Cruise to Black Sea and Caucasus from Genoa, April 28 to May 29—$200 up.
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United States, April 11
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SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..6:25 | Sun sets..6:00 | Moon rises..11:06

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:45	10:06	3:34	3:53
Governors Island ...	10:12	10:38	4:16	4:33
Hell Gate	12:02	12:28	5:51	6:08

Arrived—Tuesday, March 5.

SS Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen, Feb. 27.
SS Ryndam, Rotterdam, Feb. 23.
SS Caledonia, Glasgow, Feb. 25.
SS Lituania, Copenhagen, Feb. 21.
SS Lackawanna, Manchester, Feb. 16.
SS Saratoga, Havana, Mar. 2.
SS Albingia, Kingston, Feb. 28.
SS Sixaola, Port Limon, Feb. 25.
SS Everilda, Cardenas, Feb. 22.
SS Prins der Nederlanden, Haiti, Feb. 28.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston, Feb. 28.
SS City of Atlanta, Savannah, Mar. 2.
SS Princess Anne, Norfolk, Mar. 4.
SS Carib, Wilmington, N. C., Mar. 2.
SS Coppename, Paramaribo, Feb. 24.
SS Narragansett, London, Feb. 21.
SS El Mundo, Galveston, Feb. 28.
SS Finland, Antwerp, Feb. 25.
SS Theodor Wille, Hamburg, Feb. 14.
SS America, Tanamode, Cuba, Feb. 29.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Giulia............	Palermo	Feb. 12
Idaho............	Hull	Feb. 17
Michigan..........	Antwerp	Feb. 17
Minneapolis........	London	Feb. 25
Carolina..........	San Juan.......	Feb. 28
Oceana............	Bermuda	Mar. 2
Hellig Olav........	Christiansand..	Feb. 24
Etonian...........	Fayal	Feb. 24
Matanzas..........	Havana	Feb. 29
Camaguey..........	Progreso	Feb. 28
Jean..............	San Juan.......	Feb. [illegible]
Sabine............	Brunswick	Mar. 2
President Lincoln..	Hamburg	Feb. 24
Duca d'Aosta.......	Genoa	Feb. 22
Principe di Piemonte...	Palermo	Feb. 23
Rhein.............	Bremen	Feb. 24
Colonian..........	London	Feb. 22
Prinz Eitel Friedrich...	Colon	Feb. 27
Colon.............	Cristobal	Feb. 29
Mohawk...........	Jacksonville ..	Mar. 3
Bohemian..........	Liverpool	Feb. 22

DUE TO-MORROW.

Oceanic............	Southampton...	Feb. 28
Mauretania.........	Liverpool	Mar. 2
Chemnitz..........	Bremen	Feb. 24
Dartmoor..........	Shields	Feb. 20
Aros Castle........	London	Feb. 22
Almirante..........	Colon	Feb. 27
Arcadian..........	Bermuda	Mar. 5
Voltaire...........	Barbados	Feb. 29
Crown of Navarre...	Trinidad	Feb. 28
Seminole..........	Turks Island..	Mar. 2
Philadelphia.......	La Guayra.....	Feb. 24
Eastern Prince.....	Trinidad	Feb. 28
Creole............	New Orleans..	Mar. 2
El Norte..........	New Orleans..	Mar. 2
Iroquois..........	Jacksonville ..	Mar. 4

DUE FRIDAY.

Baltic............	Liverpool	Feb. 29
Sant' Anna........	Gibraltar	Feb. 28
Esperanza.........	Havana	Mar. 5
Caroline..........	Havre	Feb. 25
Brantwood.........	St. Lucia......	Feb. 27
El Rio............	Galveston	Mar. 2
City of Montgomery...	Savannah	Mar. 5
Thespis...........	Barbados	Feb. 29

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Cedric, Azores	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Campania, Liverpool	*	1:00 A.M.
Maracaibo, Curacao	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda ..	9:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Zacapa, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Alliança, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Argentina, Naples		2:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville..		1:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans..		12:00 M.
Lampasas, Galveston ..		1:00 P.M.

*Mail closes 9:30 P. M. Tuesday.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Amerika, Hamburg	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Savoie, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Oceana, Bermuda	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Albina, Inagua	1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick..		1:00 P.M.
P. F. Wilhelm, Bremen..		10:00 A.M.
City of Atlanta, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
El Siglio, Galveston...		12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Ancon, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Clement, Para	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Javany, Para	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Vigilancia, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
P. der Nederlanden, Haiti.	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville ..		1:00 P.M.
Matanzas, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.

Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, German, and French transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

By Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., MAR. 5, (MARCONI.)

SS President Lincoln, Hamburg to New York, 745 miles E. at 11 A. M.; due 7th, 8:30 A. M. Hamburg-American Line.
SS Mauretania, Liverpool to New York, 1,000 miles E. at 8:40 P. M. 4th; due 8th, 8:30 A. M. Cunard Line.
SS Duca d'Aosta, Naples to New York 800 miles E. at 8 A. M.; due 7th, 8:30 A. M. Italian Line.
SS Sant' Anna, Marseilles to New York, 1,400 miles E. at 10:35 P. M. 4th. Fabre Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, (UNITED.)

SS Philadelphia, Curacao to New York, 778 miles S. at 8 P. M. Red D Line.
SS Seminole, Dominican ports to New York, 755 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Prinz Eitel Friedrich, Kingston to New York, 98 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, 675 miles S. at 8 P. M. Morgan Line.
SS Concho, Mobile to New York, 90 miles S. at 7 P. M. Mallory Line.
SS Astral, Jacksonville to New York, 160 miles N. of St. John's Bart at 7 P. M.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, 665 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Iroquois, Jacksonville to New York, 612 miles S. at 7 P. M. Clyde Line.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Lusitania, at Liverpool, Mar. 4.
SS Chicago, at Havre, Mar. 4.
SS Neuenfels, at Colombo, Mar. 6.
SS Paula, at Fayal, Mar. 4.
SS Welsh Prince, at Delagoa Bay, Mar. 4.
SS New York City, at Bristol, Mar. 5.
SS Clan Macintyre, at Cape Town, Mar. 4.
SS Auguste, at Venice, Mar. 1.
SS Hilarius, at Montevideo, Mar. 1.
SS Craigvar, at Rio Janeiro, Mar. 1.
SS Siamese Prince, at Rio Janeiro, Mar. 2.

Sailed.

SS Antonio Lopez, from Cadiz, Feb. 29.
SS Quarrydene, from Barry, Feb. 29.
SS Citta di Palermo, from Oran, Feb. 27.
SS Jesseric, from Kobe, Mar. 2.
SS Inverclyde, from Singapore, Mar. 4.
SS Themistocles, from Palermo, Feb. 23.
SS Alice, from Algiers, Mar. 1.
SS African Prince, from Victoria, Mar. 3.
SS Rion, from Avonmouth, Mar. 5.

Passed.

SS Minnehaha, New York for London, passed the Lizard.
SS Horsley, New York for Havre, passed the Lizard.
SS Chester, New York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard.

Transpacific Mails.

Destination and Steamer.	Mails Close in New York.
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Awa Maru..	Mar. 7 6:30 P.M.
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—China.....	Mar. 7 6:30 P.M.
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina	Mar. 8 6:30 P.M.
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands—(via Seattle)—Minnesota	Mar. 11 6:30 P.M.
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Manchuria.	Mar. 14 6:30 P.M.
Japan, Korea, and China (via Tacoma)—Panama Maru	Mar. 15 6:30 P.M.
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, Australia (via Vancouver)—Makura	Mar. 15 6:30 P.M.
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of Japan	Mar. 29 6:30 P.M.
Tahiti, Marquesas, Australia, New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Maitai	Mar. 29 6:30 P.M.
Guam and Philippine Islands via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport	Mar. 31 6:30 P.M.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, Feb. 2; Manila, Feb. 3; Shanghai, Feb. 5; Yokohama, Feb. 13, and Honolulu, Feb. 23—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer China, were dispatched east at 7 P. M. Feb. 29, and 10:20 A. M. March 1, and mails dated Kobe, Feb. 13, and Yokohama, Feb. 14, which arrived at Seattle per steamer Awa Maru, were dispatched east at 7:10 P. M. March 1. Due in New York on the mornings of Tuesday, March 5, and Wednesday, March 6, respectively.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, Feb. 2; Sydney, Feb. 3; Auckland, Feb. 8, and Wellington, Feb. 9—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Aorangi, were dispatched east at 10:20 A. M. and 6:40 P. M. March 2. Due in New York on the mornings of Wednesday, March 6, and Thursday, March 7, respectively.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BENJAMIN, ALICE ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALICE ELIZA BENJAMIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 545 West 111th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April next.

Dated New York, the 9th day of October, 1911.

DUNCAN A. DOBIE, Executor of estate of Alice Eliza Benjamin, deceased.
J. BROWNSON KER, Attorney for Executor, 261 Broadway, New York City.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—An extensive area of low barometric pressure off the Pacific Coast is causing heavy rains in California. Another disturbance, moving over the Gulf of Mexico, has been attended by rains and snows, extending into the Ohio Valley. The rains were heavy throughout the Gulf States.

A general change to warmer weather is in progress in the Northwest and the Rocky Mountain region.

The indications are that the storm over the Gulf will continue its course east and be followed by fair weather Thursday. Elsewhere east of the Rockies the weather will be generally fair Wednesday and Thursday.

The temperature will rise Wednesday and Thursday over the Upper Mississippi Valley and Thursday in the Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys and the North Atlantic States.

Winds along the New England Coast will be light to moderate variable; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate northeast and east; South Atlantic Coast, brisk east and northeast, except moderate variable on the Florida Coast.

Steamships departing Wednesday for European ports will have moderate variable winds and generally fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York and Southern New England—Fair Wednesday and probably Thursday, slowly rising temperature; moderate variable winds, mostly northeast.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy Wednesday; Thursday fair and warmer; moderate northeast winds.

Northern New England—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; rising temperature; light variable winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1911.	1912.		1911.	1912.
3 A. M.	24	22	4 P. M.	33	24
6 A. M.	22	25	6 P. M.	32	22
9 A. M.	22	16	9 P. M.	31	25
12 M.	27	20	12 P. M.	31	20

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 22; for the corresponding date last year it was 28; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 34.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 16; at 8 P. M. it was 21. Maximum temperature, 29 degrees at 12:01 P. M.; minimum, 16 degrees at 7 A. M. Humidity, 82 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 55 per cent. at 8 P. M.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
12:15—334 East 102d St.; H. Holowitz..Trifling
1:45—150 Mott St.; Michael Silvestre......$100
3:15—149 Ridge St.; Mrs. Tucker..........$400
6:40—417 East 8th St.; P. Scheckter..Unknown
8:05—58 East 85th St.; Mary Jameson.....$100
8:15—701 8th Av.; Vincenzo Giansiangesta.$15
9:20—432 Grand St.; Jacob Leavy....Unknown
10:25—245 Rivington St.; Isidore Haber.....$100
11:20—338 E. 154th St.; Catherine Hegeman.$50
11:50—34 West End Av.; Caugman & Brill... Slight
P. M.
1:00—856 Dawson St.; S. Kosak..........$500
1:05—231 West 54th St.; Stewart Auto Co..$50
1:25—64 Clinton St.; David Goldenberg.....$5
2:05—417 E. 100th St.; Minne Yackman.. Trifling
2:15—848 1st Av.; Mary Jublin.......Trifling
2:15—11 E. 117th St.; D. Wroeber......Trifling
2:15—8th Av. and 42d St.; The Globe..$1,000
2:55—135 W. 135th St.; St. Philip's Church. Trifling
3:25—106 W. 143d St.; L. S. Mayer & Brother..........$500
3:30—99 Barrow St.; Patrick Daly....Trifling
3:45—110th St. and Park Av.; Department of Street Cleaning........Trifling
4:15—206 E. 105th St.; Mary Mehlig..Trifling
4:40—789 Greenwich St.; C. Guthretter.....$5
6:00—520 E. 11th St.; Sadie Madler.......$200
6:20—697 E. 156th St.; Abraham Cohen...$50
7:40—215 Canal St.; E. J. Krommer & Brother.........$500
8:15—213 East 68th St.; James Jacobson.. Trifling
8:20—553 Greenwich St.; Hanna Brown....$15
8:30—344 Bowery; H. Robinson.........Trifling

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

CAROLINE O. BOGERT, died Feb. 26; left $40,000 realty and $15,000 personalty to Anna Bogert, daughter.

JOHN BERGMAN, died Feb. 16; left more than $10,000 realty; to Zereline Bergman, his wife, $5,000; to George and Alfred Bergman, his sons, the residuary estate in equal shares; Rose Mattison, sister, $500; to Lena Wallach, sister, $500; Ella Mahler, sister, $500; Rebecca Jacobson, sister, $500; Joseph Bergman, brother, $500; Walter Bergman, nephew, $200; Howard Bergman, nephew, $200; Robert Bergman, nephew, $200; Philip Sanders, brother-in-law, $1,000.

GEROLAMO BACIGALUPO, died July 10; left $2,375 to Theresa Bacigalupo, his wife.

JOSEPH W. HASTINGS, died Feb. 13; left $2,000 personalty.

JOHN CUMMINS, died Feb. 15; left more than $2,000 personalty to Harry Cummins.

LOUISA TUTTLE, died Oct. 20, 1911; left more than $1,000 personalty; to Jason H. Tuttle, her husband; Jason H. Tuttle, Jr., her son, and Grace and Anna Tuttle Bacon, daughters, in equal shares.

ADELINA MARY JACKSON, died Nov. 23; left $4,000 personalty; to Marion and Louisa Jackson, sisters, $2,000 each.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

A suit has been brought in the City Court by Joseph Sugatt against the Board of Education for $220 alleged to be due Edward Endelman, a high school teacher. One of the Associate City Superintendents said yesterday that Endelman had been a teacher in the elementary schools on a salary of $1,320. He was appointed to a position in the high school, the salary for which, for the first year, is $1,100, but, as a concession, the Board of Education allowed him in his new position a salary of $1,410. The Superintendent added that Endelman now contends that three months after this high school appointment the same credit should be given him as is given to the high school teachers at the end of twelve months.

The Board of Retirement will hold a meeting this afternoon in the Department of Education Building, and will consider the status of the pension fund. An Associate Superintendent said yesterday that the present agitation over this question is really in the interests of the insurance companies, which are issuing several hundred thousand dollars yearly because the teachers are putting the money into their own pension fund. This fund consists of $200,000 a year, obtained from an assessment of 1 per cent. on the salary of the teachers, and $260,000 from the absence from duty fines, or a total of $460,000 yearly. If the city would contribute an equal amount, which it ought to do, he added, there would be ample to carry on the fund indefinitely.

Public School 126, Meserole Avenue, Lorimer and Guernsey Streets, Brooklyn, will celebrate this afternoon the fiftieth anniversary of the sailing of the Union iron-clad Monitor from Greenpoint. Letters will be read from President Taft, Secretary of the Navy Meyer and Rear Admiral Mahan.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Appointments: Doorman—John K. Trimble, 74th Precinct. Probationary Doorman—Frank G. Whiteside, 276th Precinct.

Transfers: Lieutenants—William P. Judge, 15th Precinct, and Martin Regan, 31st Precinct to Detective Bureau. Acting Sergeant—W. F. O'Connell, 8th to 40th Precinct. Mounted Patrolman—C. H. Bradley, Traffic D to 276th Precinct. Patrolmen: Precincts indicated to C. O. Squad—G. A. Blewett, 36; R. J. Hickson, 146; J. F. Brawley, 63.

E. Carbonell, 7th to 153d Precinct.

F. P. Glennon, C. O. Squad to 7th Precinct.

Precincts indicated to Detective Bureau as Acting Sergeants: A. Mulligan, 32; T. V. Kelly, 147; J. Cunniff, 79; T. P. H. Bennett, 276; Probationary Patrolman John F. Rein, 18.

Revocation of Transfer—H. G. Reilly, Traffic D to 276th Precinct.

Assignment as driver of patrol wagon, Patrolman T. A. Howard, 36th Precinct.

Probationary patrolmen assigned to precincts indicated, in uniform, E. A. Waltword, 6; J. F. Redmond, 13; E. S. Ryan, 12; J. H. Kehr, 21.

To 40th—H. Anderson, M. J. Burke, J. J. Doelger, J. E. Gillman, C. L. McNulty, P. J. McGowan, J. F. O'Leary, D. A. Shea, D. Brennan, G. F. L. Dardis, H. L. Fichtel, G. E. Morrissey, G. L. McGovern, M. O'Donnell, E. Schmid, J. F. White.

Temporary Assignments—Lieuts. William J. Gilhooley, 22d Precinct, to School for Recruits; John Doolady, Traffic B, to command precinct during illness of Acting Captain.

Assignment Discontinued — Patrolman G. Hinkleday, 36th Precinct, as driver of patrol wagon.

Permitted to Leave City—Patrolman H. C. Williams, 14th Precinct, 30 days, sick leave.

Suspended—Patrolman Henry F. Faber, 5th Precinct.

Dismissed from the Force—Patrolman Joseph L. Gibney, 22d Precinct.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following are the first ten names on the eligible list for automobile engineman: William M. Pray, 49 Hanson Place, Jamaica, L. I., 92; Samuel G. Franklin, 220 West Twentieth Street, 91.50; Samuel H. Lesch, 2,506 Seventh Avenue, 91; Harry C. Kates, 1 Central Avenue, Corona, L. I., 90; John S. Hornow, 2,312 First Avenue, 88; Louis Buhler, 431 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, 87.50; Theodore Bagley, 1,899 Third Avenue, 87.50; Philip Scheppler, 785 Ninth Avenue, 87; William C. Hopson, 118 West Eighty-third Street, 86.50, and Henry A. Sincerbox, 161 West Sixty-third Street, 86.50.

There are two vacancies in the position of assistant engineer on pitometer and water waste work, one for grade D in the Borough of Brooklyn and one for grade E in the Borough of Manhattan. An examination to fill these vacancies will be held by the Municipal Civil Service Commission on April 4. Applications will be received until 4 P. M. on March 13. The minimum age is 21 years for grade D and 24 years for grade E. The salary is $1,500 a year for grade D and $2,400 a year for grade E. Candidates for grade D must show at least six months' experience with pitometer, or four months' experience with pitometer and a year with the pitot tube or similar current meters. Candidates for grade E must show at least six months' experience with water waste work and six months' experience with pitometer work, or four months' experience with pitometer and a year's experience with the pitot tube or similar current meters.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an examination on March 20 at the New York Custom House to fill vacancies in the position of laboratory assistant, qualified in advanced physics, in the Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce and Labor, at salaries ranging from $900 to $1,200 a year. The duties in connection with these positions are similar to those of assistants in physical laboratories of scientific and technical institutions. As far as possible appointees are assigned to work in the subjects for which they are best fitted, such as heat and thermometry, weights and measures, optics, general researches and testing. Applicants must show that they have been graduated or are about to be graduated from colleges or technical schools of college grade, or that they have attained an equivalent education or training. They must have reached their twentieth but not their thirty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Capt. P. Hitt, Tenth Infantry, detailed to fill a vacancy in the Signal Corps.

The special board of general officers, consisting of Major Gen. Wood, Major Gen. Carter, Major Gen. Murray, and Brig. Gen. Wotherspoon, has selected the officers of the army who will serve by detail to the general staff to fill the vacancies caused by the recent order returning to duty with troops the twenty officers who have been for several years on the general staff. The list is as follows:

To fill existing and prospective vacancies in the grade of Lieutenant Colonel—Lieut. Col. Charles R. Noyes, Twenty-first Infantry; Lieut. Col. Harry C. Benson, Fifth Cavalry; Lieut. Col. William G. Haan, Coast Artillery Corps, and Lieut. Col. Frederick S. Fultz, cavalry.

To fill existing and prospective vacancies in the grade of Major—Major Daniel W. Ketcham, Coast Artillery Corps; Major Frank E. Harris, Coast Artillery Corps; Major Arthur S. Conklin, Coast Artillery Corps, and Major Benjamin A. Poore, Twenty-second Infantry.

To fill existing and prospective vacancies in the grade of Captain—Capt. William Mitchell, Signal Corps; Capt. S. J. Bayard Schindel, Sixth Infantry; Capt. James T. Moore, Twenty-seventh Infantry; Capt. William T. Merry, Ninth Infantry; Capt. Halstead Dorey, Fourth Infantry; Capt. John W. Wright, Seventeenth Infantry; Capt. William J. Glasgow, Thirteenth Cavalry; Capt. George C. Barnhardt, Fifteenth Cavalry; Capt. Melvin W. Rowell, Eleventh Cavalry; Capt. Harrison Hall, Coast Artillery Corps; Capt. James P. Robinson, Coast Artillery Corps; Capt. William H. Raymond, Coast Artillery Corps, with Capt. Frederick S. Young, Twenty-third Infantry; Capt. Samuel G. Jones, Eleventh Cavalry, and Capt. Gordon Robinson, Coast Artillery Corps, as alternates, should the interests of the service interfere with the detail of any of the above-named Captains.

Capt. J. F. Janda, Signal Corps, assigned to the Tenth Infantry.

First Lieut. C. A. Dravo, Eighth Infantry, detailed for service to fill a vacancy in the Signal Corps, to take effect July 2, 1912.

First Lieut. O. P. Robinson, Signal Corps, assigned to the Eighth Infantry.

First Lieut. C. L. Eastman, Eleventh Infantry, detailed for service to fill a vacancy in the Signal Corps.

First Lieut. J. A. Brockman, Signal Corps, assigned to the Eleventh Infantry.

First Lieut. R. W. Mills, Medical Corps, will proceed to the Walter Reed Hospital and report to the commanding officer for treatment.

Capt. A. C. Voris, Fourteenth Infantry, detailed for service to fill a vacancy in the Signal Corps.

Capt. A. C. Knowles, Signal Corps, is assigned to the Fourteenth Infantry, to take effect April 2.

First Lieut. K. Truesdell, Fifth Infantry, detailed for service to fill a vacancy in the Signal Corps.

First Lieut. J. A. Moss, Signal Corps, to the Fifteenth Infantry, effective April 30.

First Lieut. G. L. McEntee, Jr., Seventh Infantry, detailed to fill a vacancy in the Signal Corps, April 30.

First Lieut. B. D. Foulois, Signal Corps, assigned to the Seventh Infantry.

Capt. H. A. Hegeman, Quartermaster, proceed to Atlanta, Ga., in time to arrive at that place not later than March 10, and will accompany Capt. A. E. Williams, Nineteenth Infantry, from Atlanta to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

Leave for four months granted Capt. J. C. Castner, Fourteenth Infantry.

Major A. Johnson, Nineteenth Infantry, proceed to La Crosse, Wis.

Leave granted First Lieut. R. Dickinson, Third Infantry, Dec. 9, extended one month.

The resignation of Capt. E. Dworak, Philippine Scouts, accepted.

Col. F. Baker, Ordnance, will make not to exceed one visit per week during the months of March, April, May, and June to Philadelphia.

Capt. McClever, Second Infantry, relieved Sept. 1 and will proceed to join his regiment.

First Lieut. R. E. Boyers, infantry, relieved from duty at the Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., effective Sept. 1.

Capt. H. H. Scott, Coast Artillery, having been found by an Army Retiring Board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, and such findings having been approved by the President, the retirement of Capt. Scott from active service under the provisions of Section 1,251 R. S. is announced.

Leave for two months granted Major S. E. Smiley, infantry.

Lieut. Col. G. H. Sands, cavalry, and Capt. J. M. Coffin, Medical Corps, are detailed as members of the Examining Board at Fort Riley, Kan.

Leave for two months granted First Lieut. H. H. Robert, Corps of Engineers.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Utah at Provincetown, Tonopah at Norfolk, Petrel at Greytown, and Nashville at Guantanamo.

Sailed—Utah from Provincetown for cruise, Panther from Guantanamo for navy yard, New York; Olympia from Hampton Roads for Charleston, Petrel from Port Limon for Greytown, Sterling from Boston for Newport News, Maryland from Punta Arenas, and Costa Rica for Corinto.

Lost

LOST—Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company Preferred Stock, Certificate Number 14101 for 15 shares, registered in the name of Kountze Brothers. All persons are hereby notified to show cause why a new certificate should not be issued in lieu thereof.

LOST—Pearl screw earring, Tuesday afternoon, March 5, going into Dunn's, 60th and Lexington; Percival's, Gimbel's, or 35th St. McCreery's. Liberal reward if returned to M. Bamberger, 16 West 70th St.

LOST.—On Feb. 28, off taxicab, square pigskin bag, marked "H. M. S.," in or around Pier 16 East River; contents, field glasses and cigars; liberal reward. Return Hotel Belmont, 42d St. and Park Av.

LOST—Sunday evening, Feb. 25, on 5th Av., between 35th and 47th Sts., a string of pearl beads, with clasp of red stone encircled with small diamonds; reward. Hotel Patterson, 58 West 47th St.

LOST—Gold fob and charm, with diamond name, on 3d Av. "L," Sunday, March 3, between 116th and 59th Sts.; reward. B. W. Jacobson, 26 West Houston St.

LOST—Near 72d St. and 5th Av., on Sunday afternoon, a brooch of brilliants, set in platinum, with velvet on back. Reward if returned to 43 East 72d St.

LOST.—On Sunday, amethyst rosary, plain gold cross, 71st St. and Broadway Subway to 145th St. and Broadway. $10 reward if returned to 215 West 71st St.

LOST—Sunday, March 3, silver rosary at Lexington Av., 34th St.; name and date on cross; reward and no questions asked. T. Brennan, 215 East 39th St.

LOST—Large opal ring, Tiffany setting, Brighton Beach Casino, Coney Island, in ladies' room; liberal reward. W. B. Remick, 67 Bond St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Sunday on Riverside Drive or Subway lavalliere ruby and five pearls; chain knotted; reward. Address Price, 230 Main St., City Island.

LOST—On north-bound Subway express Saturday afternoon, mesh bag containing money. Finder kindly communicate with Room 125, 45 Broadway.

LOST—Sunday afternoon, diamond bracelet set in platinum; reward. Riviera, corner 157th and Riverside Drive, apartment, first floor I.

LOST—Sunday, 67th St. and Lexington Av., ring, sapphire and diamonds in platinum; reward; no questions. Cobb, 901 Lexington Av.

LOST—A black velvet bag with money and gold purse; near 135 West 81st St; address inside on visiting card; reward.

LOST—In Subway, purse and valuable papers; $100 reward and no questions asked. J. Wolf, 207 Stanton St.

LOST.—Opera glasses, Friday, Rector's or Comedy Theatre. Reward. 255 West 90th St., Apartment 3A.

REWARD—$25.00 for return of folding pocket kodak No. 3, lost Columbia University, about Feb. 26, camera 51372 B, Zeiss kodak lens, compound shutter. W. I. Slichter, Columbia University.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

LOST—Monday, field spaniel, dark brown, no markings; license No. 2,767; little mistress is ill with grief; reward. Poechli, 3,143 Broadway.

French silk poodle puppies; very small kind. Schriver, 789 St. Nicholas Av., between 149th and 150th Sts.

LOST—Brindle Boston bull, white breast, short tail; name Dix. Telephone Owner, 1621—Harlem.

$3 REWARD.—Small dachshund, tan color; name Wang. Clausen, 601 West 108th St.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, 102d St. and East River, or the Ambulance House at 111 East 22d St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Found

FOUND, March 4.—INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT CO. Apply Lost Property Bureau, 9 Morris St.: 2D AV. ELEVATED—Suitcase, meshbag, books, magazines, wall paper, cap, gloves, jumper, shirt, apron. 3D AV. ELEVATED—Glue, umbrella, handbag, purse, pocketbook, money, books, papers, calendars, music roll, cloth, gloves, muff, aprons, washrags, hardware, medicine. 6TH AV. ELEVATED—Three umbrellas, purse, gloves, books, newspaper, odd glove, seal, rubber, record, overalls, medal, comb, ticket, knife, receipt, music stand, fish. 9TH AV. ELEVATED—Umbrella, purse, book, overalls, frames, keys. SUBWAY—Umbrella, satchel, handbag, bag, pin, fob, brooch, shield, monogram, case, eyeglasses, samples, music, books, gloves, fur tail, keys, apron, tablecloth, dress goods, napkin, club, chisel, muff, file, medicine, dogcollar.

FOUND, March 4.—BROOKLYN R. T. CO. Apply 168 Montague St., Brooklyn. SURFACE AND ELEVATED—Pin, muff, milk tray, drawings, cartoon, bale hook and apron, package of wire, trousers, papers, apron, shoes, book, apron and scissors, coat, brewers' record book, bags, small suitcase, clothing, book, burlap, coat and tie, shirt, collar, and tie; hand grip, diploma, combs, scarfpin, legal papers, trousers and socks, eyeglasses in case, checkbook, tennis shoes, saw, pocketbooks, umbrellas, handbags.

FOUND, March 4.—NEW PENNSYLVANIA STATION. Apply Baggage Room, 33d St. and 7th Av.: Rubbers, eyeglasses, case, muff, pair of gloves, book, pin, hat, nightshirt, bag, paper cutter, gloves, tobacco, book, watch, suit, rubbers, blue prints, lady's hat, pajamas, coat, overcoat. LONG ISLAND DIVISION—Pair of gloves, package, veil, pocketbook receipt, pair of gloves.

FOUND, March 4.—ERIE R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City: Package, laundry, package, collars, rubber, cardcase, breastpin, 2 books, cap, single glove, umbrella, package of shoes, clothing, package, 2 pair of rubbers, book, box of collars, trousers, satchel, memo. book, rubbers, gloves.

FOUND, March 5—POLICE DEPARTMENT. Apply 240 Centre St.: Two auto lamps, bundle containing man's clothing; purse and small amount of cash, cards, &c.; handbag, keys, watch, laundry ticket, &c.; Apply 269 State St., Brooklyn: Auto lamp, license plate.

FOUND, March 4.—HUDSON & MANHATTAN R. R. CO. (Hudson Tubes.) Apply 137 Christopher St.: Shirt, fob, neck piece, bale hook, cardcase, muff, umbrella, gloves, handbag, photograph, necklace.

FOUND, March 4.—PENNSYLVANIA R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City: Muff.

Help Wanted, Female

A FEW WOMEN for home work spare time; special arrangement if not experienced in typewriting; work when capable; reply by letter only whether or not experienced and time per day for work; steady employment; good pay. Home Mailing and Addressing Co., 406 World Building.

EDITORIAL ASSISTANT, book publisher; office hours. State experience and wages wanted. T 269 Times Downtown.

GIRL for general housework; no washing; must be a good cook. Apply all day Thursday, Apartment 3D, The Wyoming, 55th St. and 7th Av.

GIRL wanted for sewing. Frank Bros., 224 Fifth Av.

HOUSEWORK.—A young French maid, willing to do light housework, plain cooking; no washing. Room 904, 320 5th Av., corner 32d St.

LADIES' copy work home during spare time; something new; good pay; steady employment. Call 10 to 3, Hampton, 2,730 Broadway, near 105th St.

WANTED—Well-educated woman, over 30, possessing tact and a pleasing personality, for special organizing work with parents of school children; one who can travel, if necessary, preferred. Room 705, 110 West 34th St.

WANTED a young lady as a policy and record clerk in a large insurance office; must be bright, neat, and an expert penman. Address G. F. W., P. O. Box 2,006, New York City.

WANTED AT ONCE—Girl for general housework; no washing. Apt. 15, 318 West 100th St.

WANTED—General girl, who can cook; no laundry; good wages; references. D 76 Times.

Help Wanted, Male

APPLICATIONS will be received by the Educational Alliance for the position of Head of its Department of Religious Work. This department is conducted on the lines of conservative Judaism, and is intended especially for the instruction of the younger members of the community. The School has an enrollment of about 2,500 children and a staff of 32 trained teachers. In addition to stating details as to their general education and Rabbinical training, applicants are required to specify the nature and extent of their experience in pedagogy. All applications are to be by letter only, and to contain reference as to character and proficiency. The Administrator, 197 East Broadway, New York City.

A MALE stenographer wanted; must be familiar with automobile work. Palmer & Singer, 2d and Webster Avs., Long Island City, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR wanted to drive and look after a foreign touring car, as also a small town car; must have mechanical qualifications and possess first-class references; good wages paid. Address C. A. F., 272 Times Downtown.

EDITORIAL ASSISTANT, book publisher, office hours. State experience and wages wanted. T 268 Times Downtown.

GENTLEMEN with a favorable acquaintance, and whose time is not entirely occupied, can learn how to materially increase their incomes by calling during morning hours at Room 201, 320 5th Av.

GOOD POSITION open to capable man to handle mechanical device; some technical knowledge and good appearance necessary; age not over 30; write stating experience and salary. Z 231 Times Downtown.

GOOD appearance and fluent talker; big remuneration. (1108) Times Building.

HEAD PORTER.—Wanted, head porter for a philanthropic institution; one with department store or office building experience preferred; experience in directing others essential; a sober, industrious man will find this a permanent position. Apply, giving all details as to age, experience, salary, reference, &c., to T 276 Times Downtown.

HONEST MEN to sell nursery stock; experience unnecessary; salary or commission weekly. Address Millburn Advertising Agency, Millburn, N. J.

OPPORTUNITY for energetic young man now employed to manage small business venture. Spare time at first. Manager Dept. D, 205 Mutual Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

RELIABLE cloak and suit house wants Southern salesman with fine established trade to sell medium-class merchandise, $12.50 to $25, on commission basis only. D 157 Times.

SALESMEN.
EXPERIENCED IN MEN'S CLOTHING.
APPLY BALCONY.
O'NEIL ADAMS CO.
6TH AV., 20TH, 22D STS.

SALESMEN WANTED BY LARGE MANUFACTURING CONCERN; DESIRES FIRST-CLASS SALESMEN WITH ESTABLISHED TRADE AND GOOD FOLLOWING FOR STRONG LINE OF RAINCOATS FOR MEN AND WOMEN FOR ENTIRE COUNTRY; ALL CORRESPONDENCE STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL; NO DEADHEADS NEED APPLY, ONLY BUSINESS GETTERS; WILL ASSIGN SOME ACCOUNTS FROM THOSE SALESMEN WE WEED OUT; SALARY NO OBJECT. D 160 TIMES.

SALESMEN wanted for line of advertising specialties; representative men wanted for permanent connection; liberal commission basis; good side line proposition; advertising experience and acquaintance with large merchants desirable. Rand, McNally & Co., 40 East 22d St. Mr. Vaslett. Call 8:30 to 11.

WANTED—Young man of education, with literary ability, as assistant in the advertising department of prominent manufacturers of pharmaceutical products and toilet specialties; state experience had, salary wanted, and give references. Address Box T 275 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Office equipment or alert, successful specialty hustler, we have an opportunity. Address, with experience and references, to Z 233 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN having connection with large consumers of stationery, office supplies, can learn of good proposition by addressing W 256 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN WANTED on muslin underwear for city and vicinity; only experienced, with references, need apply. Kurtz & Wechsler, 258 East Broadway.

Help Wanted, Male

SALESMAN to handle silk and ribbon flowers; liberal commission. B. J., 205 Times.

VALET, BUTLER.—Experienced young Filipino desires position; highly recommended. Equeza, 95 High St., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Salesman to sell high-class securities, in small lots and on easy terms; liberal compensation and permanent employment; reference required; state age. Address Securities, E 5 Times.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY—Able-bodied unmarried men between ages of 18 and 35; citizens of United States of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write the English language. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 749 6th Av., New York City; 363 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; 47 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J., or any recruiting station.

WANTED—Clean-cut young man, age 20 to 25, to do some special outside work in New York City for real estate office; no selling or collecting; easy, pleasant work; no experience necessary; salary, $15. Address in own handwriting. X 50 Times.

WANTED.—Real estate firm wants young man, competent to examine properties and with knowledge of values; only bright energetic man with best of references and experience need apply. T 273 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Men as leaders of boys' social clubs; no compensation. Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway.

WANTED—Experienced designer for cloaks and suits for jobbing trade. E 6 Times.

WANTED—Diemakers on round and square sheet metal dies. D 170 Times.

Situations Wanted, Female

A VISITING SECRETARY, daily or few times weekly; correspondence, stenography, accounts. C 96 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—SIX YEARS' EXPERIENCE WITH LARGE CONCERN; CAPABLE TAKING FULL CHARGE DOUBLE ENTRY BOOKS; RELIABLE, TRUSTWORTHY. T 271 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

COMPANION.—Energetic semi-deaf mute like position as companion to deaf lady; country no objection; terms moderate. Companion, 260 West 11th St.

COMPETENT DRESSMAKER.—Makes and remodels; children's a specialty. Juliette, 126 East 12th St. 'Phone 408 Stuyvesant.

CONVALESCENT NURSE by the hour, 50 and 75 cents; references. 'Phone 1 to 4, Schuyler 8273.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class dressmaker; satisfaction guaranteed. Phone 6082 River. Smiley, 243 West 109th St.

DRESSMAKER, high class, wishes customers. Bittermann, 763 Elton Av., near 156th St. L station, Bronx.

EXPERIENCED, cultured woman, traveler, linguist, musician, desires position; salary not essential; references. D 66 Times.

EXPERT STENOGRAPHER, well educated, 8 years' best legal experience, desires position as stenographer or secretary; salary $22 up. V 249 Times Downtown.

HOUSEKEEPER would like to take charge of gentleman's apartment. V 253 Times Downtown.

HOUSEWORK.—Neat young woman, Protestant, wishes light housework, small family; suburbs. A. S., 153 6th Av.

HOUSEWORK.—Apartment near 181st St. Subway; moderate wages, with home. Care Bill, 1,366 St. Nicholas Av.

MASSAGE—Scientific treatment; $1 hour ladies' residences; professional lady; references. Mechano, 64 West 109th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Eight years' experience; six years in present position; must secure new appointment either at once or before May 1st; present employer's satisfaction guaranteed; $18. T 270 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Typewriter, Office Assistant.—Beginner; $6; intelligent, punctual; neat appearance; rapid, accurate; anxious; no agency; good penman. T 259 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant, high school graduate; five years' experience; best references; $10. O. Hirsch, 9 West 112th St.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; intelligent, energetic young lady; good references; terms reasonable. Stenographer, 89 Delancey St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, desires position; neat, accurate; would begin on moderate salary. A. S. E. C., 137 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, varied experience, well educated, prefers law office; good references. V 254 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant; experienced; reference; $7. Z 229 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN (Scandinavian) speaks English, German, and Italian fluently; excellent housekeeper, traveler, and packer, wishes position as secretary or companion; excellent references. Apply by letter only, Miss Larson, 225 West End Av.

Situations Wanted, Male

ACCOUNTANTS.—Books opened, accounts audited, systems installed, factory cost accounting, financial statements; instruct your bookkeeper; books kept part time; moderate. Aetna Audit Co., 302 Broadway. Telephone Worth 2981.

ACCOUNTANT audits, adjusts, writes up books, $5 monthly up; financial statements, systems, reasonable. Mitchel, 25 East 14th St. Telephone 1807 Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up; kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 32 Union Square. 'Phone 2259—Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT.—Certified public accountant; all branches; auditing and accounting; reasonable. Manhattan, 89 Delancey St.

ACCOUNTANT'S ASSISTANT desires permanent position C. B. L., 4,633 Park Av., Bronx.

APARTMENT HOUSE MANAGER.—Wanted, position as apartment house manager from October, 1912, or January, 1913; considerable hotel experience and two years management of one of best apartment houses in Virginia; am now employed as such, but desire broader field of opportunities; unmarried, age 30 years; best of reference and security can be given. X 32 Times.

A TRAVELING COMPANION.
Young man, traveled in Europe and Mediterranean countries, act as private secretary. C 165 Times.

A YOUNG MAN, 24, educated, experienced in office work, correspondence, good at figures, desires position; moderate salary. S Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Office manager, 35, extensive experience manufacturing line, seeks responsible position; highest references, character, ability, &c. D 158 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, EXPERT ACCOUNTANT.—Writes up books; regular intervals; moderate. Accountant, 80 Henry St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Importer's expert bookkeeper wants evening work on books, &c. Dale, 12 East 33d St.

BROKERS.—Have you an opening for high school graduate, 20 years of age, who wishes a start? Salary secondary consideration. Z 230 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—Trustworthy German, single, expert mechanic, competent in repairs; accustomed to touring; strictly sober; honest, obliging; best references; speaks English; go anywhere. Address G. Kosney, 258 W. 68th.

CORRESPONDENT.—College graduate, 24, thoroughly qualified collection general or secretarial work; references. J. R., 337 East 18th St.

Experienced man, ready for any kind of work; seeks position, bookkeeper, collector, clerk; understands business of publication office; take full charge of office force; methodical and businesslike. D 114 Times.

EXPORTER.—Young man, Argentina, five years' representative of large Argentina import house, offers his services to manufacturer or exporter. Efficient, W 258 Times Downtown.

FRENCH COUPLE, lately landed, wish position, man butler, wife cook; good references. H. Paillon, 204 West 39th St.

GARDENER, Danish, desires position on private estate; understands orchids, cut flowers, and potted plants, lawns, vegetable and flower garden; references. P. Johnsen, care Mrs. Carlsvard, 228 East 56th St., city.

MANAGER, &c.—A man with executive ability, energy, tact, experienced as manager, salesman, buyer, accustomed to approaching men of affairs and negotiating matters of importance, familiar with engineering contracts and specifications, qualified by long and varied experience for special commission, open for engagement. W 257 Times Downtown.

MAN wants work as packer; first-class references. Freedman, 107 West 17th St.

MECHANICAL ELECTRICAL ENGINEER open for engagement April; steam turbine expert; would consider superintendence of plant or factory. Mechanical Engineer, E 8 Times.

OFFICE WORK.—Young Norwegian, English college, desires position office work, anything; small salary. D 168 Times.

PAINTER, DECORATOR, MECHANIC, with executive experience, A1 reference, wishes steady position with apartment, hotel, or department store. J. C., 145 Times Harlem.

SALESMAN, 24, six years' successful record, laces, embroideries, retailers, Indiana, Michigan manufacturers, city and Philadelphia; unquestionable references; same line or would change. Harry J. Brummer, 1,829 7th Av., city.

SALESMAN.—Young man as salesman in grocery or hardware store; 15 years' experience. H. E., 153 Madison Av., Flushing, N. Y.

SALESMAN.—Young man desires position as salesman with up-to-date printing plant. E 7 Times.

SECRETARY OR ASSISTANT TO EXECUTIVE.—Young, married, thoroughly experienced stenographer, correspondent, general office man and manager's assistant wishes to change location. Address Secretary, X 28 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, BOOKKEEPER.—20; experienced; high school education; initiative; advancement; salary $14 start. W 243 Times Downtown.

Situations Wanted, Male

YOUNG MAN, 29, college education, speaking French and German fluently, Italian and Spanish less so; able to use typewriter; seeks position where linguistic ability counts. H. D. B., 27 East 74th St.

YOUNG MAN, (25,) bookkeeper by profession, with sales, executive ability, wishes employment of any kind anywhere; reference. V 256 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, Swiss, with six years' experience in lace and embroidery importing house, seeks position; best references. X 47 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, experienced, wishes position; packer, marker; references. Emil Mann, 700 East 11th St.

YOUNG MAN, 22, references, wishes position where there are chances for advancement. D 169 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, neat, refined, will start at bottom; excellent references. T 267 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) married, wishes position traveling for firm. Courell, 22 East 90th.

Boarders Wanted

West Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Large, medium-sized rooms; gentlemen, couple; table guests accommodated; references.

44TH ST., 260 WEST.—Alliance House, "Quiet Place for Quiet People"; single rooms; including board, $9 per week; use of bath; suites, consisting parlor, sleeping apartments, private bathroom, $30 up per week, including board for two; other double rooms; steam-heated throughout; elevator service. 'Phone 793—Bryant.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.
Large room, private bath; well heated; exclusive.

48TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large, single rooms; private baths; house, table strictly first-class; references.

49TH ST., 68 WEST.—Handsome second floor front room; hot water, heat; phone; table unsurpassed.

54TH, 54 WEST.
Rooms, table guests, first class.

57TH ST., 411 WEST, (The La Grange.)—Choice accommodations; cuisine unsurpassed; board, (two,) $16; single, $7.

69TH ST., 106 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; homelike surroundings; table guests; references.

70TH, 151 WEST.—Fourth-story single room; running water; room telephone; large closet; references.

269 WEST 70TH ST.
Attractive rooms; 'phone; Sub.; board optional.

71ST ST., 115 WEST.—Real home for young man, private family, young people; telephone; reasonable. Nichols.

71ST ST., 130 WEST.—Large room, suitable two gentlemen; pleasant, homelike surroundings; Subway, "L"; telephone.

72D, 122 WEST.—Large rooms, single or en suite; unexpectedly vacated; conveniences; superior table.

72D, 159 WEST.—Large square room, also hall room; parlor dining room; references.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Sunny, well heated rooms; suitable two; refined surroundings; table guests; references.

75TH ST., 238 WEST.—Sunny back parlor; running water; 2d floor front; suitable for two; board optional; Summer rates; private home.

76TH ST., 110 WEST.—Unusually attractive accommodations; private bath; modern improvements; excellent table; table guests.

76TH ST., 13 WEST.—Large or medium-sized room; refined surroundings; excellent table; table guests.

76TH ST., 237 WEST.—Large and medium rooms; high-class house; excellent table; parlor dining.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; table board; references.

77TH ST., 109 WEST.—Large, small rooms, unusually beautiful, comfortable; moderate; convenient rapid transit; telephone.

78TH ST., 121 WEST.—Large and small, sunny, heated rooms; bath; reasonable; gentlemen; private family.

78TH ST., 168 WEST.—Nice, sunny rooms; excellent table; board optional; reasonable; telephone; Subway.

79TH ST., 162 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, small rooms; excellent table; reasonable; references. 5475—Schuyler.

81ST, 147 WEST.—Attractively furnished room, private bath, in exclusive house; good table; references.

81ST ST., 156 WEST.—Fine rooms, with board; gentleman, couple; permanent, transients; table board; telephone.

81ST ST., 138 WEST.—Beautiful, comfortable rooms; excellent table; high-class Jewish house; table guests.

81ST ST., 116 WEST.—Sunny, small room for gentleman; strictly high-class board; references necessary.

81ST ST., 265 WEST.—Comfortable, sunny rooms, double and single, with excellent board; references; table board. V. & R.

82D ST., 55 WEST.—Desirable southern, warm room, running water, bath adjoining; private family; reasonable.

82D ST., 47 WEST.—Large and small comfortable rooms in clean, well-kept house.

83D ST., 11 WEST.—Handsome large room; one medium; refined surroundings; near Park; excellent board.

84TH ST., 37 WEST.—Table guests accommodated; excellent home cooking; parlor dining room; Jewish family.

91ST, 48 WEST.—Large, small rooms; elegant location; parks, Subway, elevated; excellent table; moderate.

93D ST., 304 WEST.—Newly decorated beautifully furnished double and single rooms; table a specialty.

95TH, 63-65 WEST, (Rozelle.)—Handsome rooms; attractive dining; cuisine, service exceptional; transits accommodated.

103D ST., 252 WEST.—Attractive double rooms; baths; modern house; excellent Southern table; Subway express.

113TH ST., 625 WEST.—Large, small, front rooms; southern exposure; excellent board. Phone Morningside 8136.

113TH, 544 WEST.—Large rooms, single or en suite; parlor dining; table guests; home cooking.

121ST ST., 509 WEST.—Morningside Heights; near Broadway Subway; one beautiful room; newly furnished; high-class fireproof elevator apartment; delicious cooking; terms moderate.

123D ST., 519 WEST.—Acropolis Hotel, near Riverside; single rooms; suites; board optional; reasonable rates.

129TH ST., 106 WEST.—Gentlemen; married couple; find superior home board; refined Jewish surroundings.

130TH ST., 250 WEST.—Nicely furnished room to rent with board near "L" station; references.

144TH ST., 472 WEST.—Private residence; exceptional, homelike accommodations; wholesome, well-served meals; table guests.

145TH ST., 613 WEST.—Large rooms, running water, closets, overlooking Hudson; good board; telephone; references.

145TH, 412 WEST.—Delightful rooms; couple or gentlemen; satisfactory table; private house; table board.

EDGEHILL INN (Spuyten Duyvil-on-Hudson.)—Pleasant double rooms, 3d floor; steam heat; excellent table; moderate; references.

LA PORTE HOTEL, (117th St. and Amsterdam Av.)—First-class apartment hotel, elegant rooms, single, en suite; newly decorated; terms moderate; highest elevation in Manhattan; home cooking.

MANHATTAN AV., 51.—Exceptional home, young men, front rooms; en suite, single; $7, $9. Ewell.

WEST END AV., 764 (97th.)—Large front room; couple or two gentlemen; table board.

WEST END AV., 879.—Large, bright room, bath, &c.; excellent cuisine; rates moderate.

East Side.

IRVING PLACE, 47.—Newly furnished, large and small rooms; excellent board; table guests; telephone.

MADISON AV., 839, (70th St.)—Large and small rooms, with board, in handsome private house; breakfast in rooms; table board; references.

MADISON AV., 69.—Exceptional accommodations; large suite; private bath; hotel service at reasonable rates.

Brooklyn.

ON COLUMBIA HEIGHTS.
Two rooms, overlooking bay; electric light, steam heat, elevator, shower; board optional. X 20 Times.

142 COLUMBIA HEIGHTS.
Desirable vacancies, overlooking bay; excellent cuisine; 'phone.

Country Board

Long Island

WHITESTONE, L. I., 8th Av. and 26th St., Grant Villa; overlooking the Sound; permanent and week-end parties. Telephone 440—L Flushing.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

5TH AV., 25, (9th.)—Refined surroundings; beautiful, large front room; running water; bath; breakfast.

7TH AV., 1,919, corner 116th.—Desirable rooms; one block from Subway and "L"; board optional; gentlemen. Telephone Morning 963.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—Private house; charming rooms for bachelors; electricity; telephone; transit facilities unsurpassed; references.

9TH ST., 23 WEST.—Sunny, large room; clean house; telephone; small rooms; references.

11TH ST., 35 WEST.—Newly decorated beautiful front room, near bath; steam; 'phone; location; references.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

12TH ST., 61 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, newly decorated, exceptionally clean, sunny room; telephone; single. $3.

22D ST., 426 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, sunny back parlor and dressing room; running water; telephone.

37TH ST., 68 WEST.—A large and small room; all conveniences; Southerners accommodated; references.

42D ST., 322 WEST.—Nicely kept, heated rooms, bath; $2 upward; telephone; convenient; men. Hughes.

46TH ST., 28 WEST.—Single room; all conveniences; for gentleman.

46TH ST., 45 WEST.—Furnished rooms to let; gentlemen; references.

53D ST., 57 WEST.—Small room; running water; 3d floor; excellent table; telephone; references.

58TH, 15 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms, suites; private baths; electric light; board optional; reference.

59TH ST., 208 WEST.—Furnished rooms; all conveniences; electric light; $4 up; facing Central Park; suitable for studio.

60TH, 22 WEST, New York.—$25-$60 monthly; $1-$5 daily. Tel. 5891 Col. Elegantly kept; private baths; independent residence; meals.

65TH ST., 5 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom, or single; steam, bath; private 'phone; two in family; references required; Subway, "L," and trolley; ground floor. Hanshe.

67TH ST., 304 EAST.—Selected neighborhood; elegant large front parlor suitable for two; breakfast; telephone.

68TH ST., 105 WEST.—Sunny parlor for one-two gentlemen; quiet, well-kept house. Conlon.

70TH ST., 138 WEST.—Unusually attractive room; private bath; steam heat; private house; gentleman.

70TH ST., 130 WEST.—Fourth floor, front room; bath; hot water; references.

71ST ST., 73 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large, sunny rooms; private bath; telephone; $6-$8 weekly.

73D ST., 112 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, with dressing room; conveniences; telephone; hot water guaranteed.

73D ST., 160 WEST.—Pleasant south room in private house; all conveniences; gentleman only.

73D ST., 173 WEST.—Two attractive rooms; first class house; references.

74TH ST., 107 WEST.—Physician's office; refined surrounding; also single room; telephone; references.

75TH ST., WEST.—Sunny, southern exposure room in private house; electric light; steam heat; references. Call 116. Telephone 6144 Columbus.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Large room, with board; also single room; reference.

76TH ST., 232-234 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; table guests; references.

77TH ST., 64 WEST.—Well-appointed, attractive rooms; single, en suite; elevator apartment; telephone. Dutton.

78TH ST., 112 WEST.—Desirable, sunny rooms; every convenience; accessible Subway, elevated; telephone; references; moderate.

80TH ST., 121-123 WEST.
Beautifully furnished sunny rooms; excellent table; homelike surroundings; telephone; select table guests accommodated.

81ST ST., 108 WEST.—Nicely furnished, medium and small rooms, private house; reasonable; references.

81ST ST., 120 WEST.—PARLOR FLOOR AND OTHER ROOMS.

82D ST., 327 WEST.—Private house; large, front room; two flights; ample closets; lavatory; telephone. Campbell.

82D ST., 110 WEST.—Select; gentleman, or man and wife; elegant room; private bath, first floor.

83D ST., 202 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite, parlor, bedroom, and bath; independent entrance; steam heat; $10 per week; private; reference; gentlemen. Jacobosky.

84TH ST., 137 WEST.—Newly decorated suite, also single rooms; nicely furnished; homelike; telephone. Kennedy.

84TH ST., 143 WEST.—First floor; large, small, warm rooms; telephone; Subway, "L," trolley. Craven.

87TH ST., 176 WEST.—Small room, $2.50; refined home; modern apartment; ground floor; gentleman. Bruns.

91ST ST., 68 WEST.—Comfortably furnished large rooms; breakfast optional; convenient location; telephone; moderate terms.

91ST ST., 46 WEST.—Large front room; back parlor; private house; telephone; convenient "L," Subway.

93D ST., 27 WEST.—Large, sunny room, second floor; attractively furnished; running water; telephone.

97TH ST., 256 WEST.—Private Jewish family; attractive room; high-class elevator apartment; breakfast. Grossman.

103D ST., 216 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Unusually large, cheerful outside room; comfortably furnished; private family. Jarett.

107TH ST., 230 WEST.—High-class elevator apartment; attractive rooms, beautifully furnished; references. Gurnee.

108TH ST., 201 WEST.—Southern exposure; front room; modern elevator apartment near Broadway. Benjamin.

111TH ST., 528 WEST.—Front room in high-class apartment for a gentleman; references. Apartment 5.

111TH, 535 WEST.—Large front room, newly furnished; high-class elevator apartment. Apartment 24.

111TH, 529 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; gentleman preferred; two in family; references; central. Moore.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Large, newly decorated front room, elevator apartment; restaurant in building. Macdonald.

112TH ST., 305 WEST.—Elegant room, with dressing room; also hall room; newly decorated; all improvements.

112TH ST., 511 WEST.—Sunny, steam heated, electricity, elevator. 3583 Morningside. Mrs. Clark.

113TH ST., 541 WEST.—Beautiful, front suite; also large, single room. Phone Morning 3260.

114TH ST., 528 WEST.—Large, sunny room; private house; also large room with bath; ground floor; suitable for gentlemen; quiet locality; convenient Subway.

116TH ST., 404 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; overlooking Morningside Park; elevator; block Broadway Subway. Morse.

118TH ST., 414 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; southern exposure; homelike; elevator; Subway. Smith.

401 WEST 118TH ST.
Comfortable room, private family; elevator. Apt. 2.

122D ST., 540 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Exceptionally attractive front rooms; kitchen; elevator; references. Apartment 61.

522 WEST 123D. FEEK.
Warm, light rooms; conveniences; reasonable; Subway, "L."

132D ST., 236 WEST.—Exceptional opportunity, large well-furnished room; quiet, American home; private block.

137TH ST., 611 WEST.—Suites, single rooms; private baths; hotel conveniences; home comforts; reasonable. Pierson.

West Side.

127TH ST., 61 WEST.—Large, attractive front room; dressing room; adjoining bath; quiet, select house.

139TH ST., 601 WEST, (near Subway.)—Sunny front rooms; elevator, 'phone; reasonable. Apartment 31.

141ST ST., WEST, (1 Hamilton Terrace.)—Private family; large, small front or rear room; references.

159TH ST., 549 WEST, (2 Blocks Subway.)—Large front, furnished room; private dwelling; 2 people; telephone, electric light; $5 week.

BUSINESS WOMAN wants two others to join her in a pleasant sunny apartment; 91st St. Subway. X 52 Times.

HAMILTON TERRACE, 11, (141st St., Convent Av.)—Daintily furnished rooms, in private residence; $2.50 up.

LADY, with quiet, refined home on West 73d St. can rent double and single rooms; $15 to $5; meals if desired; references. D 171 Times.

Parlor and bedroom adjoining bath, in high-class apartment; $35 monthly. Apartment 25. Phone Schuyler 7390.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE; MODERN APARTMENT. Suites or separately; gentlemen. X 31 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 610.—Large, attractive room; no other roomers; $40 month. Apt. 29.

Sunny large rooms high-class apartment; $8 weekly. Apartment 25. Phone Schuyler 7390.

WE HAVE a list of the desirable furnished rooms in city; inspection free and full particulars. City Resort Realty, Times Building.

East Side.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Well furnished large room; gentlemen or business woman; small rooms.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.) Suite, 2 rooms, bathroom, by month.

28TH ST., 16 EAST.—Bachelor's quarters; swimming pool, shower free; $5-$6 weekly. Zauder apartments.

29TH ST., 43 EAST.—Desirable room; private house; all conveniences; telephone; references.

29TH ST., 108 EAST.—Large and small rooms; pleasant and comfortable, for gentlemen; references.

33D ST., 15 EAST.—Large, comfortable room, private house; every convenience; gentlemen; references required.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Handsome room; private bath; square room, bath adjoining; breakfast optional; references.

48TH ST., 19 EAST, (5th Av.)—Excellent accommodations; suites, single rooms; bath; steam; board optional.

69TH ST., 20 EAST.—Back parlor, bath attached; suitable living purposes; doctor or dentist; $50.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

76TH ST., 37 EAST.—Comfortable room near park; private house; $5.50 weekly; skylight room, $2.

93D ST., 129 EAST.—Neat furnished rooms, $2.50 up; kitchenette; rear parlor; private house.

IRVING PLACE, 14 (corner 15th St., block east of Union Square.)—Front rooms; box springs beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 642.—Large, handsome rooms, adjoining bath; scrupulously clean; exclusive, private dwelling. Owner.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (52d St.)—Homelike rooms; also back parlor, bath; breakfast; telephone; references; select.

New Jersey.

WASHINGTON ST., 119, East Orange.—For rent, 2 attractive front rooms, with board if desired. Telephone 658 L Orange.

Help Wanted

Employment Bureaus.

Domestic.

A.—A.—MRS. MALMBERG'S, 115 East 26th St.; oldest Swedish agency; established 1881; select servants for private families; formerly 352 4th Av.

Situations Wanted

Employment Bureaus.

Commercial.

ACCOUNTANTS, High-Grade Office Helpers.
BOOKKEEPERS, Office Service Co., (Agency.)
STENOGRAPHERS. 149 Bway. Tel. 3499 Cort.

Domestic.

BOND $1,000; OLD DOMINION AGENCY, 88 West 134th St., guarantees A1 colored help. 1119 Harlem.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, (thoroughly investigated,) want places; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th St. Phone 4786—Columbus. Established 1890.

CHAMBERMAID and waitresses, cooks, laundresses, general houseworkers, nurses, kitchen maids, useful girls, married couples and useful men; all references thoroughly investigated. Charles Wilson Employment Agency, 141 East 57th St. Tel. 2224—Plaza.

HELP, select colored, furnished, short notice. Middlesex Employment Agency, 2,229 5th Av. Harlem—6370.

HOUSEWORK, $20; waitress, $22; cook, $25. Flaherty Agency, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. Schuyler 4298.

RELIABLE Hungarian, German, Polish help; references investigated. Roth's, 172 East 4th St. Orchard 2508.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied; day, week, month; male, female. 107 West 133d St. 6916 Morningside.

Business Opportunities

GET OUT OF THE RUT.
Here is a chance for you to get exclusive control of rich territory on a quick seller that no other agent can offer—automatic ice saver—cuts down ice bills, keeps refrigerator colder, dryer, cleaner; sells on sight to housewives, hotels, saloons, dairies, butchers, cafes, &c.; big profits; no competition; to start high grade agents in splendid territory now open we have novel plan, by which a reasonable purchase of goods secures exclusive rights; special price; don't keep on selling the same old stuff; you can get a real business of your own by quick action; don't wait; write to-day.
HARDWARE UTILITIES COMPANY,
68 Hudson St., Hoboken, N. J.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY.
Can you influence business for prominent real estate firm? Rent collections, managing estates, insurance; will give you start with us providing you can answer our requirements as to integrity and ability. Address Realty, D 99 Times.

Millinery department for rent partnership basis; best department on 14th St., next to Hearn's; excellent opportunity to right party; must have thorough experience; capable and responsible; cash no object. S. W. Steele, 3 East 14th St., afternoon.

Capital for business propositions, any location, showing earning power; economical plan; results or no charge; business confidential; call or will call on you. Griswold & Co., Investment Securities, 55 Liberty St. Phone 992 Cortlandt.

A man with managerial experience and executive ability, energetic, tactful, would make substantial investment in going proposition that could pay fair return on investment and offer position at reasonable salary. V 258 Times Downtown.

Mercantile Import Company, to organize State New Jersey; highly profitable; will earn $60,000 annually; excellent business opening for gentleman investing $10,000 or less; capable manage office. V 228 Times Downtown.

Partner with $10,000 wanted in established wholesale and retail business, now paying well; money required will materially increase business and profits; no brokers. Conservative, E 1 Times.

Stationery, art, and bookstore; good neighborhood. 50 Warburton Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

Apartments to Let, Unfurnished

West Side.

Unadilla, high-class elevator apartments.
126-128 West 11th St., near 6th Av.
Seven large, light rooms; telephone, hall service, electric light, $75. Duross, 155 W. 14th.

Elevator apartment to sublet; lease to October, 1912; six large, attractive, sunny rooms and bath; every improvement; $45. Apartment 46, 500 West 144th St.

57th, 322-328 West, near Broadway.—Modern elevator apartment; eight large, light rooms; very moderate rental.

163D ST., 452 WEST.—Six outside rooms and bath, on corner; all improvements; $28.

12th St., near 6th Av.—Six rooms, steam heat, $37. Duross, 155 West 14th.

East Side.

An ideal flat, 4 rooms running through, splendidly arranged for beautiful home for choice people; airy, healthful; $14. 323 Pleasant Av.

Apartments to Let, Furnished

Sublet five or six months from April, May, comfortably furnished six rooms and bath, fifteenth floor, Hotel Ansonia; southwest exposure; all light rooms; rent reasonable. Box X 51 Times.

Beautifully furnished four-room apartment; electric light, 'phone; all outside rooms; southern exposure. 180th St. and Wadsworth Av. 'Phone Poole, 4,510 Audubon.

347 West 55th St.—Wanted to sublease nicely furnished two-room apartment; bath, kitchenette, in modern, fireproof building. Cambria. Apartment 7D.

12th St., 128 West.—Bachelor apartments; newly decorated and furnished; private baths; telephone 2528 Chelsea.

85th, 78 West.—To sublet, eight-room elevator apartment; from April to October.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished

11 Livingston Place, Between 16th and 17th Sts, Facing Stuyvesant Park.—Private residence. 14 rooms, 2 baths. Owner, 10 Livingston Place. Telephone 1811 Stuyvesant. Call from 2 to 5.

Attractive Offer—Four-story brick dwelling, West 21st St.; just off 6th Av.; rental low. For particulars address H. N. Condict, 51 Chambers St., N. Y.

Brooklyn.

Bensonhurst mansion, 13 rooms, overlooking ocean; 8,779 Bay Parkway; $75. James Conway, 3,675 Broadway.

Country Houses to Let, Furnished

Ocean front furnished cottages at Long Beach, L. I., FOR RENT. 1912 season list ready. Photographs at office.
Frederick P. Jones, 334 Fifth Av.
Specialist in Long Beach properties.

For Sale

ALL GRADES OF OFFICE FURNITURE.
NEW AND SLIGHTLY USED.
25 rolltop, flat, and bookkeeper desks and chairs; 10 tables, partitions, railings; 8 telephone booths, double sound proof. Budd & Co., 73 Spring St., near Subway; Telephone 5483 Spring.

First-class candy and ice cream business on Broadway, doing $300 a week cash business; new and beautifully equipped with complete soda fountain and ice cream making apparatus. Address C 162 Times.

For Sale—To close an estate, one Stanhope phaeton in excellent condition; will sell regardless of cost. G. C. P., Executor, Box 584, New York City.

Slightly used office furniture, safes, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs. Nathan's, West Broadway, corner White.

Fire Sale.—A full line desks, office furniture, slightly damaged by water, sold at greatly reduced prices. J. Bronstein, 40 Beaver.

Typewriters, all makes, bought, repaired, sold; multigraphs, adding machines. Eagle Typewriter Co., 312 Broadway.

Pianos and Organs

KNABE mahogany upright piano; beautiful tone; like new; sell at sacrifice. 318 W. 42d.

PANIC-STRICKEN POOR STORM CLOSED BANK

Receiving No Encouragement There, They Overflow Lawyers' Offices and Also a Whole Floor.

EXPECTED TO GET DEPOSITS

Company Financed by the Rosetts, Failed Bankers, Also May Be Thrown Into Receivers' Hands.

All day yesterday panic-stricken depositors, mostly recent immigrants, streamed to the banking offices of Moritz and Max Rosett, private bankers at 127 Stanton Street and 114 Liberty Street, to demand their hard-earned savings from these two of the six branches of the firm, whose business was taken over and its doors closed by Joseph M. Conklin, a New Jersey bank examiner, who was appointed receiver after a petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed by several creditors of the bank in the United States District Court on Monday.

All the depositors were turned away after their names and claims had been noted, to await the receiver's investigation of the firm's accounts, with the likelihood that they would probably have their little bank accounts tied up for a month or more, and then receive only a percentage of their money. The payment, according to the attorney for the bankers last night, will probably not fall below 50 cents on the dollar, and may reach 60, 70, or 80 cents. Though the firm's assets, according to its books, are considerably in excess of its liabilities, it will probably show a deficit of nearly $50,000 owing to a shrinkage in value of investments in outside enterprises which the bank has largely financed.

Early yesterday morning a crowd of depositors, practically all of them workingmen and their wives, gathered with woebegone faces and with their bankbooks in hand, in front of the Stanton Street branch of the bank. There they read this notice at the door:

> This place is in the possession of Joseph M. Conklin, United States receiver. No interference permitted. For information apply to Olcott, Gruber, Bonynge & McManus, 170 Broadway, attorneys for the receiver.

Throngs the Lawyers' Offices.

When the purport of the announcement had been translated into Yiddish, Hungarian, Polish, and all the other tongues in the Babel before the bank, about half of the crowd, some 500 strong, broke away and trooped at a dogtrot toward the Broadway address, while the remainder stayed on watch before the Stanton Street branch, where the reserves of the Old Slip and Union Market Stations kept them in line. So great was the crowd that presently gathered in front of 170 Broadway and in the offices of the attorneys that it was found necessary to seek wider quarters, and an entire vacant second floor in the building, at 191 Broadway, across the street, was rented. There the crowd, following Irving L. Ernst, of counsel for the receiver, made a concerted rush, racing for first chance as they thought to withdraw their funds. There was much weeping and lamentation when they learned that the money couldn't be withdrawn. Many of them were unwilling to sign the blank claim forms until they could consult with their families, fearing they might otherwise sign their interests away.

One young woman, Anna Sturm, of 94 Cannon Street, wanted to draw out $100 she had on deposit, with which she had planned to bring her mother from Russia to this country. Another wanted to draw out the same amount, which she said she had saved as a dowry for the man she was soon to marry. One man, Adolph Schlichtenstein of 212 Chrystie Street wanted to draw out his little savings so that he might return to Austria-Hungary and get a little legacy that had just been left to him. Scores of women, some with children clinging to their skirts, wailed disconsolately for the savings of their husbands, whose place they had taken in line in order that the men might not lose their day's pay on their regular work. In the midst of the turmoil two express wagons, laden with clothing and household furniture, drove up to the building, with a dozen roughly clad men and women following behind, the women with children in their arms.

Passage Money Tied Up.

This was a group of returned miners from West Virginia, who had intended to sail for Rotterdam on the steamship Noordam of the Holland-America Line. They had paid their passage money to the Rosetts on the day before. They had missed the steamship by arriving late at the pier. A representative of the receiver's counsel took charge of them, and arrangements were made for their passage on the next vessel.

About 800 depositors had signed the statement of their claims and gone away when later in the afternoon Mr. Ernst, accompanied by two detectives, drove up in a taxicab with between $8,000 and $10,000 with which to pay off those depositors who had put their money into the bank on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, after the New Jersey examiner had virtually decided that it was insolvent. This brought on a second flocking together of depositors, clamorous for payment.

Soon afterward Philip Weltzer, a clerk in the Perth Amboy branch of the bank, rushed into the Stanton Street branch, and asked permission to stay there. He said he was afraid to go to Perth Amboy, where the run on the bank had first started, and where there were still many agitated depositors.

At 8 o'clock the line of depositors extended in Stanton Street to Ridge Street. Excited groups of persons were scattered in the streets in the vicinity, and rumors current in the neighborhood were excitedly discussed. One rumor that gained wide circulation was that the bank's depositors would be paid only 10 cents on the dollar. The doors were open until 10 o'clock to allow depositors to have their books checked up.

One policeman had no trouble in keeping order at Moritz Rosett's private bank at Montgomery and Warren Streets, Jersey City, yesterday. There were rarely more than six persons waiting on the outside. Inside a line of eight or ten waited for their books at the window. When one was let out another was admitted. The deposits there are said to be about $15,000.

Irving L. Ernst, of counsel for the receiver, made this statement last evening:

"From the examination I have made so far it seems that the firm will be able to pay a substantial dividend, at least 50 cents on the dollar, and possibly considerably more. Its liabilities are about $600,000, and its assets, according to the books, about $700,000, though, of course, so much could not be realized at once.

Outside Business Threatened.

"It has $100,000 on deposit as a guarantee with the State Banking Department of New York, as prescribed by the new private banking law; and this we shall be able to draw on at once, besides $150,000 in quick assets. Moritz and Max Rosett, father and son, who form the banking firm, own practically the majority of the stock of the North American Distilling Company, which is in very good standing, and of the Rosett Realty Company, a holding corporation for the bank's real estate in Perth Amboy and this city. They were President and Vice President, respectively, of the Dorian Remountable Rim Company, the majority of whose stock they own. They financed this company. The bank is its largest creditor. It has close to $250,000 in two industrial companies. We shall not be able to tell until to-morrow whether one of these is solvent. There is no hint of a defalcation or of questionable dealing by either of the partners in the firm, but simply of their business judgment in lending the money. Both are ready to appear whenever they are called."

Frederick F. Neuman of 43 Cedar Street, attorney for the Rosetts, declared that their trouble had been caused by a sudden run on the bank which they could not explain but which may have started through rumors circulated by a discharged employe. Their plight had been made worse by the fact that the Dorian Rim Company, which, he said, was just getting on a paying basis after an expensive campaign of development and advertising, and which has large outstanding orders, was suddenly sapped of capital by the desertion of some of its original promoters, and thus was forced to become a heavy debtor to the bank.

Official Statement of Assets.

"The pity of it is that now, when this business was just beginning to pay and pay well, it may, owing to the embarrassment of the Rosetts, be obliged to enter a voluntary petition for a receiver."

In his report Joseph M. Conklin, the Inspector who investigated the bank on Feb. 15, found loans and discounts to the Dorian Remountable Rim Company of $158,194, on which he allowed $100,699, this representing a cut of $57,494. There were notes of the North American Distilling Company of $27,945, all of which he allowed without cut; and sundry debtors to the amount of $87,438, on which he allowed $76,224. The Rosett Realty Company was indebted for $18,252. He found among the assets stocks and bonds with a book value of $398,845, on which he allowed $245,585, a cut of $152,249; and 2,024 shares of the North American Distilling Company, valued at $202,400, on which he allowed $102,643; shares of the Rosett Realty Company, valued at $30,000, on which he allowed $15,715, and New York City bonds worth $103,000. There were also 350 shares of the Dorian Remountable Rim Company, valued at $35,000, on which he made no cut. He allowed $74,797 on the bank's real estate as asked; $29,000 cash in other banks, and $41,161 cash on hand. Of the total assets of $940,947 he allowed $705,975 on March 1, and of the claimed liabilities of $940,997 he allowed $750,148, making a total deficit according to his findings of $44,172. It was on the basis of this that he asked the appointment of a receiver.

Moritz Rosett, the older of the partners, has been in the private banking business thirty years, and is now 70 years old. The firm had branches in this city, Jersey City, Perth Amboy, Wilkesbarre, Penn., and Youngstown, Ohio.

TROUBLE IN WILKESBARRE.

Depositors Go Away Threatening When Closing Sign Goes Up.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., March 5.—To prevent a run on the local branch of the Max Rosett chain of private banks a sign was hung on the door which declared that the bank was closed by orders of the United States Bankruptcy Court. The bars were tightly drawn, and after the 400 depositors appeared this morning they all departed muttering threats.

Sigmund Engel, manager of the local branch, is nervous, and refuses to comment on the order to close. He admits that there are 400 depositors here, and that their savings amount to about $50,000. Manager Engel declares that the local bank is in good shape, but he refuses to issue any statement.

Attorney Abram Salsburg has received a message from J. M. Conklin, who has been appointed receiver by the United States Court for the Rosett banks, and he directed Attorney Salsburg to take charge of the local bank.

TO LICENSE PRIVATE BANKERS

T. D. Sullivan Wants Better Protection for East Side Depositors.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 5.—Two important amendments to the law regulating the business of private bankers were introduced to-day by Senator Himothy D. Sullivan, who introduced the original bill which was designed to check those through whom many immigrants on the east side of New York lost their savings.

The present law provides for the licensing of private bankers. Those who deposit with the State security to the amount of $100,000 are exempt. One of the Sullivan amendments is to increase the amount of security required to $150,000. The other amendment makes steamship companies responsible for their agents if the agents are in the banking business.

"These private banks on the east side," said "Big Tim," "stole $2,000,000 of the earnings of immigrants in 1907. Since the license law was passed there has not been a cent lost. Those bankers have from $10,000,000 to $11,000,000 deposited with the State as security. The amount required from each banker exempt is $100,000. We read to-day of the first failure among those thus exempt."

The bill was advanced to the order of final passage and referred to the Committee on Banks.

GIRL SAVES SKATER'S LIFE.

Threw a Plank to the Rev. Mr. Walser, Sinking in Raritan Canal.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 5.—The Raritan Canal, near the Landing Bridge, was the scene of a fight for life late yesterday afternoon when the Rev. Theodore Walser of the New Brunswick Theological Seminary, a crack athlete and a graduate of Union College, dropped into its icy depths while skating. His rescue was effected by the quick wit of Miss Bessie Wilber of this city, a Smith College graduate and a sister of the Rev. Francis Wilber of Shanghai, China.

The Rev. Mr. Walser is an enthusiastic skater. So is Miss Wilber. The two went a mile up the canal from their homes to enjoy the ice. The young man said he would try the ice to see if it was safe, while his companion waited on the bank. The ice seemed all right and he went further up, then suddenly disappeared, the ice giving away. Miss Wilber found a plank lying near the canal and flung it on the ice near where the Rev. Mr. Walser had gone down. When he came up he managed to grasp the board and slowly pulled himself to safety. He was almost exhausted when he reached solid footing. He was able to resume his classes to-day, although suffering from shock.

SETH LOW BLAMES STRIKING SOCIALISTS

He Tells Civic Federation That Revolutionary Element Delays Settlement at Lawrence.

CARDINAL GIBBONS PRESIDES

Gompers Attacks Post Office Order Prohibiting Appeal to Congress by Employes.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Discussion of the relationship between employer and employe was the feature of the first day's session of the twelfth annual congress of the National Civic Federation here to-day. Among the speakers were Cardinal Gibbons, Seth Low of New York, President of the organization; Judge Martin A. Knapp of the Commerce Court, C. G. Norman of the New York Building Trades Employers' Association, and Second Assistant Postmaster General Joseph Stewart.

Cardinal Gibbons was the presiding officer for the opening day, and President Taft is expected to preside over the sessions to-morrow and Thursday.

Seth Low declared the leaders of the Lawrence (Mass.) textile strike were revolutionary Socialists belonging to the Industrial Workers of the World.

"It is due to this fact," said he, "that it has been so hard to find a basis of settlement, for the revolutionary Socialists do not seek a settlement of labor troubles. They are seeking a social revolution, not a social evolution."

Favors Labor Unions.

"My judgment is that the pathway to industrial peace and industrial efficiency," said Mr. Low, "is to be found in the hearty co-operation of employers with labor unions, in the confident expectation that when the right of workingmen to collective bargaining passes unchallenged in practice, the right of other workingmen to forego collective bargaining, if they wish to do so, will be equally unchallenged."

President Low dwelt at length on the advantages created under the trade agreement plan between employer and employe. Bargaining between capital and labor, he pointed out, had reduced industrial friction and had virtually abolished serious industrial warfare. The fact that such trade agreements exist would make impossible in the United States such a strike as took place in England last Autumn, because that strike turned upon the unwillingness of the railroad managers to recognize the railroad unions.

Mr. Low, referring to the McNamara case, said it had demonstrated to organized labor that if in the future it wished to command public sympathy and confidence "it must be prompt to disown all violence connected with the struggles of labor." He condemned with equal vigor the Socialistic labor leaders and the employer of labor who saw nothing more than the interests of private property.

Cardinal Gibbons's Views.

Cardinal Gibbons declared the motto of both employer and employe should be "Labor and capital, one and inseparable, now and forever."

The Cardinal dwelt upon the dependence of capital upon labor, and declared there was as close an interdependence between the members of the social body as existed between the members of the physical body. Without labor to work its mines, till its soil, and accomplish the multifarious tasks of human activity, the Cardinal said, capital would be unproductive.

"But if capital can accomplish little without labor," he said, "labor can accomplish still less without capital. It is capital joined with indomitable enterprise that has opened up the resources of our country, has developed our mines, and built our railroads, giving employment to millions of laborers. It is capital that has constructed those mighty leviathan steamships which cross the ocean, uniting continents in friendly intercourse."

Judge Knapp on Arbitration.

Extolling Federal arbitration of disputes between the railroads and their employes, Presiding Judge Martin A. Knapp of the United States Commerce Court prophesied that such Government arbitration eventually would be extended to include other forms of business where trouble affecting the public might arise.

Judge Knapp testified to the excellence of the results derived from that section of the Erdman law which provided for Federal mediation in disputes between inter-State carriers and their employes when the public welfare was threatened. Such authority is reposed in the Chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Commission and the Commissioner of Labor, who, if their efforts at conciliation fail, may then press arbitration on the warring elements.

Labor unions were indorsed by Judge Knapp, who saw in them the natural outgrowth of business and commercial conditions. Less than eighty years ago, he said, there was seldom to be found more than a few score employes under one employer. This furnished the personal contact necessary to harmonious co-operation. He pointed out that to-day, with concentration of industry, so that thousands and tens of thousands were under one directing head, the personal element was missing and the existence of a union was necessary.

The Post Office Department was a target for several speakers. Attacks on the Executive order which prohibits the appeal of Government employes to Congress or Congressmen in questions affecting wages and working conditions, were made by Samuel Gompers, and Representative Lloyd of Missouri, a member of the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Second Assistant Postmaster General Joseph Stewart vigorously defended the department and the Postmaster General.

A paper on the recent strike of the street cleaners of New York, prepared by Commissioner Edwards, was read.

WIDOW ASKS $33,000 DOWER.

She Declares Husband's Estate Was Worth $100,000, Not $10,000.

Manuel Van Raalte of 10 West Eighty-seventh Street, has brought suit in the Supreme Court to restrain Sarah Oppenheim from collecting $33,000, which she claims as her dower rights in the estate of her husband, Herman Oppenheim. The case was before Justice Pendleton yesterday, and he reserved decision at the request of her counsel. Mrs. Oppenheim is asking for $33,000 which she asserts is the amount due her from the estate of her husband.

Mrs. Oppenheim declares that shortly before her marriage to Mr. Oppenheim an agreement was drawn up between them to the effect that she should receive $3,000 at his death. It was understood then that his estate was valued at less than $10,000. She asserts that when his property was sold much more than the amount expected was realized. She says the estate is worth $100,000, and demands her third.

Van Raalte, who was the purchaser of the realty of Mr. Oppenheim, denies this.

ASSAY OFFICE IS MOVED.

Government Refining Plant Is Now at 31 Pine Street.

Supt. Kingsford of the Assay Office has moved with his staff into the new quarters which have been under construction for more than a year in the rear of the Wall Street land mark. The street address of the new refining plant of the Government is 31 Pine Street.

The old marble-fronted Assay Office built on Colonial lines is by far the oldest building in Wall Street, antedating the Sub-Treasury. Before President Jackson's Administration it was the home of the Bank of the United States.

WHISTLER DRAWINGS SOLD.

Paintings by Walter Greaves, Artist's Pupil, Bring Low Prices.

Drawings of Whistler from the collection of his pupil, Walter Greaves, and Whistleresque paintings by Greaves himself, Rembrandt's the "Bridge of Six," and etchings by Whistler, Haden, Haig, and others were sold last night at the Anderson Galleries, bringing a total of $5,159, including the Greaves paintings, which brought $389.50.

The paintings, which have been the subject of so much talk and criticism by Joseph Pennell, brought very low prices. The framed portrait of Whistler, by Greaves, the former artist sitting on the bank of the Thames, his broad, soft hat on his head, the "white locks" in full view, and his eyeglass in one eye, 24 by 20 inches in size, went to E. D. Brooks for $10. Another larger half length portrait, also framed, went to the same buyer for only $7.50, and Mr. Brooks paid $10 for Greaves's "Lindsay Wharf, Chelsea," painted in 1864. Two of Greaves's oils, "Old Putney" and "Old Battersea Bridge," went to A. E. Gallatin for $20 each. A water color drawing of "Tinnie Greaves," the artist's sister, a sketch made for the larger painting, went to W. W. Bingham for $24.

A Haden etching, "Calaid Pier," was sold on order for $100, and "Shere Mill Pond," by the same artist, went to W. T. Wallace for $400. The Rembrandt, which was one of the original impressions, went to F. R. Corke for $250. An autograph letter of Whistler, signed with the "butterfly," written to M. Gerard Harry of the "Independence Belge," went to J. F. Drake for $31. Two Whistler etchings, "The Lime Burner" and "Becquet," went to R. T. McIntyre for $180 and $215. The Grolier Club's "The Etched Work of Whistler" went to B. Kimball for $230.

ROBBED ON SAILING EVE.

Woman About to Return to England Has Her Pocketbook Stolen.

Miss Cecilia Murray of Lancashire, England arrived in New York yesterday afternoon with Mrs. Henry Miller of Philadelphia, with whom she had been visiting, prepared to embark on the Campania this morning for home when, within half an hour after reaching the city, she was robbed of $150 in the Grand Central Subway station by a pickpocket.

Some time later two men were arrested in the station by Detective Wray, charged with jostling, and were arraigned in the Men's Night Court. Each was sent to the workhouse for three months. Miss Murray and Mrs. Muller had an opportunity to identify one of them as the man who had robbed Miss Murray, but neither was able to do so.

The two women reached New York about 4 o'clock, and wishing to visit a friend uptown went to the Subway station, but, being unfamiliar, they turned to a young man in a gray overcoat and asked him to direct them. The two women moved toward the train he indicated, and as they started to step on the car Miss Murray exclaimed that her pocketbook was gone from her muff. It contained $150, and the first thing the women did was to look for the man in the gray overcoat, but he had disappeared.

The two men arrested gave their names as Walter Beebe, 29 years old, of 38 West Ninety-eighth Street, and Bert Dawlwold, 27 years old, of Mills Hotel, Seventh Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street.

TORN BY DYNAMITE CAP.

Injured Man Whittled It Despite Warning—A Loud Explosion.

Residents in the neighborhood of Morningside Park were startled about 10 o'clock last night by an explosion. Policeman Morris of the West 125th Street Station heard it and realized that it came from the small wooden shack in Morningside Park which is the office of Aqueduct Shaft 11.

Morris ran to the place and found it crowded with frightened men. A dozen or more had come out of the shaft, thinking something had exploded below. They found City Engineer Elmer C. Goodwin and four employes who had been in the office bending over George Barr, the night Superintendent. Goodwin, who was greatly excited, explained to the policeman that Barr had sliced a dynamite cap with his knife, and that the cap had exploded. A wound had been torn in Barr's stomach, and three of his fingers, two on the right hand and one on the left, had been blown off.

"I begged him to let the thing alone," explained Goodwin, "but he told me it was harmless and that he knew what he was doing. I tried again and again to stop him, but Barr would keep on whittling, and finally it went off. The rest of us are mighty lucky to have escaped."

Morris called Dr. Neville from J. Hood Wright Hospital, and he took Barr there. It was said later that he probably would die. Barr is 35 years old and is married. He lives at 486 West 165th Street.

PRINCE ENGALISCHEFF HERE.

Princess with Him, Which He Thinks Settles Divorce Rumors.

The Prince and Princess Engalischeff of Russia and their son, Prince Vladimir, arrived on board the Kronprinz Wilhelm last night. The Prince at one time was Russian Vice Consul in Chicago. Many stories have been printed to the effect that the Princess intended to divorce her husband, and when he was asked about it last night he drew himself to his full height and exclaimed:

"What, are they talking about that yet. I guess the best proof that there's no truth in it is that my wife is with me now."

The passage over was a very stormy one, much rough weather having been encountered. Among others on board were Dr. Charles E. Barnett, Herr Baron Nicolai von der Bruggen, Mrs. Robert Fulton, Mr. and Mrs. John B. McNerthney, Col. and Mrs. Theodore C. Marceau, and T. S. Grover.

IRISH PLAYERS SAIL.

Depart Peacefully on the Cunarder Campania at 1 A. M.

The steamship Campania sailed from these shores at 1 o'clock this morning, the second of the Cunard liners to select this early hour for departure.

Among those on board were Lady Gregory's Irish Players, who have been touring the country in "Playboy of the Western World." However stormy may have been their course on the road, their getting away under cover of midnight was most peacefully effected.

HOTEL MEN PROTEST.

Say More Towels and Longer Sheets Not Needed—Travelers Differ.

ALBANY, March 5.—Hotel proprietors and commercial travelers differed widely in their views concerning the necessity of individual towels and nine-foot bed sheets at hearings to-day before the Assembly Health Committee on bills which require the use of these articles in hostelries and boarding houses.

John McGlynn of Troy, representing the New York State Hotel Men's Association, opposed the measures on the ground of "additional useless expense," while E. E. Ramsdell of Rochester, representing the United Commercial Travelers' Association, argued that the improvements contemplated by the bills would conduce to the better health of the traveling public.

Reception to Bernardus Blommers.

Bernardus Johannes Blommers, the Dutch artist, so many of whose delightful pictures have been seen from time to time in New York, and Mrs. Blommers were honor guests at a reception given yesterday afternoon by Charles P. Gruppe the New York artist and Mrs. Gruppe at the Gruppe studio, 106 West Fifty-fifth Street. A large number of artists and well-known people were present. Mr. Blommers has come to this country to paint the portrait of Andrew Carnegie for The Hague, and will remain for some time. The artist is a distinguished-looking man, with white hair and pointed white beard. He speaks English very well.

SHOOTS INTO CAFE IN TRYING TO KILL

Diners in East Side Restaurant Seek Safety Under Tables as Injured Man Falls.

BELIEVE VICTIM AMBUSHED

Police Arrest His Companion, Who Has Home Where Taxi Robbers Divided Their Loot.

William Thoelen's restaurant at 32 Second Avenue was well filled early last evening when Antonio Campioni of 117 Essex Street and his friend, Nicola Sortino of 208 Thompson Street, rose from their dinner and started to leave the place. Sortino lingered a moment at the desk to pay his check while Campioni stepped outside the door.

Instantly there came the reports of five revolver shots in rapid succession. There was a cry from Campioni, who fell to the sidewalk, and shouts of fright from the diners as three of the bullets crashed through the window of the restaurant. Men and women tumbled off their chairs and tried to crawl under the tables, but the excitement was over in an instant.

Sortino sprang to the door accompanied by Frederick Ballman, manager of the restaurant. They saw no one in Second Avenue, so they gathered Campioni up and carried him inside again.

In the street, however, Alfred Keller of 203 East Eighty-second Street had seen a man discharge a revolver just as Campioni left the restaurant, and as he fell the stranger started on the run through Second Street toward the Bowery, Keller followed shouting for the police and raising the neighborhood with his cries of "murder."

Policeman Farrell of the East Fifth Street Station turned into Second Street from the Bowery in time to meet Keller. He had not seen the fugitive, however, and Keller, who had been some distance behind, simply had seen the man dart into one of the houses in the street. He did not know which one.

Farrell began a search, and presently came on a young man crouching far back in the areaway of 1 Second Street. He yanked him out upon the sidewalk and confronted him with Keller. Keller said the man resembled the one who had done the shooting, but refused to identify him absolutely. Farrell arrested the man, however, who said he was Mateo Cardeo of 150 Elizabeth Street.

At the restaurant they found Campioni, badly hurt, with bullet wounds in his left cheek and in the back of his head. Farrell called Dr. Miles from Bellevue Hospital, who took Campioni there, saying that he probably would die within a few hours.

Sortino was taken to the East Fifth Street Station along with Cardeo, and after Lieut. O'Connor had questioned him he held the youth, who is only 16 years old, on suspicion that he had lured Campioni to the restaurant that he might be shot. This charge was put on the blotter, and Sortino, protesting his innocence, was locked up. His home is above the saloon of "Jimmy Push," where the taxicab robbers divided their loot.

MEN'S CLUB A HOME PERIL.

Mrs. Weeks, Suffragist, Says It Is the Real Family Danger.

It is the man's club that is dangerous to the home, not woman suffrage. So Mrs. Anna Ross Weeks told the women yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District Suffrage Club, of which she is leader, at State Suffrage Headquarters, 180 Madison Avenue. Mrs. Weeks proposed having daily lecture courses on home duties in the Fifth Avenue men's clubs.

"Did you ever see a woman's face glued to the windowpane at a woman's club?" asked Mrs. Weeks. "No," she answered herself. "The women are listening to improving papers. Now, why not have a series of afternoon lectures at the men's clubs to instruct them in the duties of being good husbands and fathers?"

The women giggled at this.

"Your laughter is a good commentary," she continued. "It proves how incongruous it would be considered. We are always teaching women to be good mothers and wives, but no one thinks of teaching men to be good fathers and husbands.

"You know the unwritten law about not looking at the windows of a man's club? Well, after I had arrived at matured years one day I broke the law. But I advise you never to follow my example. It is disillusioning. If you wish to keep your feminine flutters and heart throbbings, don't look."

SUICIDE ON THE ELEVATED.

Woman Jumps Before Second Avenue Train, Stampeding the Passengers.

A young woman stepped from behind a pillar upholding the roof of the elevated station at Thirty-fourth Street and Second Avenue yesterday morning and jumped in front of an uptown local train just drawing into the station. The wheels of the first car passed over her, although George Moore, the motorman applied the brakes so rapidly the passengers were thrown from their seats. The woman was killed instantly.

The train had stopped so suddenly that only the last platform of the first car and the first platform of the second car were in the station. The passengers were asked to pass through the cars and alight from these. When the women aboard the train learned that a woman was beneath the first car, many of them became hysterical and there was almost a panic.

A card in the women's clothing bore the name of Dr. M. B. Hochberg, 269 East Broadway and this led to her identification as Mrs. Annie Cohen of 416 East Seventy-fourth Street, a patient of the physician. He said that the women had melancholia in an acute form for some time and that he had been treating her. He said there was nothing for Mrs. Cohen to worry about and that he had hoped to bring her back to health.

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PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Ph. 3628 Bryant. Evs. 8:10. Mats. 2:10
Bought and Paid For
MATINEES TO-DAY, TO-MORROW & ST. PATRICK'S DAY.
William Collier's COMEDY 41 St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. $1.50 Mat. To-m'w 2:15.
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DALY'S Broadway & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee To-day 2:15.
Last Week Here. Next Week, Bijou Thea. The Truth Wagon
Beginning MON., MAR. 11. (Seats To-morrow.)
LEWIS WALLER in MONSIEUR BEAUCAIRE
BIJOU Thea., B'way & 30th. Beg. MON., MARCH 11. Seats To-m'w
THE TRUTH WAGON Will be Transferred From Daly's Thea.
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Winthrop Ames Presents The Wordless Play, SUMURUN LAST WEEK
Beginning MON., MAR. 11. (Seats To-morrow.)
WHITNEY OPERA CO. in Baron Trenck
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GEO. M. COHAN Theatre, B'way & 43 St. Ev. 8:10. Mat. Sat.
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GALSWORTHY'S comedy, "THE PIGEON."
Box office open. All Seats (Orchestra) $2.50.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT at 7:30—MEISTERSINGER. Destinn, Wickham; Jorn, Weil, Reiss, Goritz, Griswold, Hinshaw. Conductor, Toscanini.
THURS. POP. PRICE MAT. at 3—HAENSEL UND GRETEL. Alten, Mattfeld; Reiss, Goritz. Cond., Morgenstern. Prices 75c. to $3.00.
THURS. at 8:30—BOHEME. Farrar, Sparkes; Martin, Gilly, Segurola, Pini-Corsi. Cond., Sturani.
FRI. at 8—ARMIDE. Fremstad, Homer, Rappold, Gluck, Maubourg, Sparkes; Caruso, Amato, Gilly, Reiss, Segurola. Conductor, Toscanini.
SAT. at 1:30—WALKUERE. Gadski, Morena, Wickham; Jorn, Griswold, Ruysdael. Cond., Hertz.
SAT. at 8, Pop. Prices—AIDA. Destinn, Claessens; Slezak, Gilly, Didur, Rossi. Conductor, Sturani.
NEXT MON. at 8—TANNHAEUSER. Morena, Fremstad; Slezak, Weil, Witherspoon. Cond., Hertz.
TUES. EVG. at 8, PHILA.-CHICAGO Opera Co.—SAMSON ET DALILA. Gerville-Reache; Dalmores, Renaud, Huberdeau. Gen'l Mus. Dir'r, Campanini.
WED. MAT. at 2—BUTTERFLY. Farrar, Fornia; Jadlowker, Scotti, Bada. Conductor, Toscanini.
WED. at 8:15—BARTERED BRIDE. Destinn; Jorn, Reiss, Didur, Witherspoon. Cond., Hertz.
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EVERYWOMAN
POPULAR MATS. TO-M'W & THURS. ENTIRE ORCH. $1. ENTIRE BALCONY 50c. Evs. 50c-$1.50.
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EMPIRE Broadway and 40th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15.
MRS. FISKE in RUDOLF BESIER'S NEW COMEDY, LADY PATRICIA
LYCEUM 45th St. & B'way. Eve. at 8:15. Mats. To-morrow & Sat. 2:15.
GERTRUDE ELLIOTT in Arthur Pinero's Comedy, Preserving Mr. Panmure
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A SLICE OF LIFE ETHEL BARRYMORE, JOHN BARRYMORE, HATTIE WILLIAMS.
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NEXT MON. (Seats To-morrow.) WALKER WHITESIDE IN THE TYPHOON.
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THE TALKER
HUDSON 44th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15.
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SIMONE (Playing in English) THE LADY OF DREAMS.
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A Smashing Play of Laughs and Thrills.
LOUIS MANN in "Elevating a Husband."
Next Mon. CRITERION Thea., All Balc'y Seats $1.
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KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St. Ev. 8 Sharp. Mats. To-day & Sat. at 2.
OTIS SKINNER IN AN ARABIAN NIGHT KISMET
New Amsterdam 42d St., nr. Broadway. Eves. 8 sharp. Mats. To-day (Pop. Prices) & Sat. 2 sharp.
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